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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

in Canada and Other Countries –

VOLUME II

STATISTICS ON DRUG USE

data available by

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compiled by M. Adrian, P. Jull, R. Williams



Addiction
Research
Foundation

Fondation
de la recherche
sur la toxicomanie

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ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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ERRATA

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Page 96, Table 13, For the year 1982, the correct numbers for lines corresponding to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon & N.W.T. and Canada are shown in bold below:

Region	Illicit	Licit	Professional	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Region
<u>1982</u>					
Nfld.	64	1	-	65	0.4
P.E.I.	19	4	-	23	0.1
N.S.	201	10	4	215	1.4
N.B.	245	9	2	256	1.6
Que.	2,942	40	46	3,028	19.2
Ont.	4,483	142	76	4,701	29.7
Man.	433	7	8	448	2.8
Sask.	355	20	9	384	2.4
Alta.	1,469	49	15	1,533	9.7
B.C.	5,019	34	30	5,083	32.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	65	-	1	66	0.4
Canada	15,295	316	191	15,802	100.0

Page 204, Table 86. For the year 1984, the correct number of Drug Poisoning Cases involving Street Drugs should read 590 not 509.

Page 208, Table 90. The correct number of Drug Poisoning Cases involving Street Drugs for Canada should read 590 not 509.



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VOLUME II

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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation has had to meet a growing demand for statistical information on the prevalence of alcohol and other psychotropic drug use and on attendant problems. The number and types of data sources which may be relevant to the topic have grown enormously in recent years, particularly as a result of the widespread use of sophisticated electronic systems of data storage. The Statistical Research Program was formed to facilitate fuller exploitation of available documentary sources and of data generated by special surveys and reporting systems.

The Statistical Research Program presents statistical data in accessible and usable form to meet the demand for promptly available information on consumption, legal controls, social problems, health care and morbidity, mortality and other areas pertinent to the alcohol and drug field. Eventually a systematic basis for planning of treatment and/or preventive programs will be established. Finally, a valid data base will be available for monitoring and forecasting, and for assessing the impact of responses to the problems of concern.

This report is the sixth in a series of statistical reports entitled Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Addiction Research Foundation. The current report is published in two volumes: Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use 1988, and Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use 1988. This volume is intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the nature, extent and consequences of the use of psychotropic substances in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, as well as presenting a brief overview of international trends.

The data in this report are compiled from a variety of sources. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy by selecting the most up-to-date sources and utilizing primarily data from special surveys, or information gathered by official statistical bureaus or by specialized statistical research bureaus, the figures compiled and published are subject to revision and correction of errors and omissions. In all cases, the reader is referred to the source document for fuller information.

In quoting material from this report, the source document should be cited first in all cases, followed by "cited in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario."

In the preparation of this volume, special thanks are due to: Vivian Shehadeh, Senior Research Assistant and Mainframe Computing; Andrew Manahan, Senior Research Assistant and Personal Computer; Mark Pelletier, Research Assistant; Susan Nagode and Naiyer Usmani, Statistical Assistants; Joff Wong, Reginald Rajasingham and Marwan Elkadi, Statistical Assistants; Barbara Shimizu for set up and typing of tabular material; Theresa Williams for typing of word processed tables on the dedicated word processor; Sylvia Lambert for editing; Computer Services, Audio-Visual Services, and Printing for their contribution; and finally to all individuals and agencies who have made their data available to us for compilation.



M. Adrian,
Head,
Statistical Research Program.

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STATISTICS ON DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report on Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, along with its companion, Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, continues the series of Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report. This report is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of recent trends with respect to drug problems in Ontario together with comparative data for the other provinces, the country as a whole, and the rest of the world.

Future issues in this series will provide further information regarding consumption, economics, crime and health in relation to psychoactive drugs, tobacco and caffeine, and will provide updates for additional years. Coverage may be extended to other jurisdictions for purposes of comparison. This will permit analysis of results of "natural experiments" with regard to control measures undertaken to limit drug-related damage.

Material Included

The inclusion of material in this report results from the recent availability of new sources of data and from a more thorough exploitation of older ones, rather than from new developments in the drug field. While the selection of material for inclusion reflects the current research activities of the Foundation, it also tries to respond to some of the statistical information requests received from the general public of Ontario. The statistical treatment applied to the data themselves is generally consistent with the basic principles of applied statistics as carried out in most statistical bureaus. Commentary is limited to describing obvious trends or to presenting methodological information.

The major substances covered in this report are psychotropic drugs (both licit and illicit), tobacco and caffeine, with alcohol covered in the companion Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use. Available information has been presented to give an indication of (1) levels of consumption or use, (2) the economic importance to our society of these substances, (3) events pertaining to the area of law enforcement, and (4) health problems, both physical and psychological, and including morbidity and mortality.

Data obtained from periodic surveys and from special surveys commissioned recently by the ARF are incorporated in this report. The results of other such surveys will continue to be included when available and appropriate in future reports.

The report is one-third larger than last year's, and contains a variety of data not previously available or compiled, including data on:

- Detailed family expenditures for drugs, and for tobacco and smokers supplies;
- New narcotic drug users;
- Motor vehicle accidents for drug-involved drivers or pedestrians;
- Morbidity data for the diagnoses of drug dependence and suspected damage to the fetus from drugs, and drug withdrawal syndrome in the newborn are intended to complete our understanding of drug-related health damage;
- Information on drug-related homicides, on deaths indirectly due to smoking for Canada, and on drug-related deaths for counties of Ontario is intended to complete our understanding of drug- and tobacco-related mortality;
- International statistics have been expanded to include information on persons arrested and prosecuted for drug offences.
- International data on percentage of smokers and quantity of tobacco smoked provide a better description of tobacco use around the world.

The report includes a map showing the severity of the social burden imposed by drug problems in each county of Ontario, as well as a considerably increased number of graphs and charts illustrating salient points in the report.

Finally, a brief review of some of the characteristics of data sources employed in this report is given in the Technical Notes (see below).

The Uses of Statistical Data

Statistical data serve as an indicator of levels of certain real world phenomena. Quantification of social and medical phenomena provides an objective measure of the level of certain activities such as drug consumption and allows a comparison with consumption in other places and at other times.

However, numbers alone are not wholly accurate indicators of a situation at any given time or place. Numbers are subject to certain limitations depending on how they were arrived at. Ideally, statistical data should be obtained by counting every single person, event, or activity of interest. However, in actual practice, most compilations of statistics consist of estimates based on surveys or administrative reporting systems which have been set up to detect various activities as they occur.

The data presented in this report are verified as far as possible with regard to reliability and validity, especially regarding their ability to describe accurately the situation as it actually exists. The data selected for inclusion are those which most accurately describe the real situation, although all figures presented are subject to subsequent revision and correction of errors and omissions.

The verification procedures applied to the data are partly based on taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the various data sources and a few general remarks on these may be useful at this point.

Surveys

Surveys have the advantage of posing questions to obtain the exact information sought for the specific topic or activity under investigation. They serve as estimators of the level of certain activities representative of trends in the whole population, but they can also be subject to certain limitations. Part of these limitations have to do with incorrect information being entered into the record, whether the respondent or the recording mechanism is the voluntary or involuntary cause. As a result the information may be incorrect or incomplete, or there may be errors in recording, in coding, or in processing, and these errors may persist despite elaborate program edit checks or other steps taken to maintain reasonable quality control. Because surveys are relatively expensive to conduct with costs increasing in proportion to the sample size, there is a tendency to limit costs by limiting sample size. As a result, despite the fairly elaborate survey sampling techniques used, samples may be biased and not entirely representative of the 'true' population values. Values obtained as a result of surveys may thus be subject to error, and this must be taken into account when interpreting survey data.

Even in the case of relatively unbiased samples, the value reported is the likeliest value located at the midpoint of a range of values which is most likely to encompass the 'true' value. For instance, on a Gallup Poll sample size of about 1,000 cases, 10% of the population may be estimated to be users of a specific drug: the 10% figure is the 'likeliest' value, with the 'true' answer 95% of the time ranging between 8% and 12%.¹ In such a case, if one group is said to be composed of 9% users and another group of 11% users, their ranges would overlap and there would be 'no statistically significant difference' between the two groups. In short, the difference may have been due to chance rather than a 'true' difference in the population.

Administrative Reporting Systems

Partly as a result of its easy availability, another source of data increasingly used in recent years is administrative reporting systems. Reporting systems are set up to collect information on certain events or activities as these events occur, are detected, noted, reported, and transmitted to a data collection agency. As information is collected on all events of a certain nature which come to the attention of reporting personnel, the data approach zero-level sampling variability. Thus, if Statistics Canada reports that the federal and provincial and territorial governments derived \$3,569,649,000 of their revenues from the sale of tobacco in Canada in 1985-86, barring computational error, that is in fact the amount of direct tax revenue obtained from tobacco. This high level of precision partly derives from the fact that administrative reporting systems are not too dissimilar from accounting systems which have built-in mechanisms to ensure a high level of accuracy.

However, data from reporting systems also have limitations. They consist of reported elements. Elements will only be reported if a topic-specific reporting system exists. In addition, the likelihood of an event being reported depends on the ease of detection and/or the assiduity in ferreting out all incidents of a particular nature and reporting them. Therefore, these data reflect the degree of administrative interest in particular activities.

¹ Standard back-up documentation provided with Gallup Poll results, 1979.

In addition, the reporting categories used correspond to current topics of interest at a specific point in time and the category boundary lines can change over time, so that the elements contained within them may not be strictly comparable from one year to the next. For instance, geographic boundaries, whether county lines or country frontiers, change over time and population counts of a jurisdiction of a particular name may vary from year to year (see Technical Notes). Likewise, in the field of drugs an increasing variety of types of chemical substances are becoming known and available, and new categories must be devised to take this into account. Thus, the creation of separate or different drug categories reported by various official laboratories could be the result of the degree to which there is new drug use resulting in new or special interest in a particular substance on the part of health officials or the general public, and/or innovations in the field of analytical testing of substances which more readily facilitate their identification. Pentazocine, for instance, was considered a controlled drug in Canada until 1983, but came under the Narcotic Control Act in 1984.

The method of communicating reports, whether by interactive computer channels, special courier, registered letter, or ordinary surface mail, will determine how quickly and how completely the information reaches the collating agency, or whether it reaches the central agency at all prior to the end of the collating and tabulating period. The arbitrary cut-off date for reporting systems in Canada is generally set so that over 90% of reporting agencies have time to submit their data.

Ideally, any tardy information received should be incorporated in revised estimates for the year to which it refers -- an expensive undertaking; or it can be added to the numbers for the following year -- which may be statistically inaccurate if rates of tardy responses vary from year to year. Alternately, the tardy data may never be reported. Which method is selected and used is generally well documented by each reporting agency. For instance, this report includes revised figures for earlier years, as do many reports issued by Statistics Canada. Certain reporting agencies may experience publication delays of several years while waiting for the arrival of tardy data to be incorporated; thus Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206) last issued in 1986, covered the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Publication delays can be dealt with in different ways. For instance, the World Health Organization (WHO) began publishing all data received within a specified time period regardless of the year to which it referred, so that the volume published in 1986, for instance, contained data referring to 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985. For a number of years, an alternate approach was chosen by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada: in order to ensure timely publication, it did not incorporate tardy data. This resulted in various degrees of underreporting for each year. Currently, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs publishes revised data for earlier years, so as to incorporate tardy reports. However, data for the latest year published is always subject to revision. In all cases, data must be obtained from the latest publication to ensure that revised figures are being included.

Computerized Data Banks

Because of the widespread availability of electronic data processing equipment, there has been a tendency to store survey or administrative data on computer in order to speed up sophisticated computations, or record retrieval.

Interactive computerized data banks allow the ongoing incorporation of new or tardy data as soon as it reaches the statistical office. As a result, the statistical

information is much more current as data may be updated daily or hourly. However, statistical reports purporting to refer to events in a given year will differ, sometimes significantly, depending on the day or hour when the report was compiled. Such is the case with Ontario regional data on drug offences compiled by Statistics Canada, or data obtained from CANSIM² which may be subject to daily revision.

As more and more information is stored in machine-readable files, it becomes possible to generate additional information of a statistical or other nature not originally planned in the initial data gathering activity. Such additional information may be issued in report form, or the report itself may be stored in computer form in a computerized data bank. Reports which are computer accessible only are obtainable in direct computer-generated printout form, on computer tapes, or on diskettes for use with personal computers.

Data Comparability

In addition to the problems of timeliness, data emanating from administrative reporting systems have several other drawbacks. Because data may be gathered for a variety of administrative reasons and may be reported from a variety of sources or jurisdictions, there is a certain lack of comparability in data from different sources. While overall trends are generally reliable, data for one specific year may not be strictly comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, nor may data for one particular jurisdiction be strictly comparable from year to year. Thus, in Canada, variations in statistics on criminal or traffic offences from province to province may be due to non-comparable provincial definitions of the offence or of the offender. Hence, the rate of offences may reflect the number or stringency of the regulations rather than differences in behaviour. Similarly, provincial differences in defining the age of a child (which may be under 16, under 17, or under 18 years of age depending on the province or the sex of the child) would have an impact on the number of juvenile offences reported. One method to deal with this situation is to maintain the definition of juvenile as appropriate to each province and not apply methods to increase interprovincial comparability with regard to laws or age adjustments.

A detailed description of the special characteristics of the major Canadian data sources used in this report is given in the Technical Notes.

International Data

International data included in this report are also subject to certain cautionary remarks. Among other difficulties, international data are subject to problems of definitional variations despite elaborate programs to try to ensure standard classification criteria.

International statistics which are published by the United Nations, for instance, are based on information emanating from a variety of jurisdictions, and variations in data for these jurisdictions may be due to changes in geographic boundaries (see Reporting Systems above).

² Registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Advantages of Multiple Data Sources

The existence of multiple methodologies and multiple sources of data serves important functions in the application of standard quality checks on available data. They are particularly useful in checking the results obtained for specific topics from several sources for approximately the same time period and jurisdiction. In certain cases, for instance, information from a survey may have yielded a very low response rate, or the questions may be phrased in such a fashion or directed to such a responding population that the results of the survey are viewed with a certain suspicion as to their accurate representation of the overall reality. The quality of these data can be checked against more complete data obtained from reporting systems from particular overlapping jurisdictions. Similarly, administrative data, because they consist of events which are officially recognized and reported, may not be equipped to detect some particular part of the totality of events. Such administrative data can be checked against survey data so as to determine the degree to which reporting is complete. If the answers obtained from these several sources are fairly close, one may feel somewhat more confident as to the representativeness of the data employed. This is not, however, a guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of the information, for both systems may have some non-compensating inadequacies in providing a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time.

In some cases, discrepancies will persist among answers obtained from several data sources, and such discrepancies may be reconciled by considering additional information peculiar to each data source, its method of data collection, etc. In other cases such discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and this may indicate some inherent deficiencies in one or several of the data sources, deficiencies which additional research and data sources may clarify.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health and economic statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Time Series

This lack of a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time is not necessarily a major problem, particularly when considering time trends. In examining trends, it is necessary to know the variations over time, whether certain rates increase or decrease with the passing years. These rates of variations can be accurately estimated even when reporting systems consistently underreport (or overreport) the actual number of events being studied at any one point in time: so long as there is consistent underreporting at a constant rate of 10%, 20% or even 50% or 90% per year, and so long as this rate remains the same from year to year,

trends such as annual percentage changes may be accurately determined even though every single act or person had not been counted.³

Estimations

A final and frequent problem is that actual counts of persons or events are usually not available as required, and proxy measures must serve in their stead to allow one to estimate directly or indirectly the required information. Because drug users do not wear club badges and are not as a rule otherwise readily identifiable through their behaviour or their external circumstances, except in extreme cases, and also because there is no adequate reporting system, they cannot be counted directly.

Hence indirect measurements must be used instead. Through the combination of survey data, statistics of the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, and legal, morbidity and mortality data, it is possible to devise an indicator of the level of drug use which can be useful in providing a fairly close approximation of the real situation as regards the levels of certain types of activities or events.

Conclusion

The quality of the data included in this report varies widely and the variability is consequent to the advantages and disadvantages of the data sources as listed above. This variable quality is generally well documented in the source documents and the reader is referred to the source documents in all cases for fuller documentation.

The reader should be aware of the need to establish a workable balance between two countervailing forces. On the one hand there is the desire to deal only with data of the highest quality which accurately reflect the real world. This tendency would severely restrict the amount of data to be dealt with, so that most information needs could not be met because of the dearth of perfect or near-perfect data. On the other hand there is a vast abundance of less-than-perfect data which can indicate directly or indirectly present conditions or trends with regard to some phenomena. The statistician

...has to get what he can from such sources as official statistics, which are usually prepared with an object different from his own. Such information is therefore rarely all that one could wish...But however incomplete the data may be, and however tangentially pertinent to his inquiry, the investigator must take what he can get and be thankful. (M.G. Kendall)⁴

³It must be noted that in the more sophisticated analyses of time series data, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting may be more troublesome. In the case of linear regression, for instance, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting at a constant rate will result in systematic over or underestimation of the strength of associations between variables. Generally, in such cases, it is preferable that under or overreporting occur in a random fashion so that, in the long run, they will tend to cancel out.

⁴G.U. Yule and M.G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 14th ed. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956) p. xix.

Thus some data of less-than-perfect quality have been in widespread use for many years and have therefore acquired a certain degree of acceptability. As new sources of data become available, they are viewed with suspicion until some experience is gained with regard to data quality, validity, reliability, accuracy, and completeness, as well as to the advantages and limitations of using these new sources. Eventually, some of these new sources of data are accepted as they become more widely known and used and as their advantages are recognized and their limitations are better understood.

At the present time we can only operate within the limits imposed by imperfect data, while striving to achieve ever-improving data quality through closely monitoring the situation and by instituting corrective measures wherever these are needed and possible.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

CANADA

NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

Student/Youth Drug Use

Drug use data among young Canadians are available for a number of provinces for various years.

Cannabis - *Cannabis* was the most frequently reported drug used. Of Canadian youths aged 12 to 19 years surveyed in 1985, 18.6% indicated that they had used *marihuana* at least once in the previous twelve months, with use varying from a high of 36% for youths aged 15 to 19 who had used it in a 6-month period in Saskatchewan in 1980, to a low of 15% for youths aged 12 to 17 who had used it in a 6-month period in Alberta 1983. In Ontario in 1987, 15.9% of high school students surveyed in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 reported themselves as using *cannabis* in the previous 12 months (Table 1).

Barbiturates - Use of *barbiturates* and *other sedatives, hypnotics* and *depressants* by students ranged from a low of 1.1% for Saskatchewan in 1980, to a high of 7.8% for Ontario in 1987 (latest year available) for *prescription barbiturates*; 3.3% of Ontario students reported using *non-prescription barbiturates* (Table 1).

Tranquillizers - *Tranquillizer* use by students ranged from a low of 2.2% in Prince Edward Island in 1982 to a high of 6.6% in New Brunswick in 1981; 4.9% of Ontario students used *prescription tranquillizers* and 3% used *non-prescription tranquillizers* (Table 1).

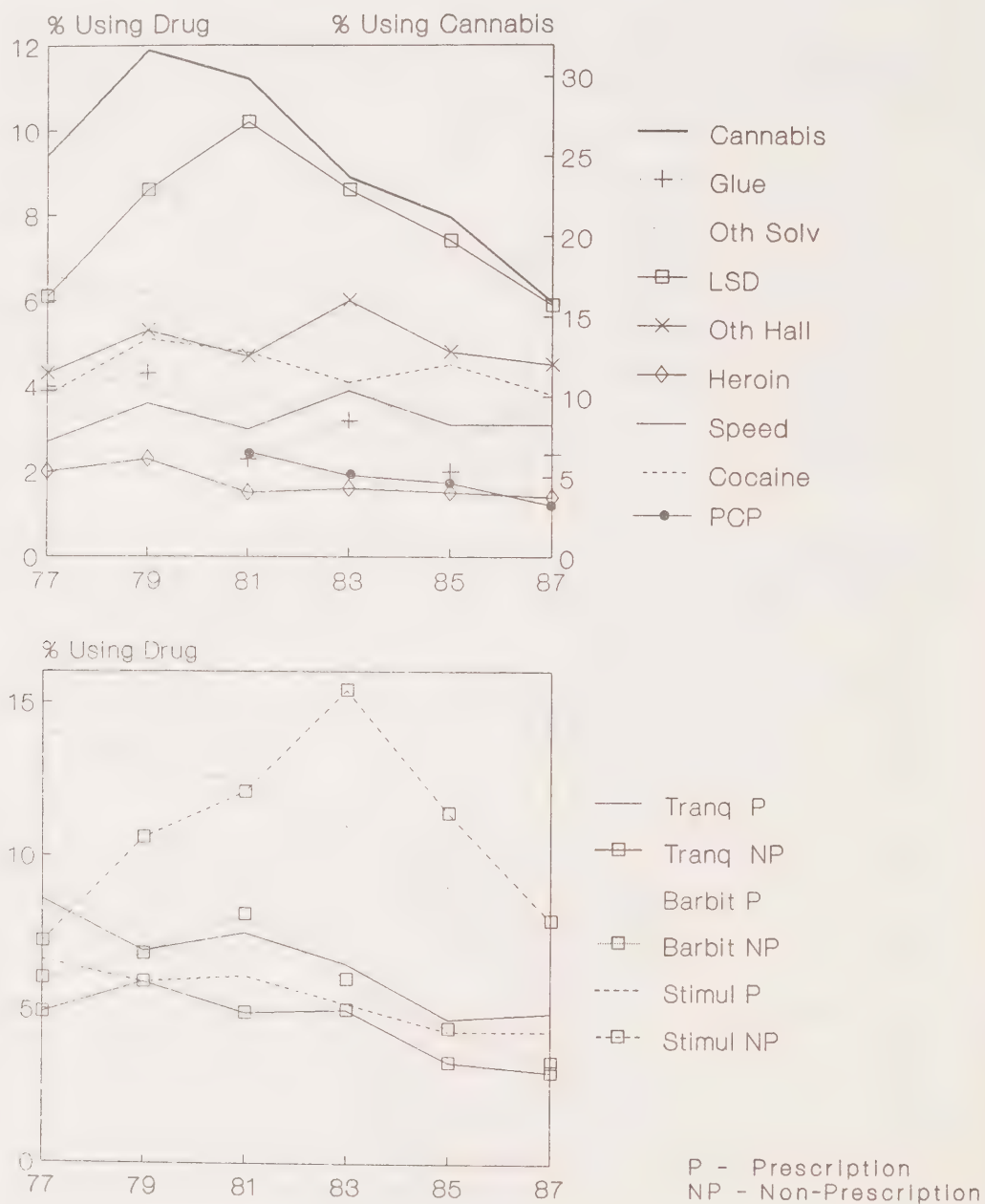
Stimulants - Use of *stimulants* by students ranged from a low of 3.2% in Alberta in 1983, to a high of 9.2% in New Brunswick in 1981; 4.3% of Ontario students reported use of *prescription stimulants* and 7.9% used *non-prescription stimulants* (Table 1). Use of *speed* ranged from a low of 2% in Saskatchewan (1980) to 12.3% in Nova Scotia (1983); 3.1% of Ontario students reported the use of *speed*.

Hallucinogens - *Hallucinogen* use by students ranged from a low of 3% reported in Manitoba in 1983, to a high of 11.8% in British Columbia in 1982. *LSD* use ranged from 2.7% in Prince Edward Island in 1982, to a high of 7.5% in New Brunswick in 1981; 5.9% of Ontario students used *LSD* in 1987. *PCP* use ranged from 1.3% in Ontario in 1987 to a high of 4.8% in New Brunswick in 1981. *Mescaline* use ranged from a low of 1.2% in Prince Edward Island in 1982 to 3.8% in Quebec in 1984. The use of *other hallucinogens* was reported by as few as 3.4% of New Brunswick students in 1981 to as many as 11% of Prince Edward Island students in 1982; 4.5% of Ontario students used them in 1987 (Table 1).

Opiates - *Opiate* use in students ranged from a low of 1% for *heroin* in Alberta in 1983 to a high of 4% in New Brunswick in 1981. In Ontario, 1.4% of students reported *heroin* use in 1987 (Table 1).

FIGURE 1

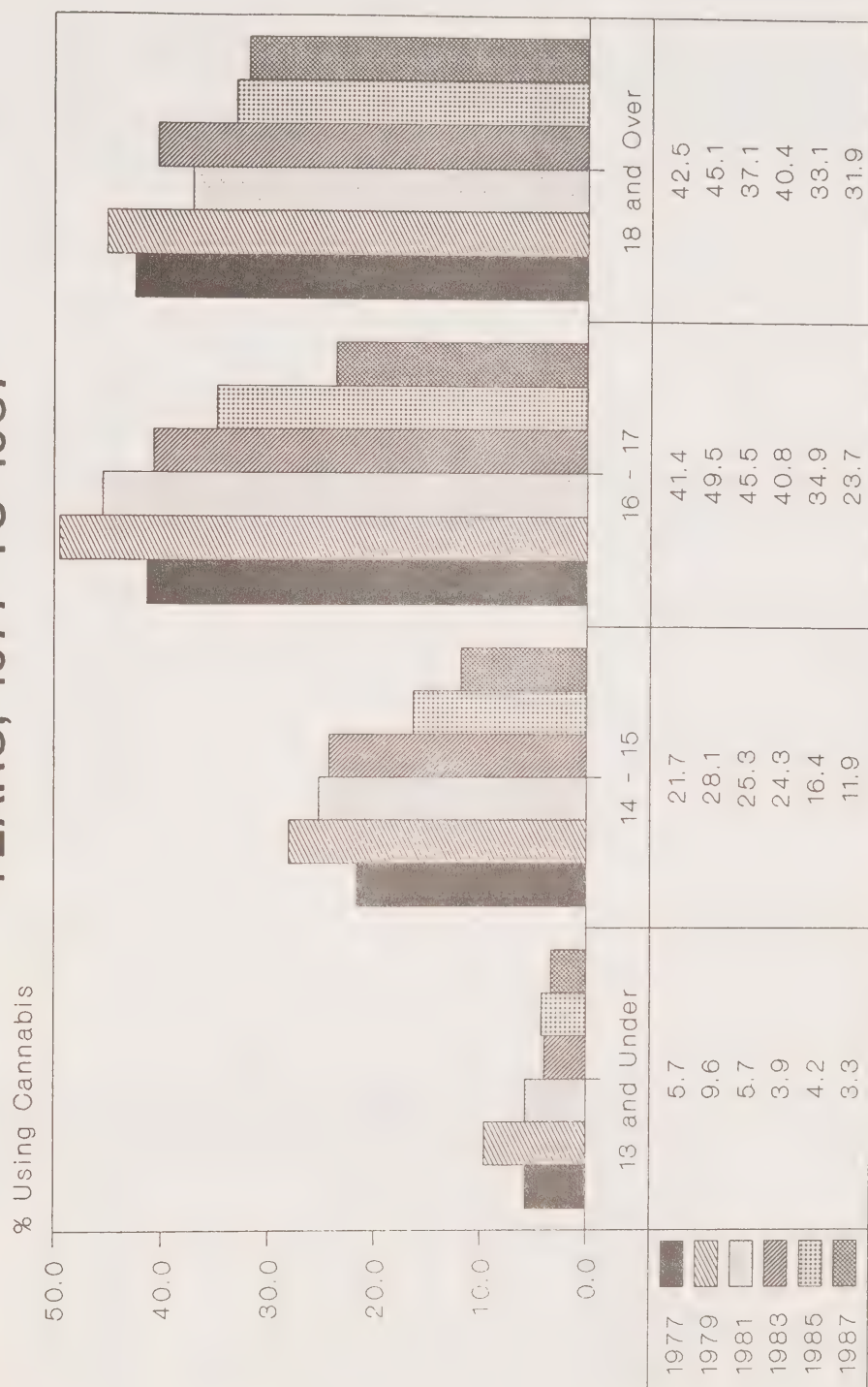
TRENDS IN DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987



Sources: Table 2, and Table 2 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 2

PREVALENCE OF CANNABIS USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

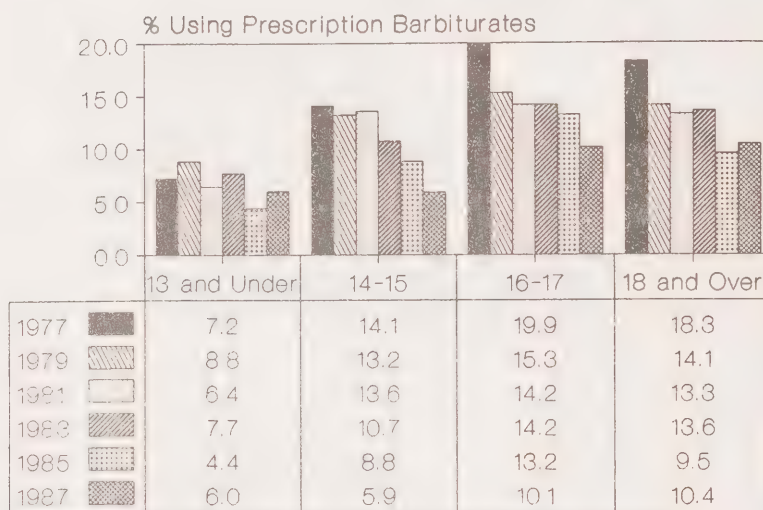


Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

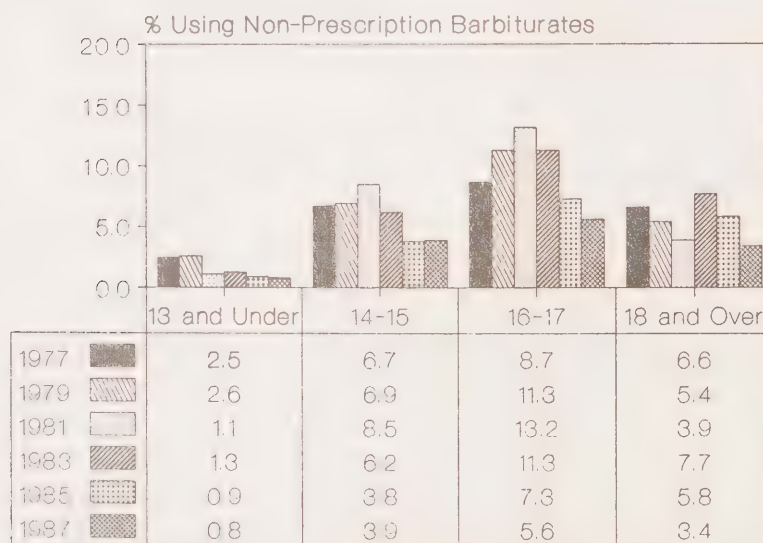
FIGURE 3

PREVALENCE OF BARBITURATE USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

PRESCRIPTION BARBITURATES



NON-PRESCRIPTION BARBITURATES

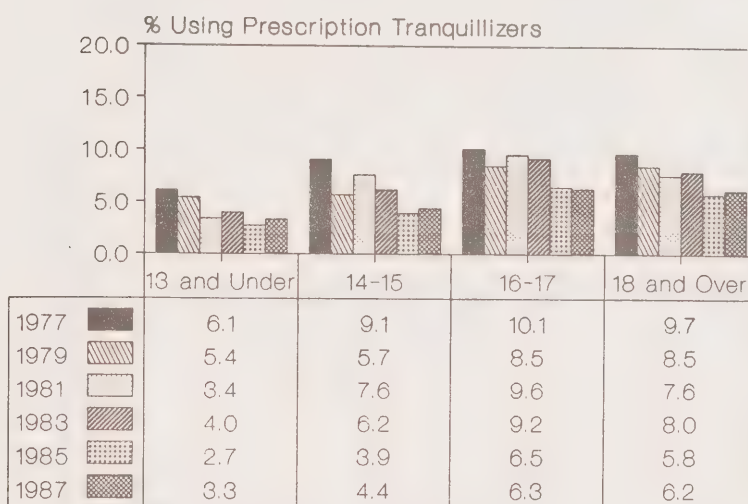


Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 In Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

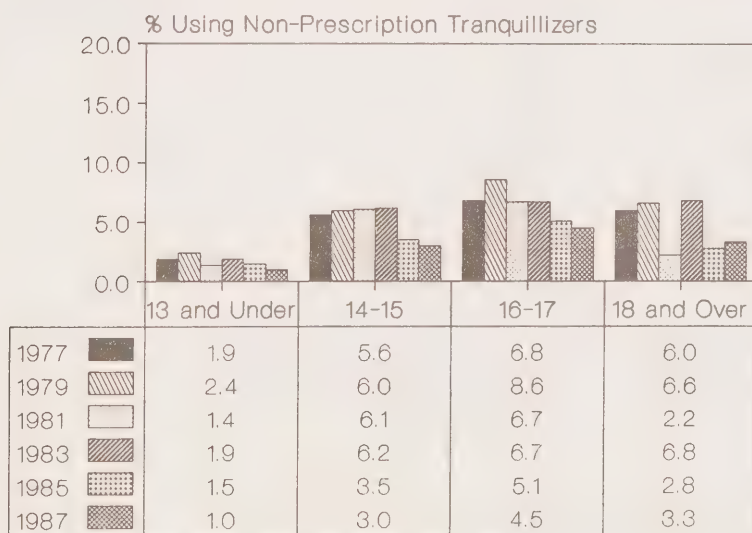
FIGURE 4

PREVALENCE OF TRANQUILLIZER USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILLIZERS



NON-PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILLIZERS

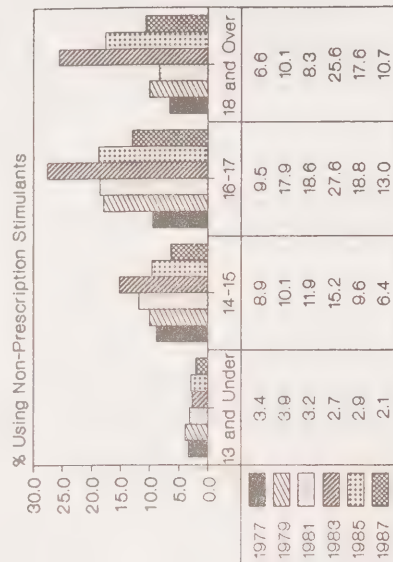


Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 In Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

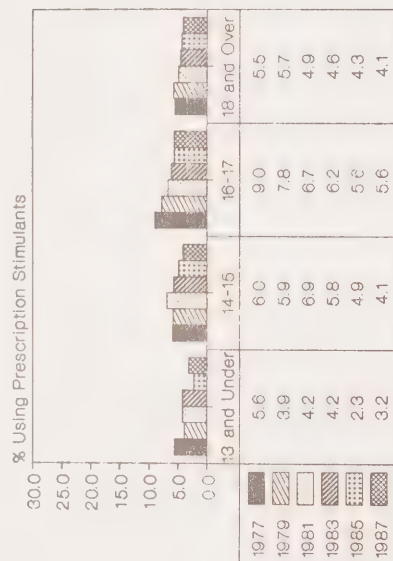
FIGURE 5

PREVALENCE OF STIMULANT USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, SELECTED YEARS, ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1987

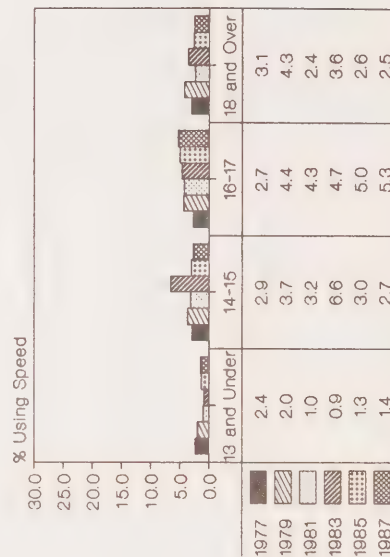
NON-PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS



PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS



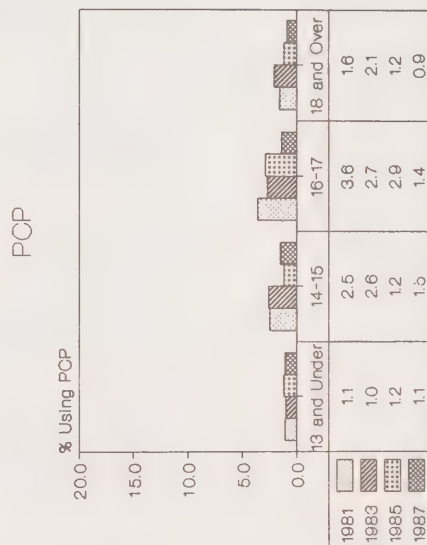
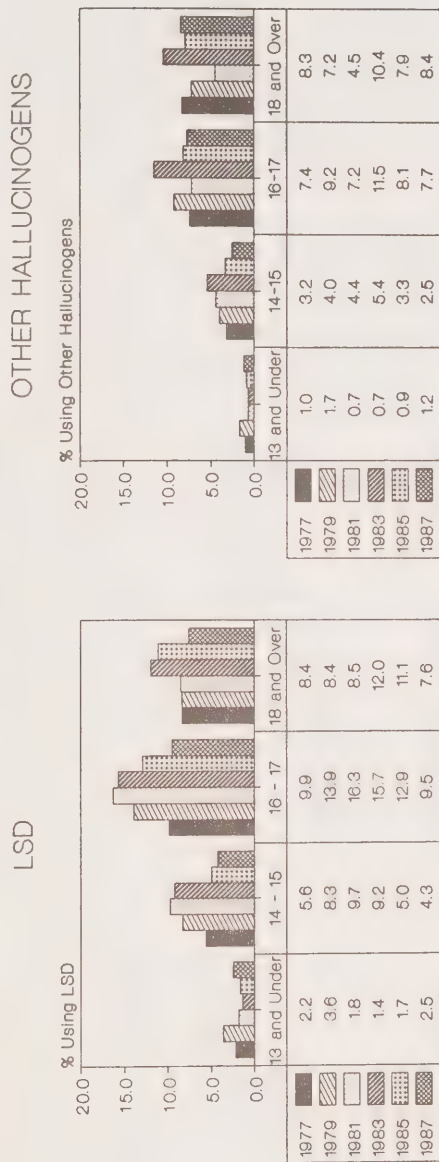
SPEED



Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 In Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 6

PREVALENCE OF HALLUCINOGEN USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987



Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 In Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 7

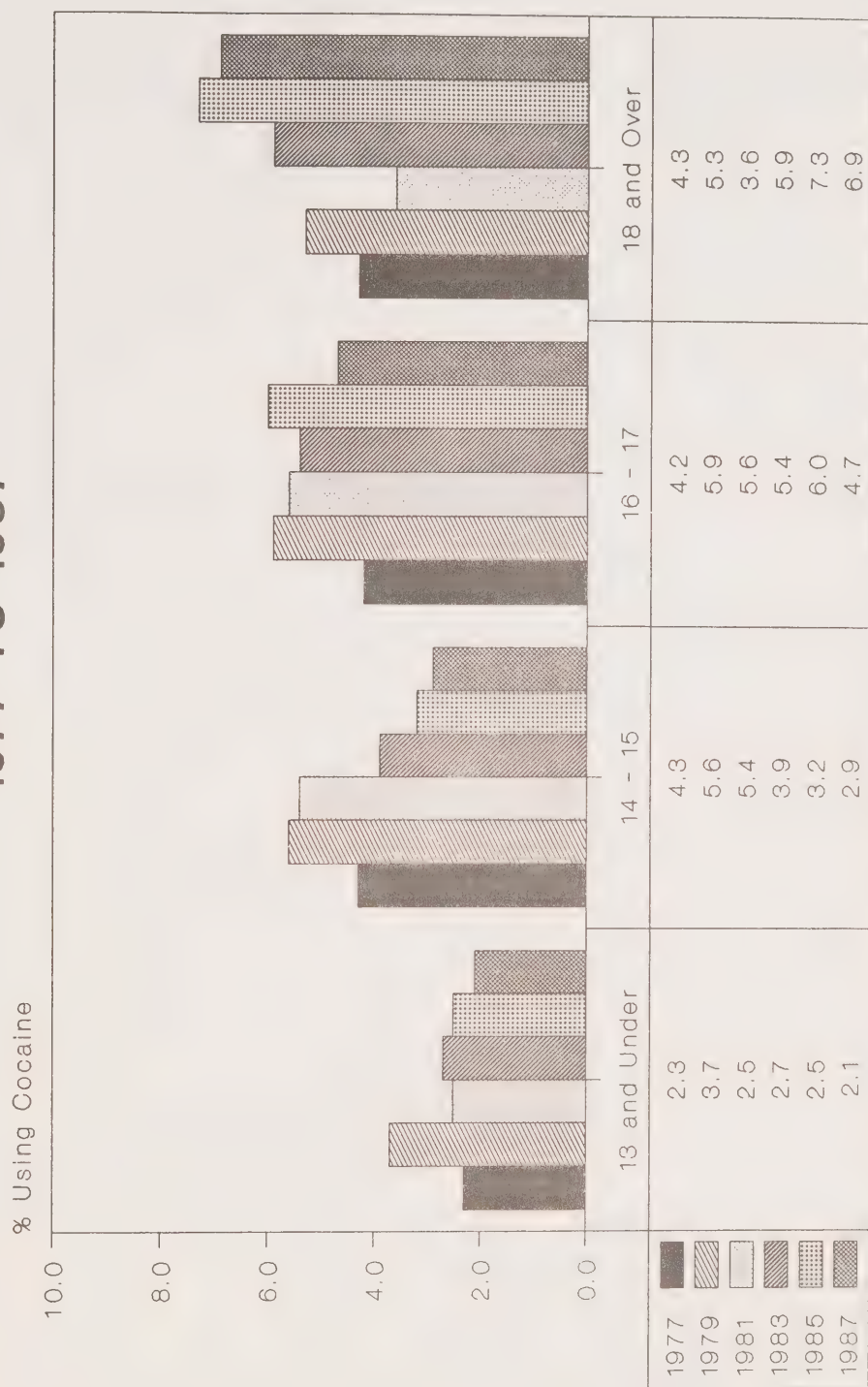
**PREVALENCE OF HEROIN USE AMONG STUDENTS
BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS,
1977 TO 1987**



Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 8

PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

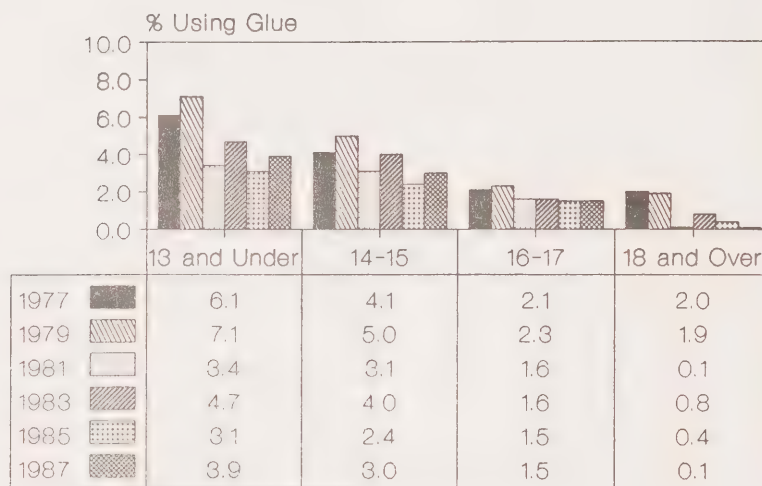


Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

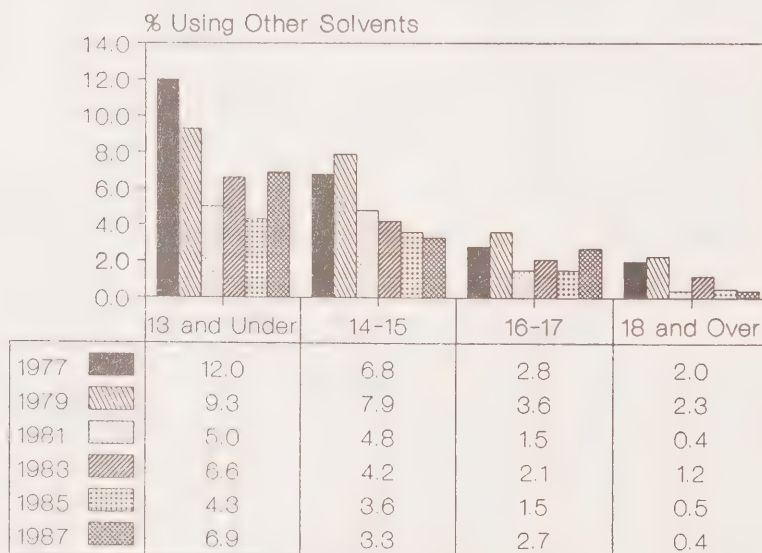
FIGURE 9

PREVALENCE OF INHALANT USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1987

GLUE



OTHER SOLVENTS



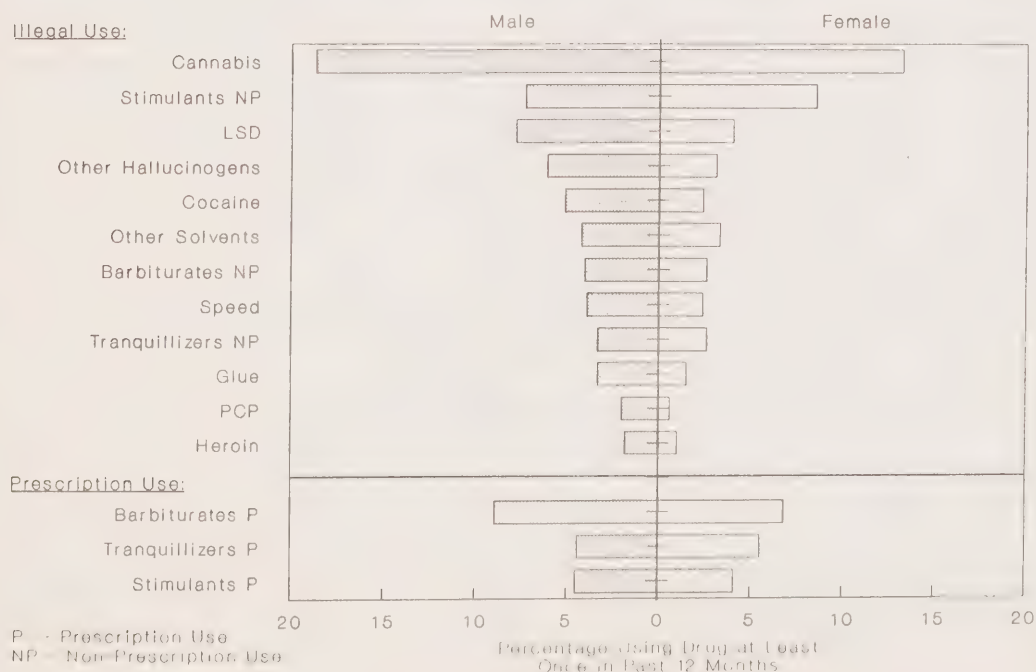
Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

Cocaine - Cocaine use by students ranged from 1.8% in Prince Edward Island in 1982 to 7.0% in British Columbia in the same year. In Ontario, 3.8% of students reported using it in 1987 (Table 1).

Inhalants - Inhalant use ranged from 0.8% (for glue) in Quebec in 1984 to 6.2% in British Columbia in 1982. In Ontario, 2.4% of students in 1987 reported inhaling glue, and 3.7% reported inhaling other solvents (Table 1).

Ontario Student Drug Use - Use of many drug substances has been declining in Ontario since the late 1970s or early 1980s (Figure 1). In Ontario in 1987, cannabis use was reported by 15.9% of students surveyed, the lowest level used in the past decade. Use of prescription barbiturates was reported by 7.8% of high school students, and non-prescription barbiturates by 3.3%, again the lowest level in the past decade. Prescription tranquillizers had been used by 4.9%, and non-prescription stimulants, while 7.9% had used non-prescription stimulants. LSD had been used by 5.9% of students; 4.5% of students had used other hallucinogens, 3.8% cocaine, 2.4% glue and 3.7% other solvents. Finally, speed had been used by 3.1%, PCP by 1.3%, and heroin by 1.4% (Table 2). Generally speaking, drug use increased with increasing age, although there was some indication of a dropping off for the group aged 18 years and over (Figures 2 to 9). This age group did however, experience an increased percentage of users of cannabis, cocaine, other hallucinogens and prescription barbiturates in 1984 (Figures 2, 3, 6 and 8). Only the use of glue and other solvents decreased steadily with increasing age (Table 4 and Figure 9). Overall, more males reported themselves as drug users with the exception of prescription tranquillizers and non-prescription stimulant use which was reported by more females (Table 3 and Figure 10).

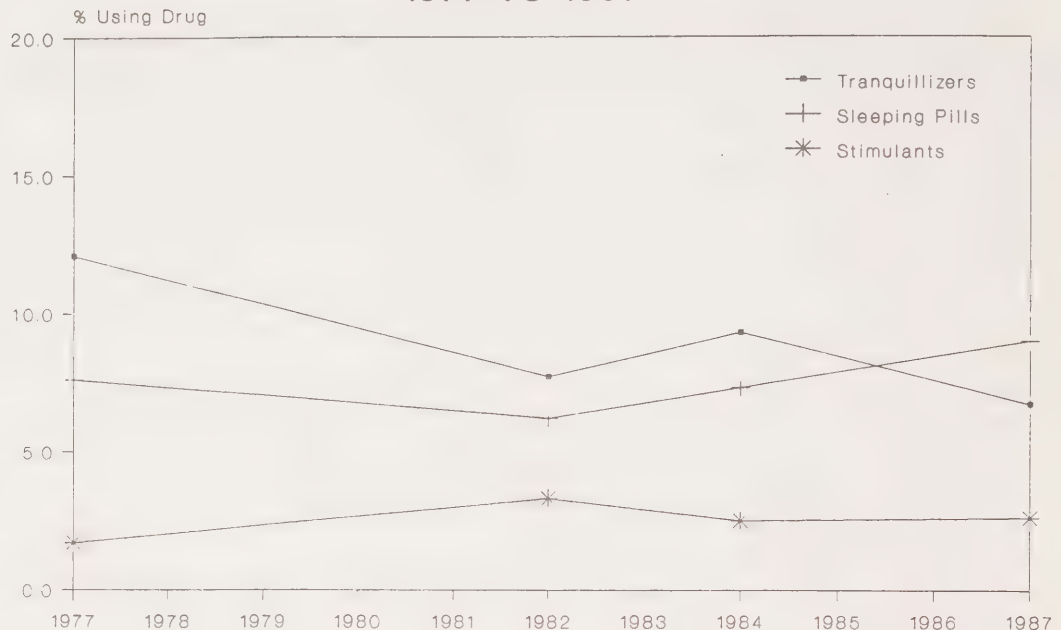
FIGURE 10
STUDENT DRUG USE BY SEX AND TYPE OF
DRUG, ONTARIO, 1987



Source: Table 3

FIGURE 11

TRENDS IN PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987



Source: Table 5

Adult Drug Use

Licit Drug Use

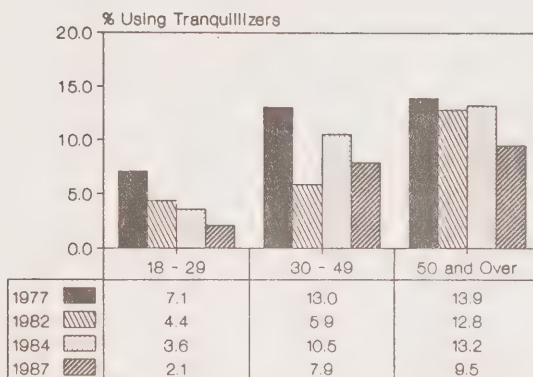
Tranquillizers - A survey conducted in 1987 among Ontario adults aged 18 years and over indicated that 6.7% had used *tranquillizers* in the previous twelve months; this is roughly half the percentage of users reported in 1977 (Figure 11). As was shown by earlier surveys, the highest proportion of *tranquillizer* users was reportedly women (9.6% users), persons over the age of 50 years (9.5% users), those residing in Western Ontario (9.3% users), those having an elementary education only (13.1% users), persons in the lowest income group (13.6% users), or those in the occupation category "other" (10.3% users) which includes disabled, retired or unemployed respondents, housewives, or students (Table 5). Figure 12 shows trends in tranquillizer use by age group for the period 1977 to 1987. Tranquillizer use generally increased with increasing age, with use by those aged 18 to 29 years decreasing steadily from 1977 to 1987. Tranquillizer use in those aged 50 and over remained at a virtually constant level from 1977 to 1984, but declined in 1987.

Sleeping Pills - *Sleeping pill* use has been increasing since 1982: 9% of Ontario adults use *sleeping pills*; patterns of use were analogous to the situation for *tranquillizers*. Users were more likely to be female (10.8% users), aged 50 years and over (11.3% users), living in Northern Ontario (13.5% users), having an elementary education (14.8% users), in the lowest income group (14.3% users), or in the occupational group "other" (11.3% users) consisting of disabled, retired or unemployed respondents, housewives, or students (Table 5). Figure 12 shows trends in the use of *sleeping pills* by adults by age group for four survey years since 1977.

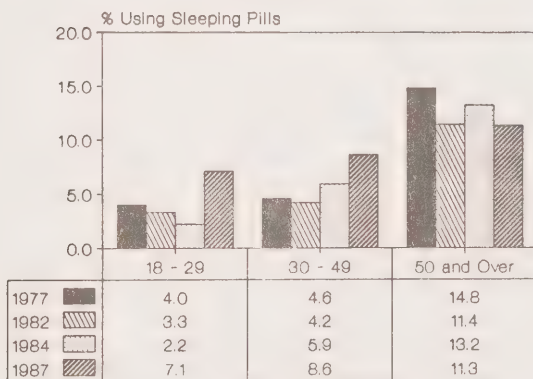
FIGURE 12

PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

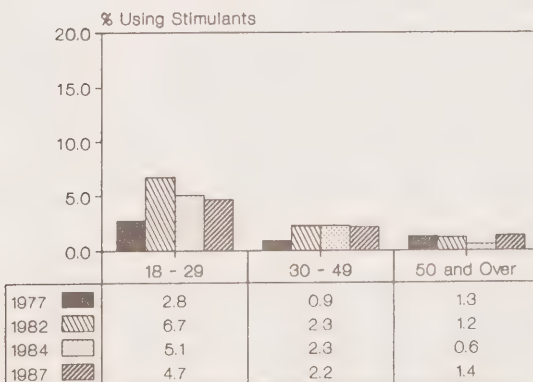
TRANQUILLIZERS



SLEEPING PILLS



STIMULANTS



Source: Table 5

Sleeping pill use increased with increasing age. Use in those aged 18 to 29 decreased from 1977 to 1984, and increased in 1987. Sleeping pill use in those aged 30 to 49 increased from 1982 to 1987.

Stimulants - Trends in the use of *stimulants* or *pep pills* are not so clear-cut. In 1987, 2.6% of Ontario adults used *stimulants* in the previous twelve months. Users were more likely to be women (3.1% users), in the age group 18 to 29 (4.7% users), or living in Western Toronto (4.5% users); they were also more likely to have a post-secondary education (2.9% users), to be in the "other" occupational group (3.1% users), or in the middle lower income group (6.2% users in the income group earning \$15,000 to \$19,999 a year) (Table 5). Figure 12 shows trends in *stimulant* use by adults for three age groups since 1977.

Licit Drug Use in Native Canadians - A 1985-86 survey found that a lower proportion of the population in the Northwest Territories used sleeping pills (5% users) than the Canadian population; sleeping pill use was lowest in the Native Inuit (2% users). Stimulant use in the Northwest Territories was higher than in the total Canadian population (2% users); use was highest in the non-Native (4% users), and lowest in the Native Inuit (1%). Tranquillizer use was highest in the Native Dene (9% users) vs 5% users in the Northwest Territories or 6% users in the total Canadian population (Table 6).

Survey of Pharmacists - In a survey of retail pharmacists conducted in 1984, of the 503 retail pharmacies that replied, 60.6% of Canadian pharmacies (and 68.7% in Ontario) identified *diazepam* as one of the five prescription drugs most commonly prescribed by their generic name, 8.0% identified *oxazepam* (11.2% in Ontario), 5.4% identified *amitriptylene* (8.2% in Ontario), and 4.6% identified *flurazepam* (0.7% in Ontario) (Tables 7 and 8).

Licit Drug Consumption - Based on data furnished to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board by the Canadian Government, most *licit narcotic* consumption in Canada in 1985 was in the form of *codeine*, which amounted to ten tonnes (10,002 kg). Most worldwide *licit narcotic* consumption was also in the form of *codeine*. Canada's per capita consumption of *codeine* (394.11 kg per million or 394.11 mg per person) was the fourth highest in the world (Tables 9 and 140). The remaining *licit narcotic* consumption in Canada was in the form of *dextropropoxyphene* (1,106 kg or 43.58 mg per person), *pethidine* (878 kg), *morphine* (199 kg), *oxycodone* (92 kg), *methadone* (27 kg), *cocaine* (21 kg), *diphenoxylate* (20 kg), and *ethylmorphine* (1 kg) (Table 9).

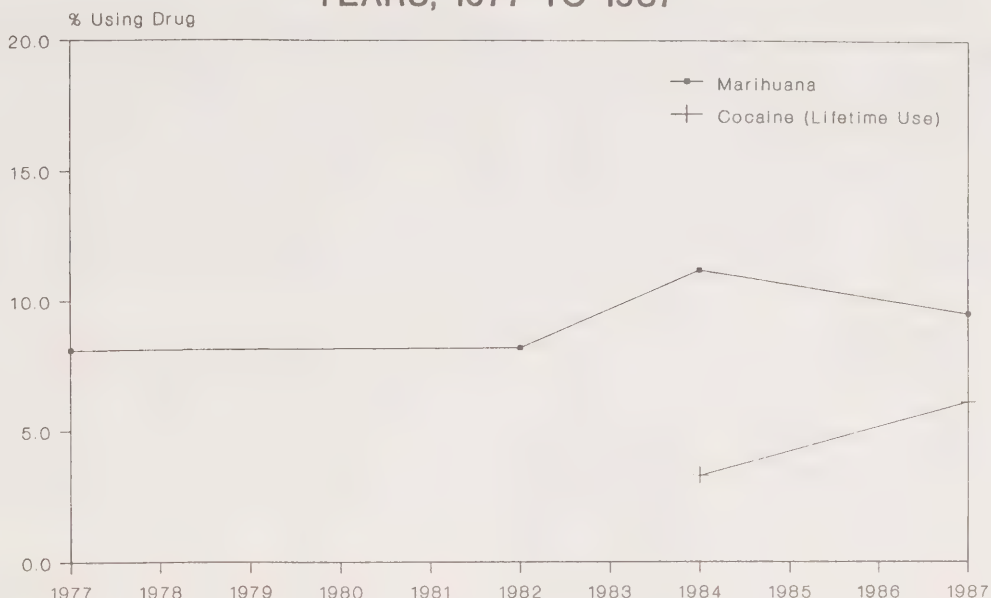
Expenditures on Drugs - According to a 1982 survey, Canadian families spent an average of \$102 for drugs of which roughly two-thirds (\$64.40) was for *prescription drugs* and the remainder for *non-prescribed medicines*. In Ontario, family expenditure on drugs totalled \$88.40 in 1982 (Table 10).

Illicit Drug Use

Marihuana - According to a 1987 survey, 9.5% of Ontario adults aged 18 years and over had used *marihuana* within the previous twelve months. The percentage of users has dropped since 1984 (Figure 13). Use declines with increasing age. Use by those aged 18 to 29 and those aged 50 and over peaked in 1984 and has declined since. However, for those aged 30 to 49, use has been increasing steadily since 1982 (Figure 14). In 1987, there was a greater percentage of users among males (12.3% users), among those aged 18 to 29 years (20% users), and among those living in Metro

FIGURE 13

TRENDS IN MARIHUANA AND COCAINE USE AMONG ADULTS, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987



Sources: Tables 11 and 12

Toronto (12.6% users). Users were more numerous among those in labour occupations (14.7%), and among those with secondary or post-secondary education (10.7% and 10.6% users respectively); finally, users were most numerous among the middle lower income group (16% users among those earning \$15,000 to \$19,999) (Table 11).

Cocaine - According to a 1987 survey, 6.1% of Ontario adults aged 18 years and over reported having used cocaine in their lifetime, roughly double the figure reported in 1984 (Figure 13). Use has been increasing for all age groups, although the increase has been greatest in the younger ages (Figure 14). In 1987, use was higher among males (7.2% users), those aged 18 to 29 (13.6% users), those residing in Metro Toronto (11% users), in labour occupations (7.8% users), those with a post-secondary education (7.6% users), or those in the lowest income groups (12.7% users in those earning less than \$10,000, and 12.6% users in the \$15,000 to \$19,999 income group) (Table 12).

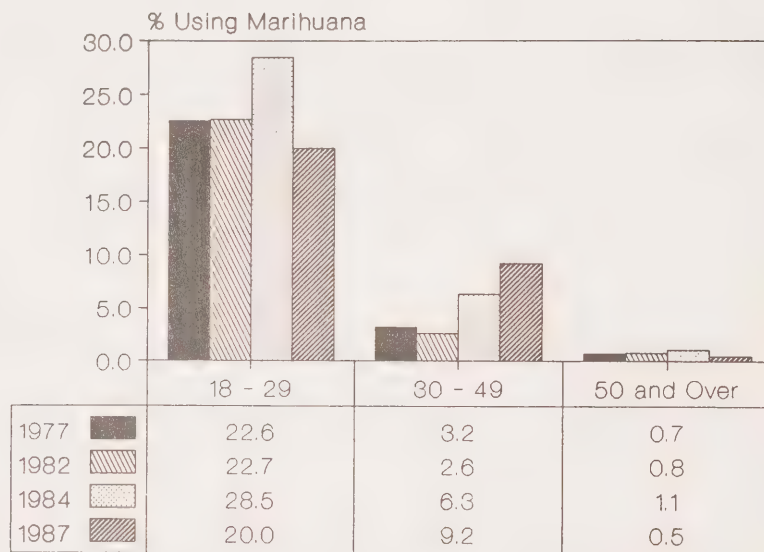
Illicit Drug Use in Native Canadians - According to a 1985-86 survey, marijuana (sic) use was higher in the Northwest Territories (20% users) than in a comparable sample of the total Canadian population (6% users); use was highest among the Native Dene (30% users) (Table 6). Cocaine use by Northwest Territories Native adults was slightly lower than in the non-Native or the general Canadian adult population (0.9% users); cocaine use was lower among the Native Inuit (0.5% users) and lowest among the Native Dene (0.2% users) (Table 6).

Narcotics - The officially recorded number of habitual narcotic drug users in Canada increased from 1982 to 1984 and dropped thereafter to 11,613 by 1986. These

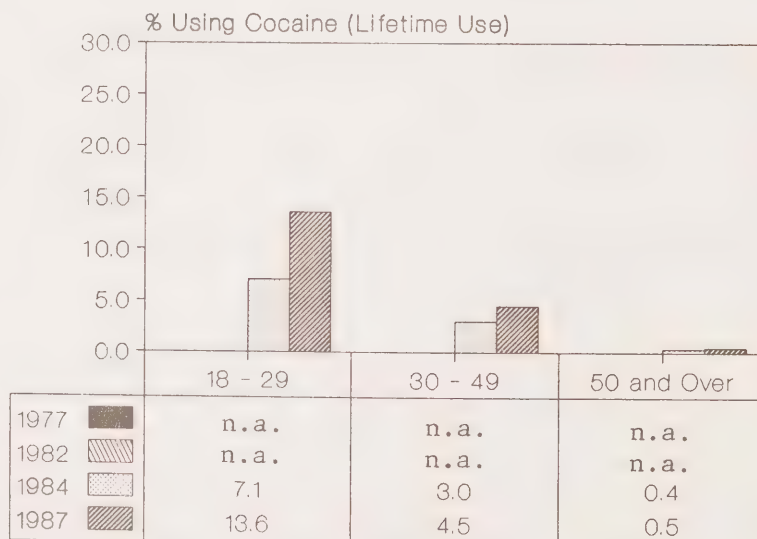
FIGURE 14

PREVALENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

MARIHUANA



COCAINE



Sources: Tables 11 and 12

figures represent "known users" and not convictions. Most users were from Quebec (3,445), followed by Ontario (2,857), and British Columbia (2,813); together these three provinces account for almost 80% of all users. Most habitual *narcotic drug* users (96%) are illicit users (Table 13). Most illicit *narcotic drug* users are male (77.6%); 31% of users are in the 25 to 29 age group and 23.5% are aged 20 to 24. Persons aged 30 to 39 comprised only 32.5% of users in 1986 although they had made up 44% of users in earlier years. Since 1984, the most frequently used drug is *cocaine*, whereas previous to this it had been *heroin*. By 1986, *cocaine* was the drug used by more than half (55.8%) of illicit narcotic users. *Phencyclidine* has been decreasing in use, being used by only 5.5% of illicit narcotic users in 1986 (Table 14). There were 2,031 new *narcotic drug* users in 1986; most (80%) were male. Most new users were between 20 and 39 years of age (Table 15).

Hallucinogens - The number of new *hallucinogen* users has shown some fluctuation in recent years; their number reached 846 in 1986 (Table 16). Of these cases, most were male (88.9%), and about two-thirds were under age 25 (Table 17). In 1986, users were almost equally divided between using *LSD* (49%) and *psilocybin* (48%) (Table 18). The relative use of *psilocybin* has been increasing since 1980 when it only accounted for 10% of *hallucinogenic* drugs used.

Types of Drugs

Federal Laboratory Data - The Ontario rate per 100,000 population for drug samples identified by the Health Protection Laboratories has exceeded the Canadian rate since 1978-79. While the Ontario rate has shown a sharp decline in the period 1980-81 to 1983-84, it has shown a steady increase since then (Figure 15). In Canada, the preponderance of *cannabis* use is indicated by the fact that, of all *narcotic* or *controlled drug* samples submitted to Health Protection Branch Laboratories for analysis between fiscal years 1981-82 and 1987-88, the great majority were *cannabinoids*, of which about half came from Ontario. Whereas the preponderance of *cannabinoids* has decreased from 82% in 1981-82 to 68% in 1987-88 in Canada, the percentage of *cocaine* samples has increased from 5% to 21%; but the percentage of *LSD* has gone from 5% to 2% (Table 19 and Figure 15). The relatively increasing number of cocaine drug samples identified in Canada is shown in Figure 16.

The number of drug samples of *heroin* identified has doubled to 919 from 1981-82 to 1987-88; that of *methylphenidate* has increased by tenfold to 465 drug samples; samples of *pentazocine* have increased by sixfold to 925; *cocaine* samples have increased nearly fivefold to 11,815; and those of *psilocybin* have tripled to 1,088. Meanwhile, samples of *LSD* and *PCP* decreased by roughly half (Table 19).

ARF Laboratory Data - Tests on samples submitted to the Drug Analysis Laboratories of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation have shown that samples are not always what they are alleged to be: in 1987-88, less than half the drug samples were the same as alleged at source (Table 20).

Source of Illicit Drugs

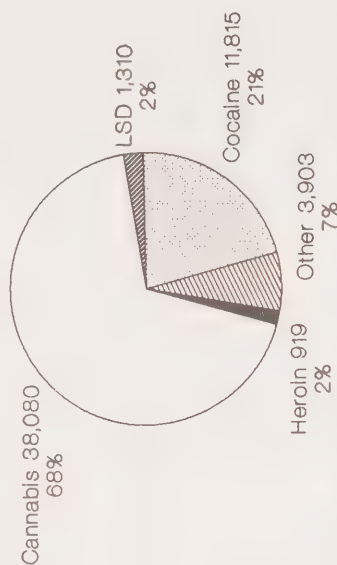
Drugs available to the illicit market in Canada may come from a variety of sources.

Drug Seizures - The amount of drug seizures is partly related to the amount available on the illicit market and to the success of drug control and enforcement

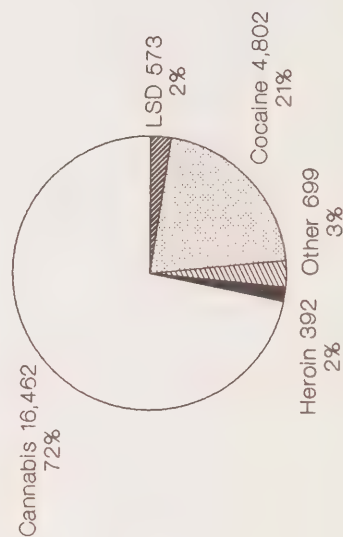
FIGURE 15

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1987-88

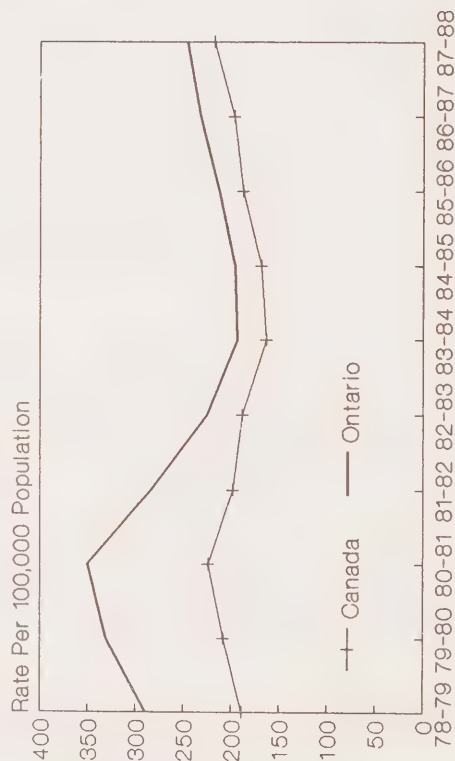
DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH
PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
CANADA, 1987-88



DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH
PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
ONTARIO, 1987-88



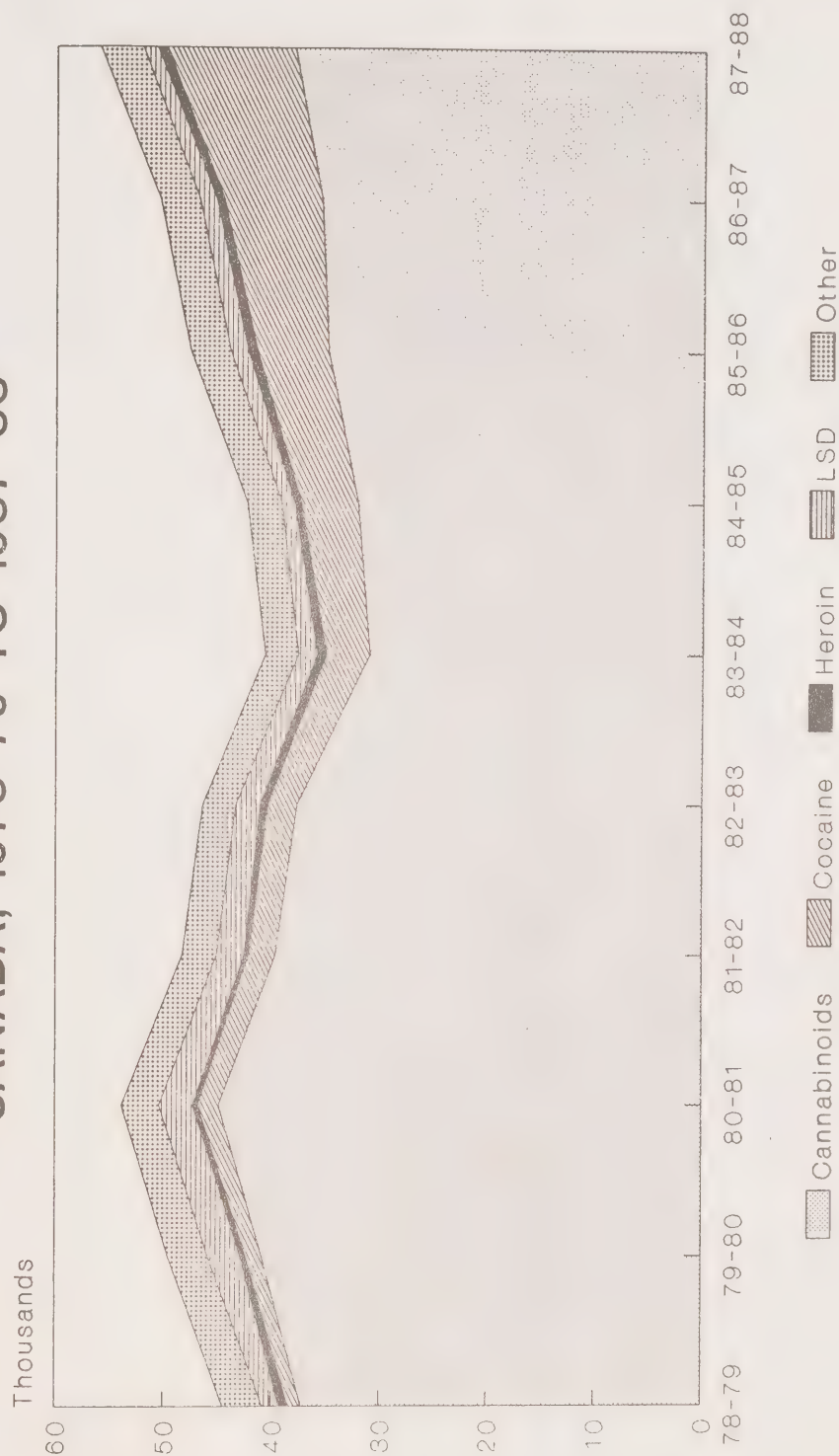
RATES OF DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY
HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1987-88



Sources: Table 19, and Table 18 in *Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984*

FIGURE 16

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES, CANADA, 1978-79 TO 1987-88

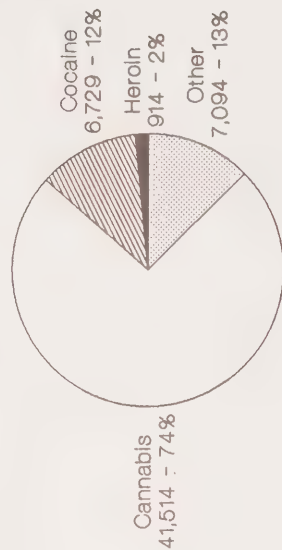


Sources: Table 19, and Table 18 In *Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984*

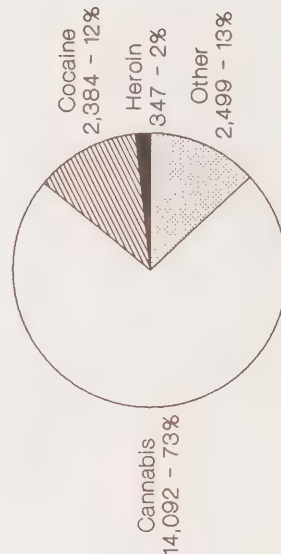
FIGURE 17

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1986

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES COMMITTED
UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS,
CANADA, 1986



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES COMMITTED
UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS,
ONTARIO, 1986



RATE OF DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES COMMITTED
UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA
AND ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1986

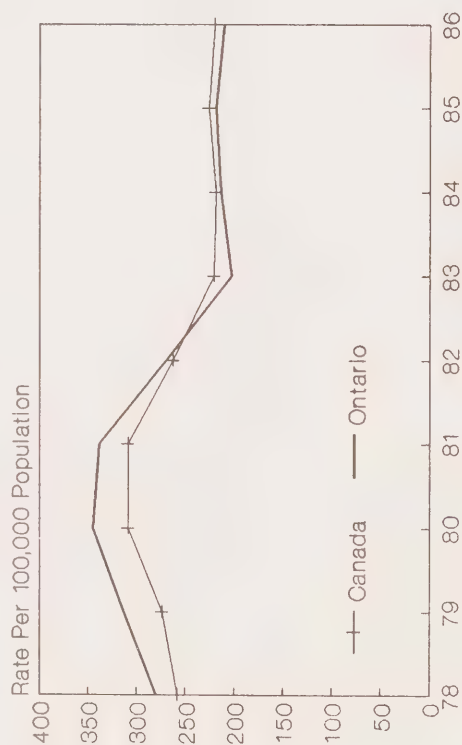
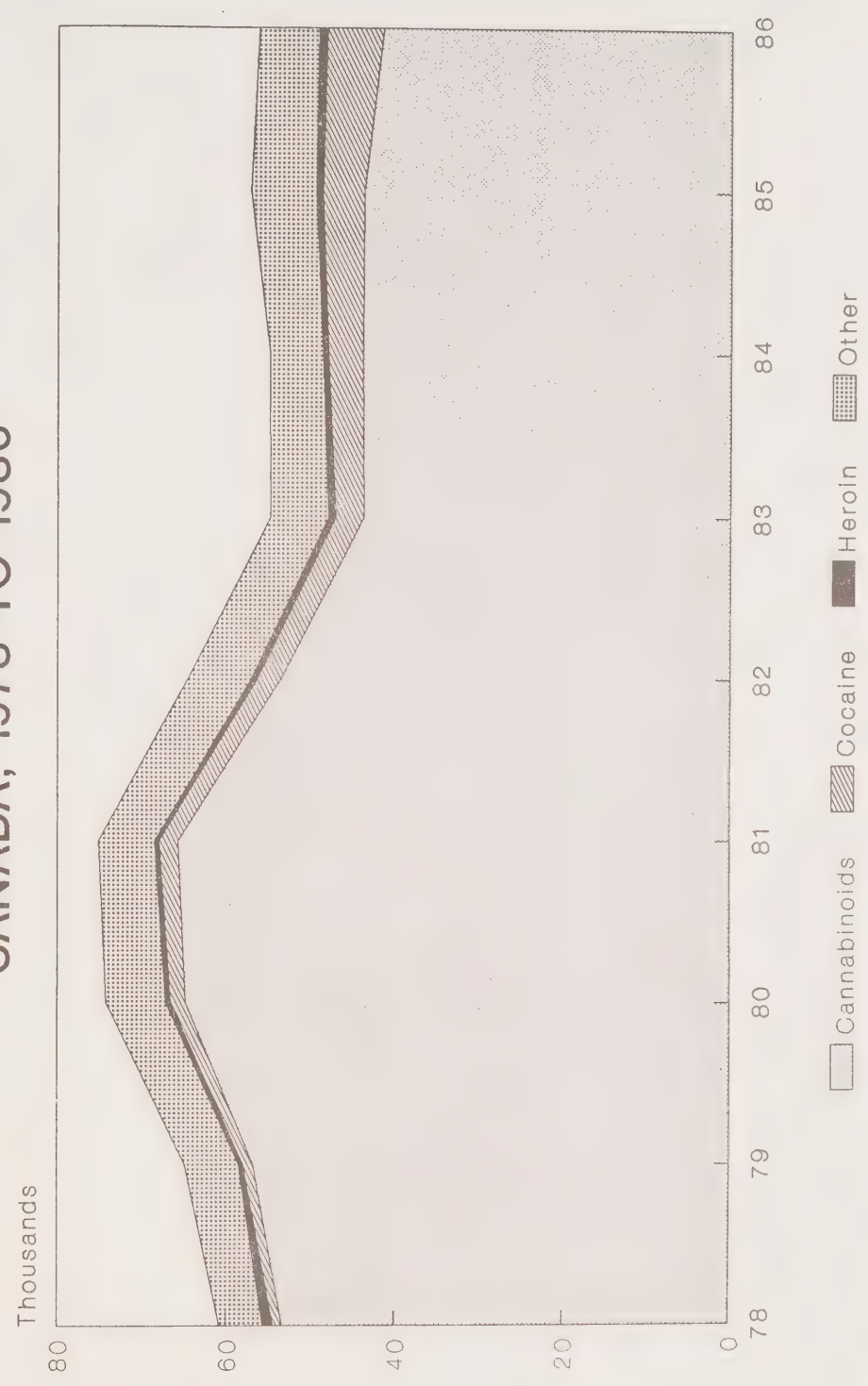


FIGURE 18
DRUG OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE
FEDERAL DRUG ACTS BY TYPE OF DRUG,
CANADA, 1978 TO 1986

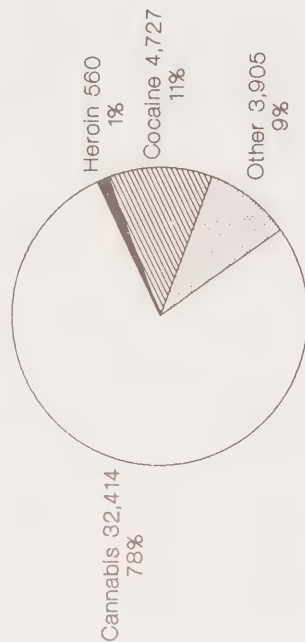


Source: Table 35

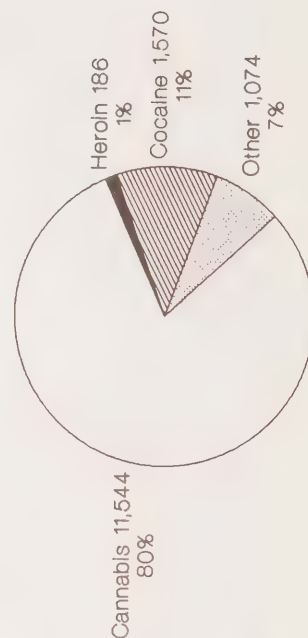
FIGURE 19

PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1986

PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED
OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG
ACTS, CANADA, 1986



PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED
OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG
ACTS, ONTARIO, 1986



RATE OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG-
RELATED OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG
ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1986

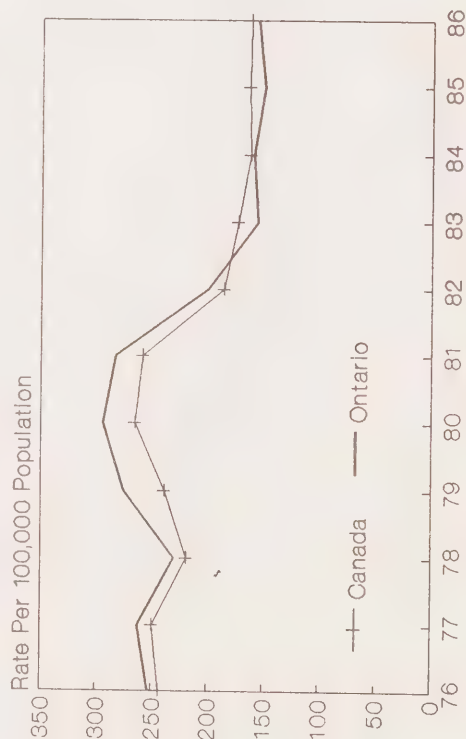


FIGURE 20
**PERSONS CHARGED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG
 ACTS BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA,
 1978 TO 1986**



Source: Table 35

measures. The unit quantity of drugs reported seized in Canada has increased since 1981. In 1983, *cannabis* accounted for most quantities seized: 23.4 tonnes of *cannabis herb*, 3.5 tonnes of *cannabis resin*, 35,637 *cannabis plants*, and 184.7 kg of *liquid cannabis*; *methaqualone* seized accounted for 164.8 kg and 195,277 units; Canada accounted for nearly 60% of all *methaqualone* seized by weight in the world in 1983. *Depressants* numbered 12,062 units and 97 g. Seizures of *LSD* accounted for 149,623 units and other *hallucinogens* for 88.2 kg and 11,073 units; *stimulants* accounted for 107.1 kg and 47,068 units; *cocaine base and salt* for 98.1 kg and 3,006 units; *heroin* for 30.4 kg and 3,245 units (Tables 21 and 141).

Thefts and Other Losses - Statistics are available on reported thefts and other losses from the illicit market for *narcotics* and *controlled drugs*. In 1986, reported thefts and other losses of *narcotic drugs* in Canada consisted primarily of *codeine*, including 817,246 tablets and capsules, and 277,331 mL of liquid, 536 g of *codeine powder* and 817 mL of injection *codeine*; *oxycodone* consisting of 302,268 tablets and 684 suppositories; *morphine powder* 550.39 g, 138,436 mL of liquid, 6,260 mL of injection *morphine*, and 17,588 tablets; 1,137,035 mL of liquid *hydrocodone* and 17,286 tablets; 565 g of *cocaine* in powder form and 147 mL of liquid *cocaine*; *diphenoxylate* consisting of 75,759 tablets and 11,726 mL of liquid; and *meperidine* consisting of 68,863 tablets and 10,981 mL of injection *meperidine*.

Thefts and other losses of *controlled drugs* involved 97,990 tablets of *pentazocine* and 1,924 mL of injection *pentazocine*; 123,755 tablets and 100 mL of injection *methylphenidate*; 42,377 capsules and 500 mL of injection *secobarbital*; 41,566 capsules of *secobarbital* and *amobarbital*; and 274,348 tablets and capsules, 252.5 g or powder, 24,321 mL of liquid, 433 mL of injection, and 394 suppositories of other *barbiturates* (Table 22).

Legal Aspects

Motor Vehicle Accidents - In 1986 in Ontario there were 93 drivers with ability impaired by drugs who were involved in motor vehicle traffic accidents; over half involved accidents resulting in non-fatal injuries (Table 23); in addition, there were 7 motor vehicle accidents involving pedestrians with ability impaired by drugs, all of whom had non-fatal injuries (Table 24).

Juvenile Drug Offences - The number of juvenile drug offenders involved in drug-related criminal offences under the Federal Drug Acts grew to 4,767 in 1986 in Canada. Most charges (4,505 charges or 95%) came under the Narcotic Control Act, and 4,179, or 93%, of these involved *cannabis*. Most juvenile drug offenders were in Ontario (Tables 25 and 26).

By 1983, there were 1,582 drug-related delinquencies in Canada for which court action had been terminated (Table 27). Most (74%) drug-related juvenile delinquencies in Canada involved *cannabis*, 3.6% involved *LSD* and 1.1% involved *phencyclidine* (Table 28). In Ontario, a slightly higher percentage (88.5%) of drug-related juvenile delinquencies involved *cannabis* (Table 29). Overall, 80% (1,262) of all drug-related juvenile delinquencies in Canada and 66% in Ontario were found delinquent after adjudication (Tables 29 and 30).

Total Offences - The number of drug-related criminal offences has decreased from 1978 to 1986 in both Ontario and in Canada as a whole. The Ontario rate of drug-related offences committed under the Federal Drug Acts and the rate of persons charged dropped below the Canada rates in 1983 (Figures 17 and 19). By 1986 in

Canada, there was a total of 56,251 drug offences for which 41,606 persons were charged. The number of offences exceeds the number of persons charged, as the same person may be charged several times a year on each occasion that an offence is committed. The rate of offences per person was 1.35 in Canada and 1.34 in Ontario, a rate that was generally higher than that in previous years (Tables 35 and 36). The percentage contribution of each type of drug to offences and persons charged under the Federal Drug Acts is shown in Figures 17 and 19. The number of drug offences and of persons charged involving *cannabinoids* has been decreasing since 1981, although the number of offences and of persons charged involving *cocaine* has been increasing from the negligible amounts of the late 1970s (Figures 18 and 20).

Most of these offences (95%) consisted of offences under the Narcotic Control Act, of which 74% involved *cannabis* (Table 35). These figures represent a drop relative to the previous year; this is due to a drop mainly in *cannabis* offences, since most other drug offences continued to increase. The number of offences corresponds to a total of 41,606 persons charged for drug offences, of whom 95% were persons charged with offences under the Narcotic Control Act (Table 35). In Ontario, there was a total of 19,322 drug-related criminal offences, of which 95% were offences against the Narcotic Control Act and 73% were *cannabis* offences. These offences correspond to a total of 14,374 persons charged for drug-related criminal offences, of whom 95% were persons charged with offences against the Narcotic Control Act and 80% for *cannabis* offences (Table 36).

Males are the predominant offenders in drug-involved criminal offences. Between roughly 80% and 90% of such offences were committed by males in Ontario, with about the same percentage in Canada as a whole (Tables 33 and 34). In the period 1978 to 1986, the rate of drug offences involving *controlled drugs* under the Food and Drugs Act in Ontario has exceeded the national average (Table 32).

Reported Thefts - By 1986, in Canada, there were 1,219 reported thefts and other losses involving narcotic and controlled drugs; 36% of them occurred in Ontario (Table 37). Almost half (49%) involved break and entry, 14% armed robbery, 2% grab theft, 4% pilferage, 7% lost in transit and 23% other unexplained losses; 69% involved pharmacies, 20% hospitals, and 9% licenced dealers (Table 41).

Legal Aid - Legal aid for criminal cases for offences under the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act involved from 2.7% to 4.9% of all legal aid cases in 1984-85, depending on the province. Ontario had 1,679 drug-related completed dossiers or 4% of all legal aid cases involving private practice lawyers only, excluding services provided by staff lawyers (Table 42).

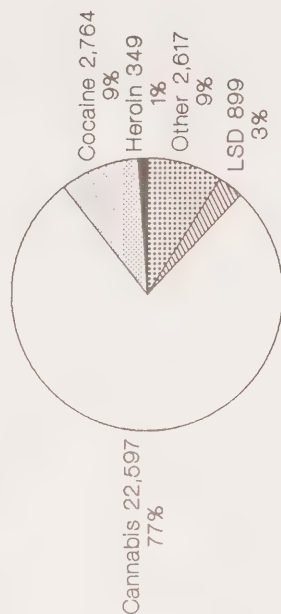
Convictions - The number and rate of drug-related convictions (including *cannabis*) in Canada decreased from 1981 to 1985, the last year for which *cannabis* convictions were included (Table 43, Figure 21), when there were 29,226 convictions for drug-related offences in Canada, consisting of 93% convictions under the Narcotic Control Act, 6% under the Food and Drugs Act, and 1% under the Criminal Code (Table 49). Although *cannabinoids* comprised the majority of drug convictions from 1978 to 1985, their relative importance has been decreasing since 1981, while the number of cocaine convictions experienced a slight increase relative to all drug convictions in 1984 and 1985 (Figure 22).

By 1985, the last year for which *cannabis* data were included, 77.3% of all convictions were due to *cannabis*, a decline from 88.6% in 1980.

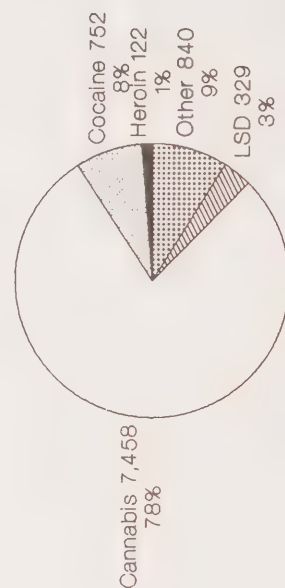
FIGURE 21

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1985

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY TYPE OF
DRUG, CANADA, 1985



DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY TYPE OF
DRUG, ONTARIO, 1985



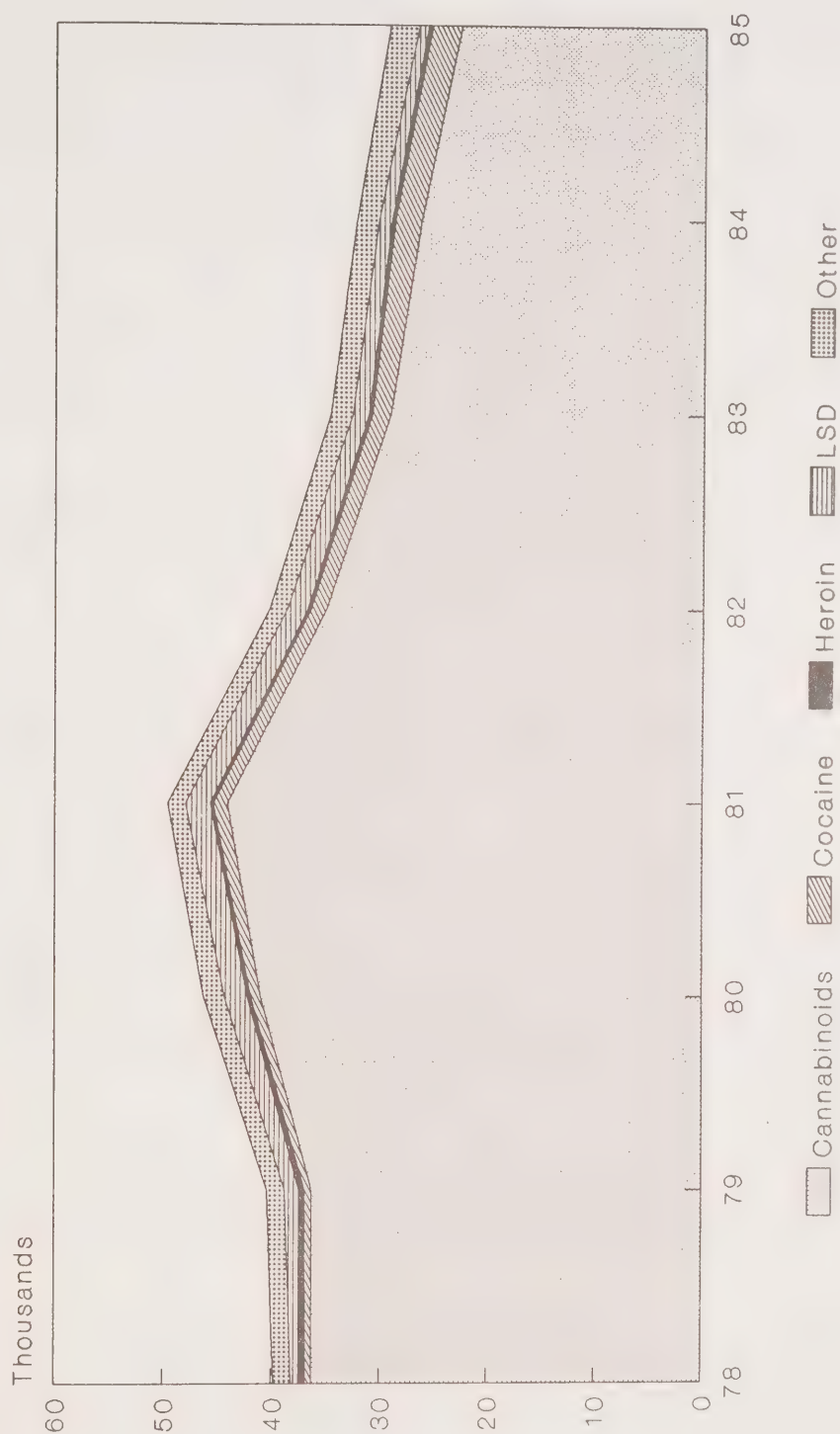
RATE OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS UNDER
THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA AND
ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1985



Sources: Tables 51, 52 and Tables 36 and 37 in
Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other
Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 22

**SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY
TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA, 1978 TO 1985**



Sources: Table 51, and Table 36 in *Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984*

Of the 22,597 *cannabis* convictions in Canada in 1985 (Table 53), 82% were for possession, 8% for trafficking, 9% for possession for the purpose of trafficking; another 145 convictions were for importing and cultivating, and 87 were convictions under the Criminal Code consisting mostly of conspiracy (Tables 53, 54 and 55).

If *cannabis* convictions are excluded, the total number of drug-related convictions increased from 1980 to 1986 when they reached 6,531 (Table 43). When *cannabis* convictions are excluded, 74% of drug-related convictions in 1986 fell under the Narcotic Control Act, 21% under the Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs), nearly 3% under the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs), and 3% under the Criminal Code. These percentages are fairly similar to those for 1985 if one excludes *cannabis* convictions in that year (Tables 43, 49 and 50).

If *cannabis* is excluded, in 1986 *cocaine* made up 44.8% of all convictions, more than double its percentage since 1980. Far behind came *LSD* which accounted for 11.8% of convictions by 1986, about one-quarter the percentage reported in 1980 (Table 51). Similar trends were shown in Ontario (Table 52).

By 1986, when *cannabis* convictions were excluded, there were 183 drug-related convictions under the criminal code in Canada; again, most of these (92%) were for conspiracy. More than half (53%) involved *cocaine* and over one-quarter (26%) involved *heroin* (Table 55).

In 1986, there were 912 convictions under the Narcotic Control Act for multiple doctoring of licit (prescription) drugs; more than half (60%) occurred in Ontario. Over two thirds (68%) involved *codeine* and another 11% *oxycodone* (Table 56). More than half (63%) involved men; 71% of convicted men were aged 25 to 34, and 78% of convicted women were aged 25 to 39 years old (Table 57).

The relationship between the number of drug samples, drug offences, persons charged under the Federal Drug Acts, and the number of drug-related convictions is shown in Figures 23 to 25. The trend in drug samples identified by the Health Protection Laboratories in one year closely parallel the following year's offences especially for *cocaine* after 1982 (Figure 25, "*cocaine*, samples lagged"). In the case of *cannabis*, the number of samples for one year most closely corresponds to the next year's number of charges especially after 1982 (Figure 24, "*cannabis*, samples lagged"). The number of drug samples in one year may give an early indication of upcoming trends in drug offences and persons charged.

Penitentiaries and Correctional Institutions - Provincial adult correctional institutions generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years. In 1985-86, about 4% or 5,970 of all sentenced admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions were for drug-related offences (Table 58).

In addition, in 1985-86, drug-related offences accounted for 9% or 367 admissions to Canadian penitentiaries. Federal penitentiaries generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of more than two years. As was the case for the provincial correctional institutions, 89% of all drug-related penitentiary admissions were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act and the remainder for offences under the Food and Drugs Act (Table 59).

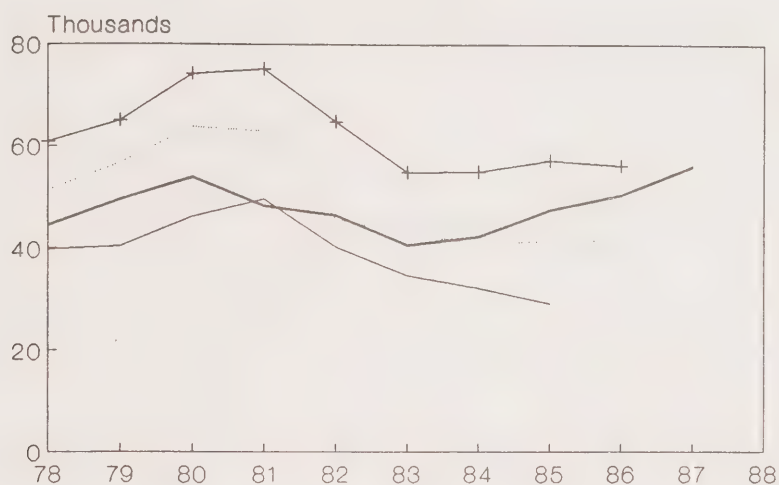
Morbidity

Statistics are available on persons with drug-related problems who are treated on a hospital inpatient basis in general hospitals, and in mental and psychiatric hospitals.

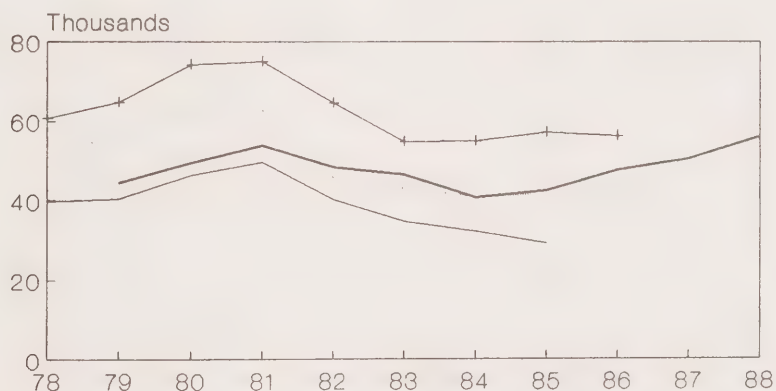
FIGURE 23

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES,¹ OFFENCES, PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTIONS INVOLVING ALL DRUGS, CANADA, 1978 TO 1988

ALL DRUGS



ALL DRUGS, SAMPLES LAGGED ONE YEAR



— Samples

—+— Offences

--- Charges

— Convictions

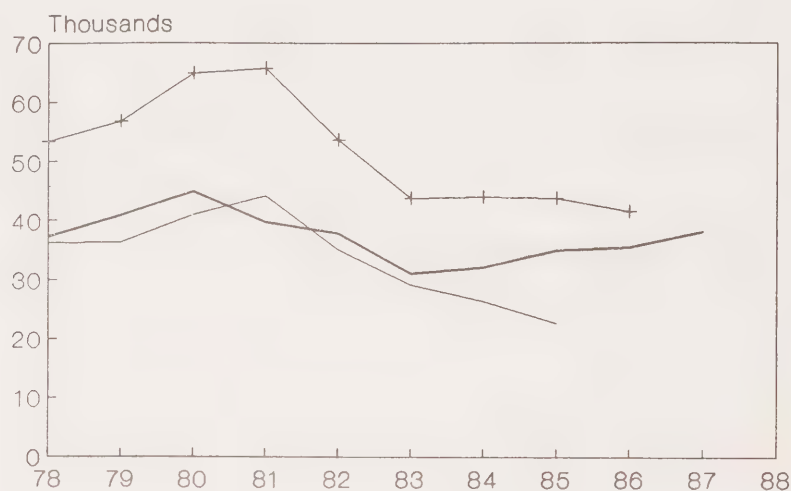
1 Samples based on fiscal years.

Sources: Tables 19, 35 and 51, and Table 18 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

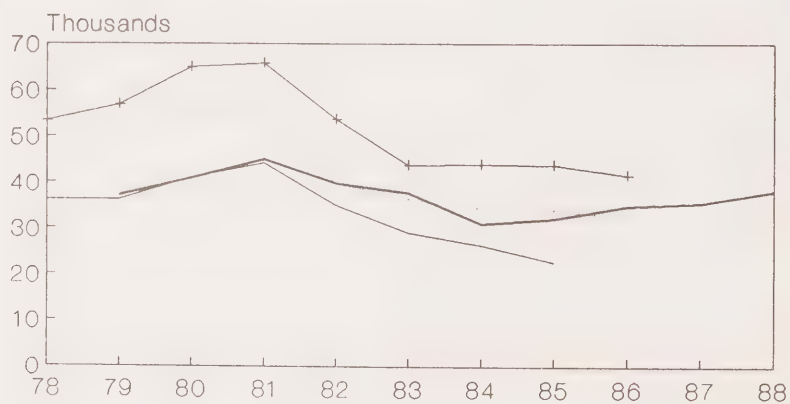
FIGURE 24

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES,¹ OFFENCES, PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTIONS INVOLVING CANNABIS, CANADA, 1978 TO 1988

CANNABIS



CANNABIS, SAMPLES LAGGED ONE YEAR



— Samples
Charges

+ Offences
— Convictions

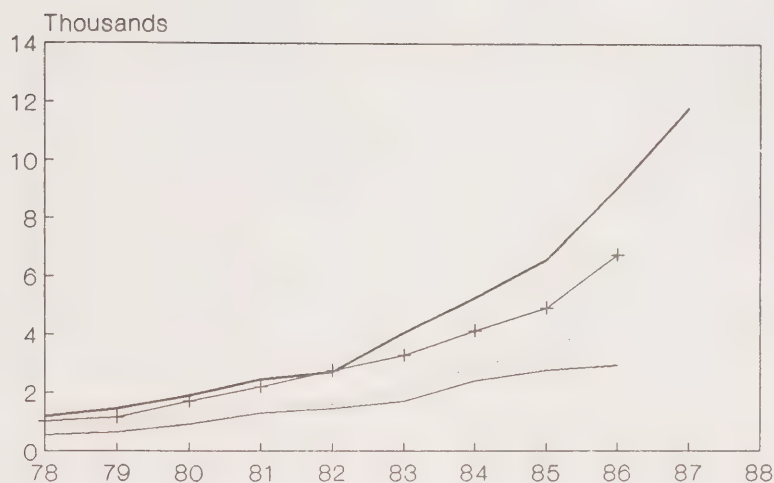
¹ Samples based on fiscal years.

Sources: Tables 19, 35 and 51, and Table 18 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

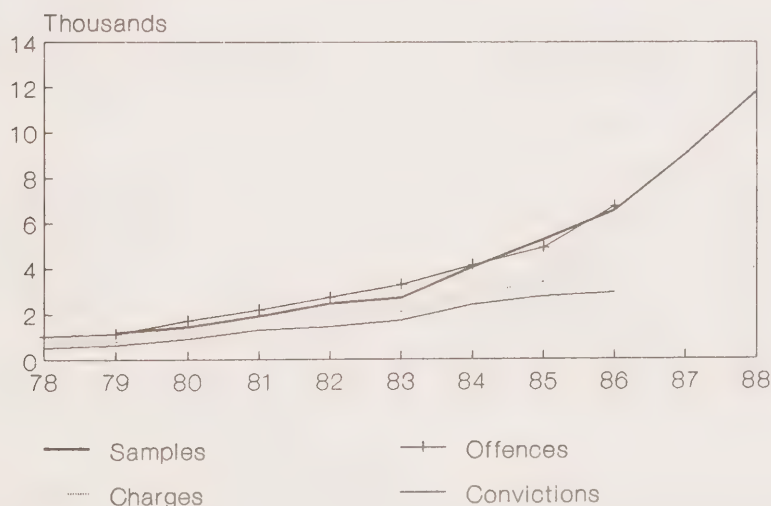
FIGURE 25

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES,¹ OFFENCES, PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTIONS INVOLVING COCAINE, CANADA, 1978 TO 1988

COCAINE



COCAINE, SAMPLES LAGGED ONE YEAR



¹ Samples based on fiscal years.

Sources: Tables 19, 35 and 51, and Table 18 In Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

General Hospitals - In Canada in 1983-84, there were 18,848 cases separated (discharged) from general and allied special hospitals due to a drug-related primary diagnosis, which represents a slight drop from the previous year (19,634) (Tables 61 and 62). Drug cases accounted for 0.5% of all hospital separations in Canada and in Ontario as well (Table 76). Of these hospital separations, 21% were for mental disorders and 78% for drug poisonings (Table 62).

More specifically, drug-related separations in Canada totalled 4,047 separations for drug-related mental disorders; this represents an increase over the previous two years. Drug-related mental disorders consist of 54% drug dependence, 23% nondependent abuse of drugs, and 22% drug psychoses. In addition, there were 14,693 separations due to poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances consisting of 44% poisonings by *psychotropic agents* (20% *benzodiazepine tranquillizers*, 14% *antidepressants*, 3% *phenothiazine tranquillizers*, 4% *other tranquillizers*, and 3% *other psychotropic agents*), 39% poisonings by *analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics* (22% *salicylates*, 2% *opiates and related narcotics*, 14% *other analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics*), and 17% poisonings by *sedatives and hypnotics* (5% *barbiturates*, and 12% *other sedatives and hypnotics*). Finally, there were 56 hospital separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, 5 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy, and 47 cases due to drug withdrawal syndrome in the newborn originating in the perinatal period (Table 62, Figure 26).

About 37% of all drug-related separations occurred in Ontario, with the Ontario rates of drug-related separations of 78.5 per 100,000 total population and 111.4 per 100,000 population aged 20 and over, exceeding the national rates of 75.7 and 108.6 respectively in 1983-84 (Tables 65 and 68, Figure 26).

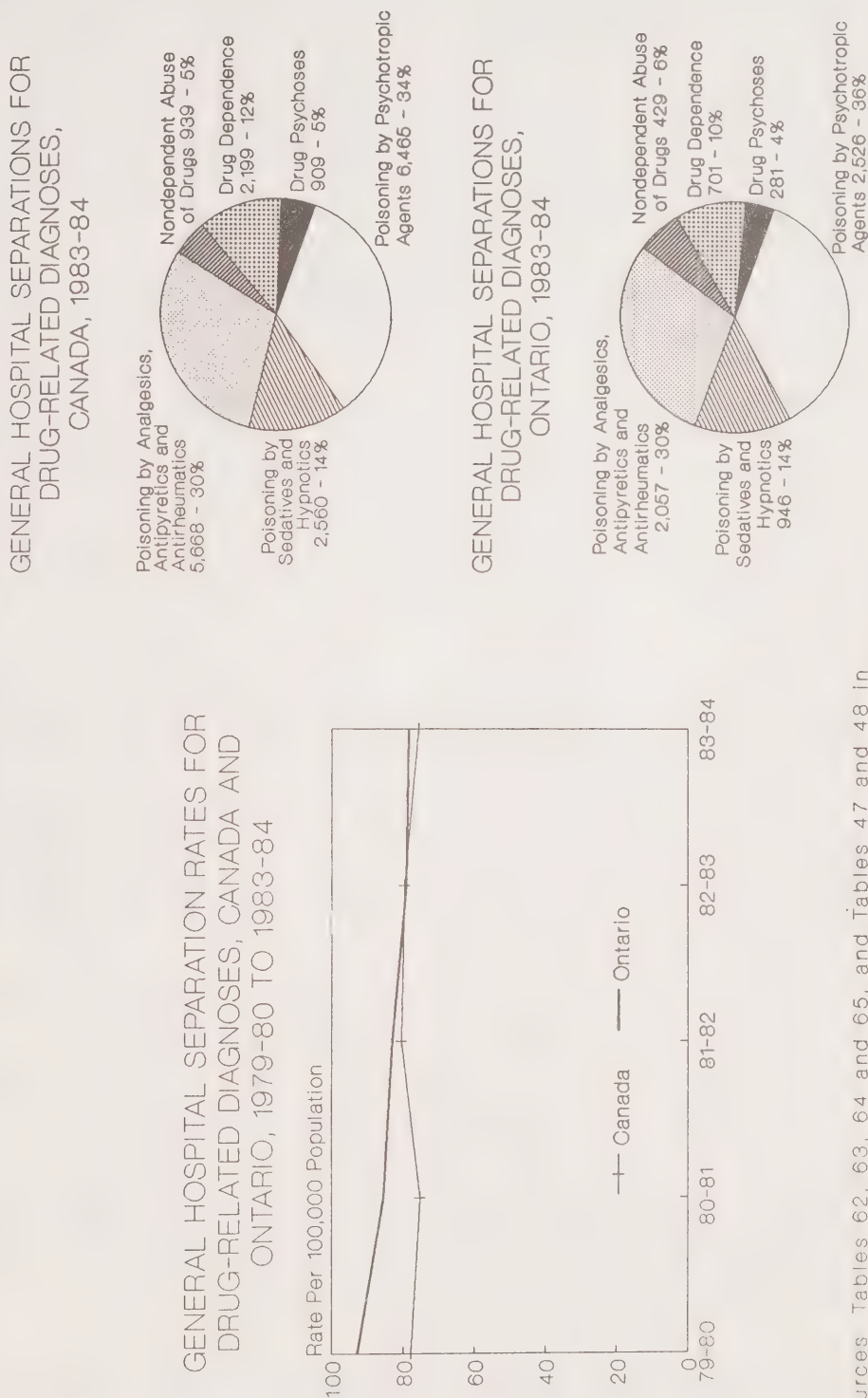
In 1983-84, males accounted for slightly over half (54%) of the drug-related mental disorders, while females accounted for 63% of the poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, with the highest rate for poisonings by *antidepressants* (71% female cases in Ontario) and by *methaqualone* compounds (70% female cases in Ontario) (Tables 62 and 71).

The age group 25 to 34 accounts for the largest percentage of drug-related cases treated in hospital, with the exception of males treated for *salicylate* poisoning and *other psychotropic agents* who tended to be under age 5, and 20-24 years respectively; and females treated for poisonings by *salicylates*, *other analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics*, and *other psychotropics* who were predominantly in the 15 to 19 age group; women treated for drug psychoses of which the highest concentration of cases was in the 45 to 64 age group and females treated for *barbiturate* poisoning, who were equally concentrated in the 25-34 and 45-64 year age groups (Table 71).

For each diagnostic category, in 1983-84, the age at highest risk for each sex was identified. Generally, the highest at-risk group for females is slightly older than for males. Males under 5 years of age are at highest risk from poisonings from *analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics*, while females are at highest risk for these conditions at ages 15 to 19. For both sexes, the age group 15 to 19 is at highest risk of nondependent abuse of drugs. Males aged 20 to 24 are at highest risk for drug psychoses and poisonings by *methaqualone compounds* and *other psychotropic agents*. Females in the same age group 20 to 24 are at highest risk for poisonings by *other tranquillizers* and *other psychotropic agents*.

FIGURE 26

GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84



Sources: Tables 62, 63, 64 and 65, and Tables 47 and 48 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

Persons aged 25 to 34 are at highest risk of drug dependence and of poisonings by *antidepressants*; males are at highest risk of poisonings by *barbiturates*, the *chloral hydrate* group of *sedatives and hypnotics*, *benzodiazepines* and *other tranquillizers*; females are at greatest risk of poisonings by *other sedatives and hypnotics* and *phenothiazine tranquillizers*.

In the age group 35 to 44, females are at high risk of poisoning by *barbiturates*, the *chloral hydrate* group, and the *methaqualone* group of *sedatives and hypnotics*, and by *benzodiazepine tranquillizers*. Women aged 65 to 74 have the highest risk of drug psychoses, while men 75 and over are at highest risk for poisoning by *other sedatives and hypnotics* and *phenothiazine tranquillizers* (Table 74).

The average length of stay in hospital varied from two weeks for drug psychoses and drug dependence, to under a week for nondependent abuse of drugs and drug poisonings (Table 75).

Mental Health - In Canada in 1983-84, 3.0% of all cases separated from mental and psychiatric hospitals had a drug-related diagnosis; this represents an 11% increase in the burden imposed by drug problems on mental and psychiatric hospitals from the previous year (Table 84). There were 1,028 separations, which were divided between drug dependence (43%), drug psychoses (30%), and nondependent abuse of drugs (27%) in Canada (Table 77). Figure 27 shows the relative importance of the different drug diagnoses (including nondependent abuse of drugs including alcohol) for 1983-84.

In 1983-84, in the case of drug dependence, the majority of cases involved "other, mixed or unspecified drugs" (70% for males, 53.7% for females), *morphine-type* drugs were important for both sexes (8.8% of female cases and 7.4% of male cases), as was *cannabis* (5.7% of male and 5.4% of female cases). *Barbiturate-type* drugs were also important for females (21.8%) as were *amphetamine-type* drugs (6.1% of cases); for males, *cannabis* accounted for 5.7% of cases, *cocaine* for 5.4% and *anti-depressants* for 5.1%. Cases of nondependent abuse of drugs involved principally other mixed and unspecified drugs, as well as *barbiturates* and *tranquillizers* for females (6.5% of cases), and *cannabis* (4.3%), and *hallucinogens* (3.8%) for males (Table 78).

The Ontario rates per population of drug-related separations are about one and a half times the national average (Tables 79 and 80, Figure 27).

As happened for cases separated from general hospitals, drug-related separations from mental hospitals were predominantly male (Tables 77).

The median age for males was 24 for cases with drug psychoses, 26 for drug dependence, and 30 for nondependent abuse of drugs; female cases were generally slightly older being 26, 30 and 34 respectively (Table 81). Most cases of drug psychoses fall in the 20 to 24 age group, whereas most cases of drug dependence and non-dependent abuse of drugs are aged 25 to 34 (Table 81).

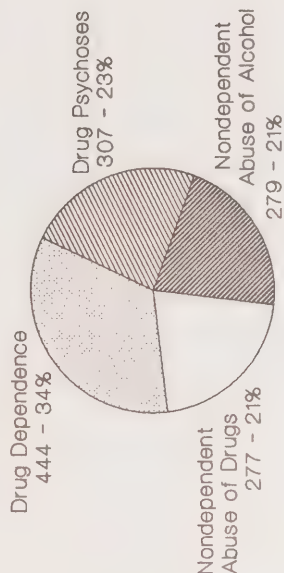
On the basis of age-and sex-specific rates, the age group at highest risk of drug-related hospital separations was aged 20 to 24 years in 1983-84, except that females aged 25 to 34 are at highest risk of drug dependence (Table 82).

The median length of stay for drug-related cases treated in mental hospitals was shortest for nondependent abuse of drugs being one week to one and a half weeks,

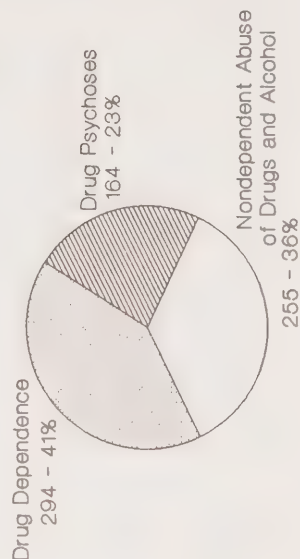
FIGURE 27

MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

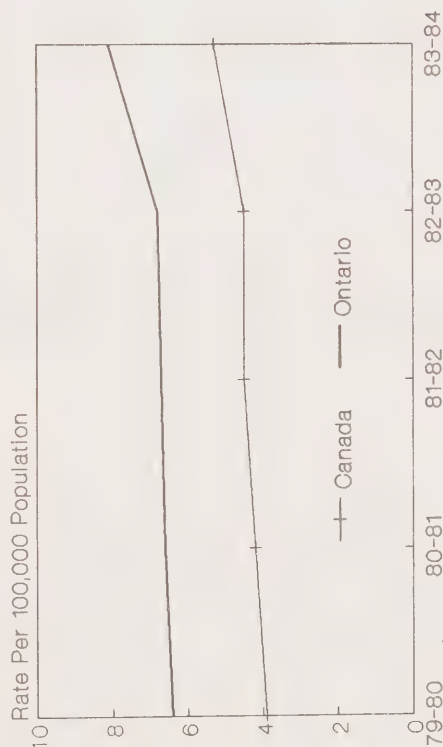
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED
DIAGNOSES, CANADA, 1983-84



MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED
DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO, 1983-84



MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATION RATES, CANADA AND
ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84



Sources: Tables 77 and 79, and Table 59 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

slightly longer at about two and a half weeks to three and a half weeks for drug dependence, and longest at a little less than one month for drug psychoses. Females had a slightly longer average length of stay than males (Table 83).

Pensionable Disabilities - A total of 16 individuals received disability pensions for drug dependence during a one-month period in 1986 (Table 85).

Drug Poisonings - In 1985, 15.6% of all poisoning episodes coming to the attention of Poison Control Centres across Canada were due to psychoactive substances, and 26.3% of all substances involved in drug poisoning episodes, including cases of single and multiple drug poisoning, were psychoactive substances (Tables 86 and 87).

In Canada the number of drug poisoning episodes reached 14,629 and involved 27,324 drug mentions, including drug poisonings from one or more drugs, while in Ontario, there were 4,050 poisonings with 6,683 drug mentions (Tables 92 and 93). In Canada most drug poisoning occasions (33%) were due to ASA; 24% were due to acetaminophen, 22% to psychotherapeutic agents, 12% to sedatives and hypnotics, 5% to glues and adhesives, and 4% to street drugs. When all the drugs involved in a poisoning episode are considered, 30% of the drugs consisted of psychotherapeutic agents, 27% of ASA, 19% of acetaminophen, 17% of sedatives and hypnotics, 4% of street drugs, and 3% of glues and adhesives. Ontario shows the same general tendency, although it has a slightly higher percentage of acetaminophen poisonings and a slightly lower percentage of psychotherapeutic agents (Tables 92 and 93).

In Canada in 1985, 39% of drug poisoning episodes were dealt with over the phone, and another 60% were treated and hospitalized; 0.6% of all cases, or 90 cases, had a fatal outcome. Of the cases with a fatal outcome, 87% were suicide and 10% were due to accidental death (Table 98). For drug poisoning episodes dealt with over the phone, the average number of drugs taken was 1.3; cases treated averaged 2.3 drugs, and cases with fatal outcome averaged 6.4 drugs per episode (Tables 98 and 99). The number of drugs per drug poisoning episode appears to be increasing over the years (Tables 86 and 87). In Ontario, the average number of drugs per drug episode is slightly lower than the national average (Tables 100 and 101).

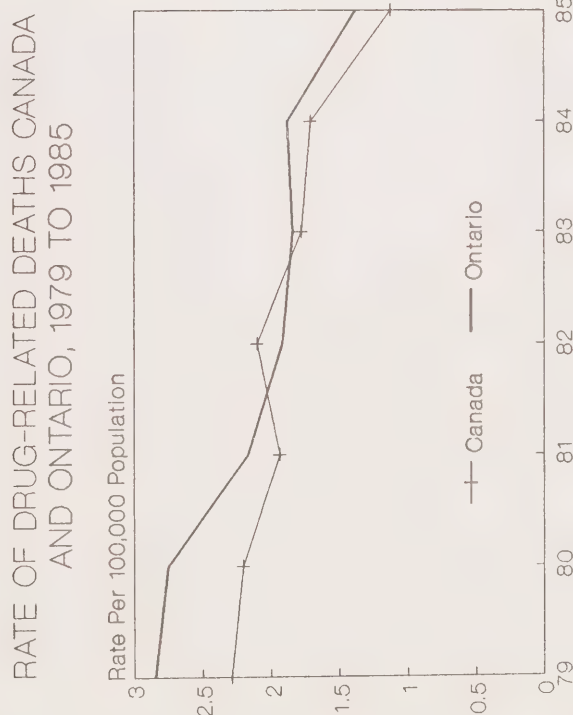
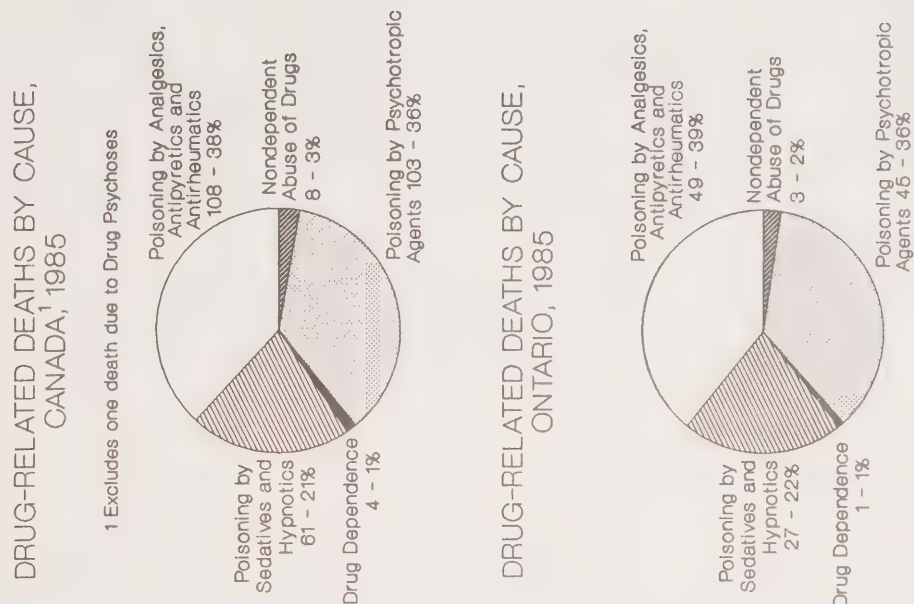
Cases treated and hospitalized were mostly aged 15 and over (53%), although 34% of treated cases were under five years of age. Younger cases involved primarily acetaminophen, ASA, and glues and adhesives (Table 98). The same general trend was found in Ontario (Table 106).

Mortality

Drugs and Fires - In Canada in 1986, there were 171 fires due to suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication, or 2.8% of all fires due to human failings. They resulted in 37 persons injured and 22 deaths involving males predominantly. Dollar losses amounted to \$1.5 million excluding the cost of firefighting (Table 108).

FIGURE 28

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1985



Sources: Tables 109 and 111, and Tables 83 and 85 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

Mortality - The rate of drug-related deaths in Canada has been declining since 1979, with the Ontario rate exceeding the Canada rate for all years except 1982 (Figure 28). By 1985, there were 285 deaths reported as due to drug-related problems in Canada: 8 deaths from nondependent abuse of drugs,¹ 4 due to drug dependence and 1 due to drug psychoses; in addition, there were 272 deaths due to poisonings by *analgesics* (38% of total drug-related deaths), by *psychotropic agents* (36%, including 25% due to *antidepressants*), and by *sedatives and hypnotics* (21%, including 14% due to *barbiturates*) (Table 117). In terms of external cause of death, 74 deaths were accidental poisonings, and 148 were suicides (Table 118). Overall, drug-related deaths were about equally divided between the sexes (Table 117). About 44% of all drug-related deaths occur in Ontario (Table 117). Figure 28 shows the relative importance of the different types of drug-related diagnostic causes of death for Canada and Ontario.

Drug-Related Homicides - In Canada, in 1985, there were 20 homicides in which either the victim or the known suspect consumed drugs prior to the occurrence of the offence; they represented 2.8% of all homicides (Table 119).

ONTARIO REGIONAL DATA

Because of the recent availability of regional drug-related statistics, a more detailed picture of the situation in Ontario is now possible. Information is available on a county-by-county level, and is presented in this format as well as in terms of groupings of counties into ARF regional centres in tabular, graph and map form.

Legal Statistics

Offences - Figures on drug-related offences are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario as reported by all police forces policing Ontario, including those headquartered outside Ontario. All cases reported or known to the police in urban and rural areas are included in terms of place of occurrence of the event. The figure refers to offences, not to persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that an offence is known or reported to the police. Not all known or reported drug-related offences are included, as only the most serious offence is recorded in the case of multiple offences. Metro Toronto, where all offences are counted, is an exception.

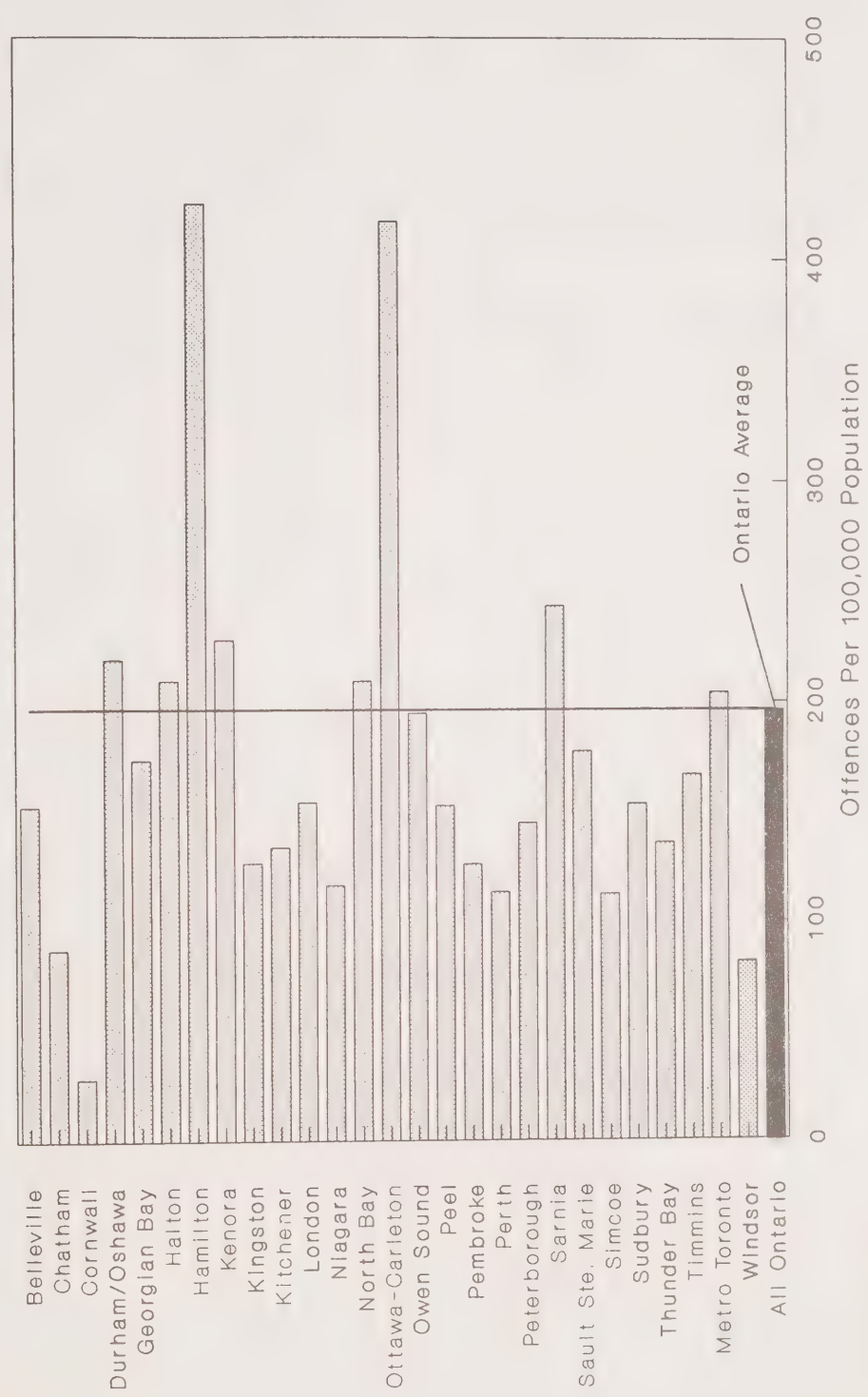
In 1982, there was a total of 17,114 drug-related offences in Ontario, of which 90% were imputable to *marihuana*, 0.6% to *heroin*, 3% to *cocaine*, 5% to *restricted drugs*, and 2% to *other drugs*. This corresponded to an Ontario rate of 196.4 offences per 100,000 population, and rates of 176.9 for *marihuana* offences, 1.1 for *heroin*, 5.2 for *cocaine*, 9.2 for *restricted drugs*, and 4.0 for *other drugs* (Table 120).

The highest rate of drug offences was 445 for Ottawa-Carleton, followed by 424.9 for Hamilton-Wentworth, Rainy River (404.3), and Muskoka (397.4), all of which had a rate in excess of 300 offences per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was 12.5 in Dufferin, followed by Dundas-Glenarry-Storimont (28.5), and Huron (54.8), which all had rates of less than 70 offences per 100,000 population (Table 120). Figure 29

¹ Includes those deaths where the drug diagnosis is noted as primary cause of death.

FIGURE 29

**RATES OF DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES PER
100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO ARF
CENTRES, 1982**



Source: Table 120

shows the level of drug-related offences per 100,000 population by ARF centres for 1982. The provincial average is shown as well, so that it is possible to quickly detect counties which exceed or fall below the provincial average.

Morbidity

Survey of Treatment Facilities - In 1985-86, the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario (ARF) conducted a province-wide survey of alcohol and drug treatment services.

Of 194 facilities surveyed, 183, or 94%, responded. Of those treatment facilities which responded to the survey, 28% were hospital-based (10% detox, 9% residential, and 8% non-residential), and the remaining 72% were community-based (42% residential, 14% non-residential, 13% assessment/referral facilities, 2% ARF community centres, and 1% family programs) (Table 121).

In 1985-86, these facilities dealt with a total of 55,042 persons.

The distribution of substance abuse caseloads in treatment services for alcohol and drug abuse problems in Ontario is a function of the nature of the substance abuse problem, the type of local treatment resources available in the community, and the patient socio-demographic characteristics.

Drugs accounted for 11% of all substance abuse cases for which the drug was specified; ARF community centres had the highest percentage (39.5%), and detox centres had the lowest percentage (2.7%). Some 35% of all cases had a combined alcohol and drug problem, with community-based residential programs having the highest percentage (38.2%) and assessment/referral centres having the lowest percentage (28.2%) in their caseload.

Over half (55%) of all cases were treated in hospital-based facilities, including detoxification facilities (23%), residential (22%) and non-residential resources (10%), and the remainder (45%) were treated in community-based resources, specifically in residential (20%), non-residential (12%), assessment/referral programs (9%), ARF community centres (1%), and family programs (3%) (Table 121).

Most cases were male (76%), with the highest percentage of males seen in detox facilities (89%), and the lowest in community-based non-residential programs (66.4%).

Most cases were aged 30 to 49 (43%), with 29% aged 18 to 29. Detox programs accounted for the highest percentage of older cases, (over 30% of their cases were aged 50 and over). ARF community centres had the youngest caseload: 58.9% of their cases were aged 18 to 29.

Most cases (79%) were of English ethnic group; this figure exceeded their percentage in the general population of Ontario, which was approximately 60% English according to the 1981 Census; 8% of cases were of Native ethnic group which makes up 1.3% of the general population; 8% of cases were of French ethnic

group against 8.5% in the general population; and 4% were of 'other' ethnic group as opposed to about 30% in the general population.²

Community-based assessment/referral resources had the highest percentage of English cases (90.7%), whereas detox centres had the lowest percentage of English cases (71.2%) and the highest percentage of Native cases (14.3%) in their caseload; ARF community centres had the highest percentage of French language cases (14.8%). Community-based residential programs had the second highest percentage of French cases (10.9%); many of these programs were recovery homes in the Ottawa region. Hospital-based non-residential programs had the highest percentage of cases of 'other' ethnic groups (7.6%) in their caseload (Table 121).

Most cases were unemployed or disabled (46%), while only 41% were employed; 13% were students, homemakers or retired individuals. ARF community centres accounted for the highest percentage of full-time employed (61.1%) in their caseload, while detox resources had the highest percentage of unemployed (59.8%) in their caseload (Table 121).

General Hospitals - Drug morbidity figures are based on separations from hospital for cases treated on an inpatient basis for the medically established diagnoses of drug psychoses, drug dependence, nondependent abuse of drugs, and poisonings by *analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics*, by *sedatives and hypnotics*, and by *psychotropic agents*, when these are noted as the primary or the secondary, underlying or complicating diagnosis responsible for hospitalization.

Total drug-related hospital separations in Ontario in 1985-86 numbered 11,845, of which 58%, or 6,924 cases, had a primary drug-related diagnosis, and another 4,921, or 42%, had at least one drug-related secondary diagnosis, but no alcohol- or drug-related primary diagnosis. There were more cases of drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs noted as a secondary rather than as a primary diagnosis: 27% and 110% more secondary diagnoses respectively. It would appear that drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs are more likely to be present as complicating or underlying conditions in the presence of other medical disorders.

About two thirds of all cases treated for drug-related problems had a diagnosis of poisoning. Poisoning by *analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics* accounted for 30% of all cases with a primary drug diagnosis, and 20% of all cases with drug-related secondary diagnoses; poisoning by *sedatives and hypnotics* accounted for 13% of primary drug cases and 8% of secondary drug cases; and poisoning by *psychotropic agents* consisted of 34% of all primary drug cases and 24% of cases with secondary drug diagnoses. The remaining cases were divided between nondependent abuse of drugs, which accounted for 16% of all drug separations, drug dependence (13% of all drug cases), and drug psychoses (4% of all drug cases) (Table 125).

Most cases resided in Metro Toronto (Table 125). The highest rate of hospital separations for primary and secondary drug-related diagnoses combined occurred in Kenora, which had a rate of 274.7 cases per 100,000 population, followed by Manitoulin (263.2), Cochrane (243.4) and Frontenac (227.2). Also high were Lennox

²Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Population - Ethnic Origin, Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-Farm and Rural Farm (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92-911, Volume 1, National Series, 1984).

and Addington (214.9) and Rainy River (208.6). The lowest rate was shown by Huron (78.5 cases per 100,000 population), followed by York at 80.0, Haliburton at 82.0, Victoria at 84.3, Sudbury (T.D.) at 84.9, Middlesex at 92.5, Halton at 96.0, and Parry Sound at 99.1.

When primary and secondary diagnoses are considered separately, the counties with the highest rate of primary diagnoses were Kenora with a rate of 196.7, followed by Cochrane at 155.2, Algoma at 148.3, Manitoulin at 131.6, Rainy River at 127.7, Dufferin at 126.5 and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury at 121.6. The county with the highest rate of secondary drug-related diagnoses was Lennox and Addington with a rate of 140.4, followed by Manitoulin (131.6), and Frontenac (122.4) which all had rates in excess of 100. The lowest rates of primary drug diagnoses occurred in Victoria (37.5), Durham (40.3), Huron (47.1), York and Hamilton-Wentworth (both at 48.6) and Haliburton (49.2), all under 50; and the lowest rates of secondary drug-related diagnoses occurred in the Territorial District of Sudbury (11.1), followed by Waterloo (22.6), the Regional Municipality of Sudbury (24.2), Muskoka (26.8) and Elgin (29.7), all having rates under 30 (Table 129). Figure 30 shows the level of hospital separations for primary and secondary drug-related diagnoses by ARF centres for 1985-86. The provincial averages are shown as well, so that it is possible to detect which centres exceed or fall below the provincial average.

Mental Health - In addition to information on cases treated in general hospitals, information is also available on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals. Beginning with data for the year 1978, mental health statistics refer only to cases treated in mental and psychiatric institutions which do not also report to the general hospital morbidity statistics system. As a result, statistics from General and Allied Special Hospitals which are reported in Hospital Morbidity,³ and from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals which are reported in Mental Health Statistics,⁴ do not involve any double-counting and may be summed up to give a better indication of the burden imposed on society by drug-related health problems.

In 1982-83, 965 cases were treated in mental hospitals for drug-related diagnoses, of which 512, or 53%, had a primary drug-related diagnosis, and another 453, or 47%, had a secondary drug diagnosis. Most cases (44%) were treated for drug dependence which accounted for 48% of cases with a drug-related primary diagnosis, and 39% of those with a drug-related secondary diagnosis. Drug dependence and drug psychoses occurred more frequently as a primary diagnosis, although the situation was reversed for nondependent abuse of drugs, which occurred more often as a secondary diagnosis: its ratio as a secondary vs. primary diagnosis was about 2:1 (Table 132).

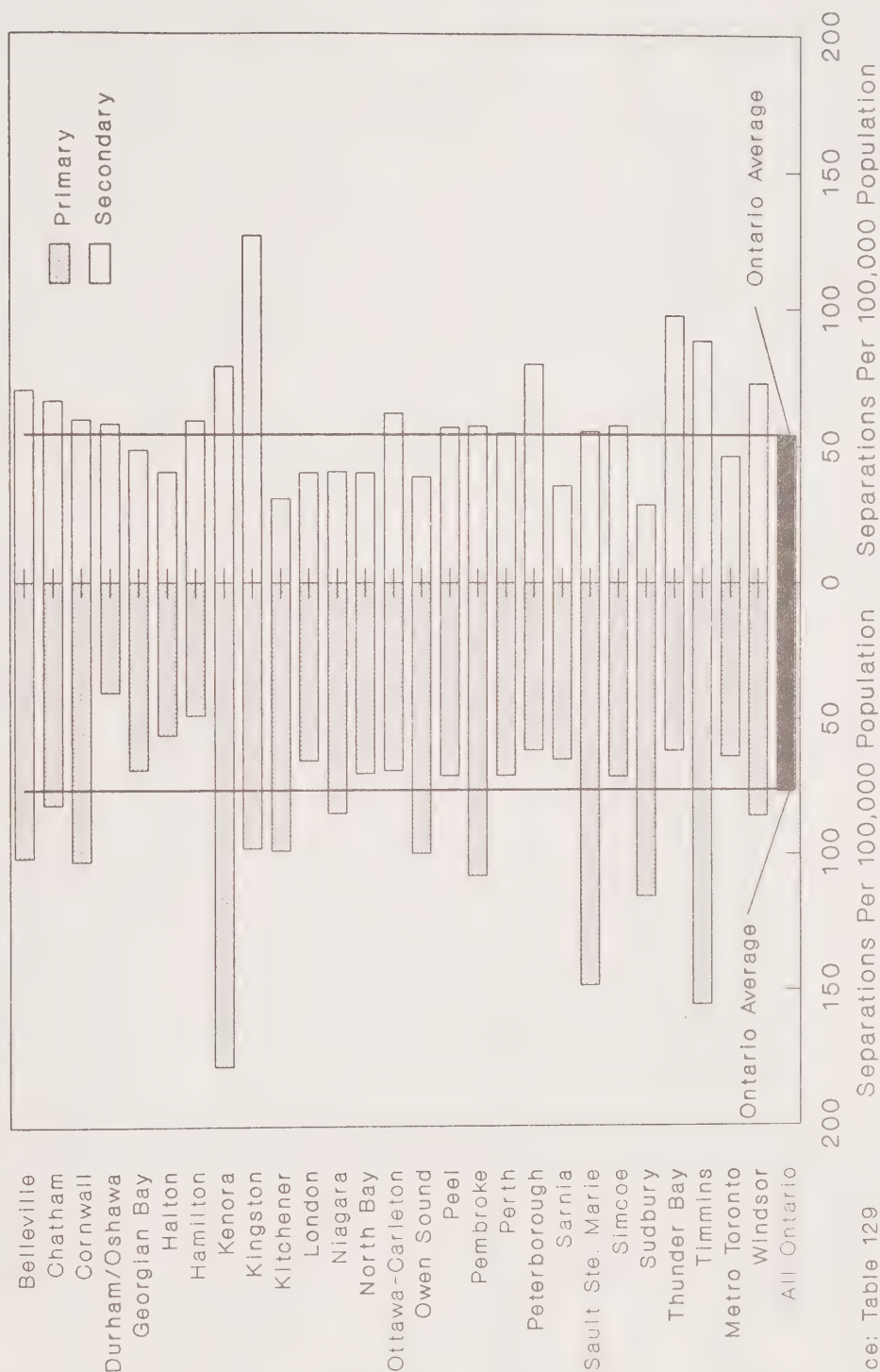
The provincial rate per 100,000 population of cases with drug-related diagnoses treated in mental hospitals was 5.9 for cases with a primary drug-related diagnosis, and 5.2 for those with a secondary drug-related diagnosis. For primary drug-related diagnoses, Wellington had the highest rate at 18.2, followed by Durham (16.9) and Nipissing (16.2), and for secondary drug-related diagnoses, Durham had the highest

³ Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206).

⁴ Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204).

FIGURE 30

GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1985-86



Source: Table 129

FIGURE 31

MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1982-83

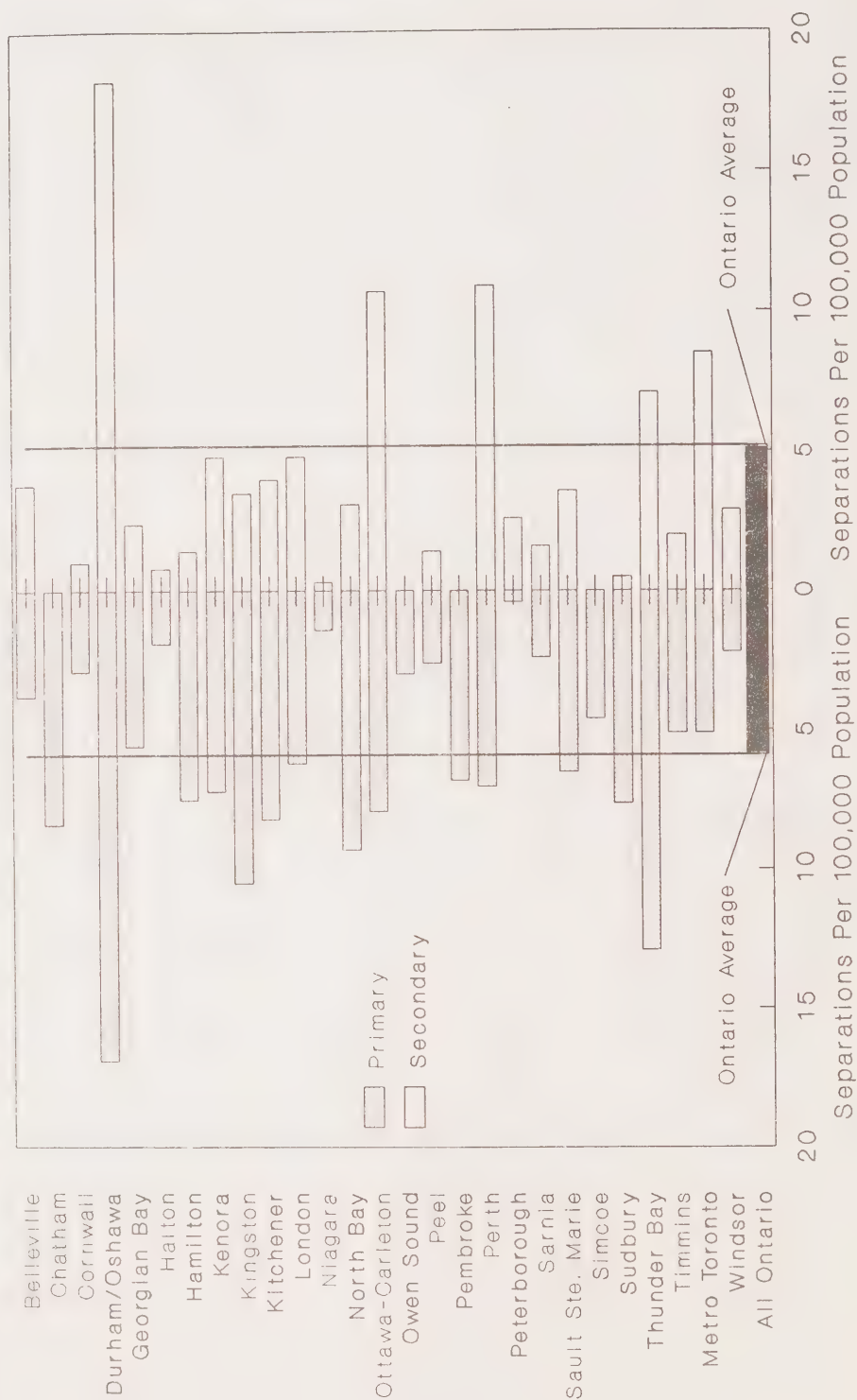
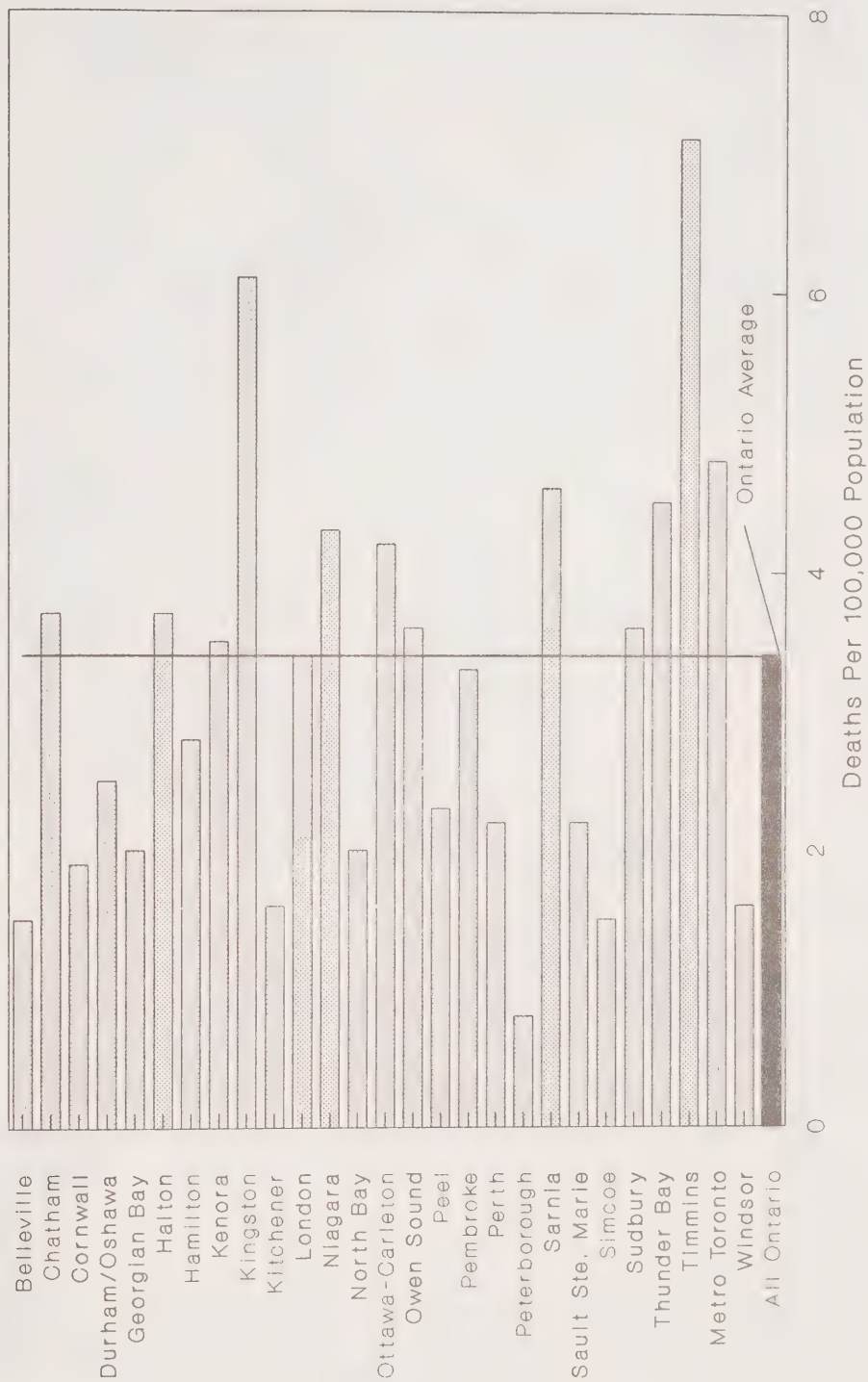


FIGURE 32

**RATES OF DRUG-RELATED DEATHS, ONTARIO
ARF CENTRES, 1985**



Source: Table 139

rate of 18.2, followed by Leeds-Grenville at 17.3, while Rainy River, Lennox and Addington, Haliburton, Northumberland, and Manitoulin reported no cases with either a primary or a secondary drug-related diagnosis (Table 135). Figure 31 shows the level of drug-related separations for primary and secondary drug-related diagnoses for 1982-83. The provincial average is shown as well so that it is possible to detect which centres exceed or fall below the provincial average.

Mortality

In 1985, there were 305 deaths from drugs, medicaments and biologicals in Ontario, including accidental poisonings, suicide and deaths undetermined whether accidental or suicide. The highest rate of deaths per 100,000 population was in Manitoulin (17.5) consisting entirely of deaths from suicides; Manitoulin, which also had higher rates in earlier years, was followed by Cochrane (7.1), and Frontenac (7.0); no deaths from these causes were reported in Prince Edward, Rainy River, Dufferin, Huron, Perth, Parry Sound, Haliburton and Peterborough (Table 139). Figure 32 shows the level of drug deaths by ARF centres for 1985 in comparison to the provincial rate.

Mapping Drug Problems

A map (Figure 33) shows the severity of the social burden imposed by drug problems on Ontario counties. Rates of drug problems have been combined and are expressed in terms of index numbers relative to the provincial average.⁵ The level of drug problems in Manitoulin is almost twice as high as the provincial average. In all, nine counties have drug problems higher than the provincial average by a factor of between 20% and 100%. Seven counties exceed the provincial average by up to 20%. Twelve counties fall below the provincial average by up to 20%, and the remaining 21 counties fall below the provincial average by over 20%. In sum, about one third of all counties exceed the provincial average.

Social Costs

Drug-related social costs are difficult to estimate precisely, although an attempt to do so has been made using a method similar to that employed by Holmes in his cost-benefit analysis of alcohol consumption in Ontario during 1971.⁶ Costs consisted of related health care costs due to excess morbidity resulting from drug-related illnesses, reduced labour productivity costs and law enforcement costs.

⁵Index numbers were calculated using 1982 offences, 1985-86 general hospital morbidity, 1982-83 mental hospital morbidity, and 1985 mortality. The method of calculation follows that given in M. Adrian, "Mapping the Severity of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Ontario," *Can. J. Public Health*, 74: 335-342, 1983.

⁶K.E. Holmes, *The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 815, 1976). See Technical Notes.

FIGURE 33
MAP OF SEVERITY OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN ONTARIO BY COUNTY, 1985

Drugs



In 1984, excess health care costs due to drugs totalled \$6.8 billion for Canada, of which \$2,339 million occurred in Ontario. In 1984, some \$2.6 billion represented the value of reduced labour productivity in Canada, of which \$1,010 million related to Ontario. In 1984, law enforcement costs due to drug use were estimated at \$2.1 billion for Canada, and \$552 million for Ontario.

For illegal drugs, 1984 excess health care costs totalled \$2,728 million for Canada, of which \$936 million occurred in Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$1,179 million). In 1984, some \$1,025 million represented the value of reduced labour productivity in Canada, of which \$404 million related to Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$472 million). In 1984, law enforcement costs due to illegal drugs were estimated at \$849 million for Canada, and \$221 million for Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$263 million).

For prescription drugs, 1984 excess health care costs totalled \$4,092 million for Canada, of which \$1,404 million occurred in Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$1,769 million). In 1984, some \$1,538 million represented the value of reduced labour productivity in Canada, of which \$606 million related to Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$708 million). In 1984, law enforcement costs due to prescription drugs were estimated at \$1,274 million for Canada, and \$331 million for Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$394 million).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Licit Drugs

Licit Drug Consumption - In 1985, almost 374 tonnes of licit *narcotic* drugs were consumed worldwide; this corresponded to a per capita consumption of 77.25 mg. On a worldwide basis, the highest per capita consumption of licit *narcotic* drugs was in Denmark (1,306.85 mg), followed by Switzerland (1,065.46 mg), the United Kingdom (828.43 mg), Norway (599.76 mg), the United States of America (584.12 mg), Canada (486.45 mg), Australia (476.19 mg), France (469.11 mg), Bulgaria (433.93 mg), and Sweden (416.41 mg). In Africa, the highest consumption was in South Africa (152.95 mg per person); in the Americas, it was in the U.S.A. (584.12 mg), followed by Canada (486.45 mg); in Asia it was in Jordan (278.98 mg), followed by Israel (257.45 mg); in Oceania, it was in Australia (476.19 mg). Australia was the continent with the highest per capita consumption, followed by the Americas. Most licit narcotic drug consumption was in the form of *codeine*, which amounted to 160,791 kg worldwide, followed by *dextropropoxyphene* (157,889 kg), *pethidine* (15,013 kg), and *dihydrocodeine* (14,150 kg) (Table 140).

Cocaine - In 1985, world licit consumption of *cocaine* reached 777 kg, or 0.16 mg per person; its use has been declining since 1981. In 1985, the Americas had the highest consumption per capita (1.33 mg), with the U.S.A. having a per capita consumption of 1.74 mg. The country with the highest per capita consumption in the world was Belgium (1.82); in Africa, the highest per capita consumption was in South Africa (0.15 mg); in Asia, it was Singapore (0.78 mg); in Oceania, it was Australia (0.95 mg).

Codeine - Total licit *codeine* consumption reached 160,791 kg worldwide in 1985, for a per capita consumption of 33.24 mg. *Codeine* was used in the second largest

number of countries (109), second only to *pethidine* (see below). The highest per capita consumption of *codeine* was in Denmark (462.33 mg per person), followed by Norway (432.7 mg), Bulgaria (401.81 mg), and Canada (394.11 mg). Canada's consumption was almost twice that of the United States of America (210.76). In Africa, the highest consumption was in South Africa at 141.03 mg; in Asia it was in Jordan (128.88 mg), followed by Israel (121.43 mg); Australia had the highest consumption in Oceania (256.28 mg).

Dextropropoxyphene - *Dextropropoxyphene* accounted for the second highest consumption of licit *narcotics*; its consumption reached 157,889 kg worldwide in 1985, corresponding to a per capita consumption of 32.64 mg; its use has been increasing since 1981. In 1985, the highest per capita consumption was in Switzerland at 871.45 mg per person, followed by Denmark (737.55 mg), the United Kingdom (511.40 mg), the United States of America (300.97 mg), Sweden (202.80 mg), and Cyprus (201.50 mg). The highest per capita consumption of *dextropropoxyphene* in Oceania was in Australia (150.65 mg); in Africa, it was Zimbabwe (13.73 mg).

Dihydrocodeine - World consumption of *dihydrocodeine* reached 14,150 kg, or 2.93 mg per capita in 1985; its use has been increasing since 1982. In 1985, the highest per capita consumption was in the United Kingdom (97.67 mg), followed by Japan (42.21 mg), Switzerland (25.62 mg), Austria (18 mg), the Republic of Korea (14.63 mg), Australia (13.9 mg) and the Federal Republic of Germany (12.49 mg). The highest consumption in Africa was in Egypt (5.48 mg); and the highest in the Americas was in Ecuador (4.80 mg). There was no licit consumption of *dihydrocodeine* in Canada.

Diphenoxylate - World consumption of *diphenoxylate* reached 2,810 kg, or 0.58 mg per capita in 1985; its use has been increasing since 1983. In 1985, the highest per capita consumption was in Jordan (8.53 mg), followed by Hungary (7.42 mg), Iran (7.03 mg), Israel (5.20 mg), Belgium (4.75 mg), Denmark (4.39 mg), Australia (4.32 mg), and Finland (4.07 mg). The highest per capita consumption of *diphenoxylate* in Africa was in Egypt (0.71 mg); in the Americas, it was the United States of America (2.83 mg).

Ethylmorphine - In 1985, world consumption of *ethylmorphine* reached 5,851 kg, or 1.21 mg per capita. Its use on a per capita basis has been declining since 1981. The highest per capita consumption was in France (48.22 mg), followed by Hungary (47.89 mg), Bulgaria (23.89), and Sweden (17.23 mg). In Africa, the highest per capita consumption was in Tunisia (6.21 mg); in the Americas, it was Cuba (3.91 mg); in Asia, it was Turkey (1.38 mg); and in Oceania, it was Australia (0.19 mg).

Methadone - In 1985, world licit consumption of *methadone* reached 2,157 kg, or 0.45 mg per capita; its use has been increasing since 1981. By 1985, Denmark had the highest per capita consumption at 7.82 mg, followed by Israel (7.8 mg), the United States of America (6.19 mg), the Netherlands (5.87 mg), Australia (4.13 mg) and Switzerland (3.44 mg).

Morphine - In 1985, world licit consumption of *morphine* reached 3,180 kg, or 0.66 mg per person; its use has been increasing per capita since 1982. By 1985, Denmark had the highest per capita consumption at 16.59 mg, followed by the United Kingdom (11.42 mg), Iceland (8.3 mg), Canada (7.84 mg), and Australia (7.3 mg). South Africa had the highest per capita consumption in Africa at 2.33 mg; and Singapore had the highest in Asia at 0.78 mg.

Oxycodone - By 1985, world licit consumption of *oxycodone* reached 2,137 kg, or 0.44 mg per capita. Its consumption per capita was highest in the United States of America at 7.99 mg, followed by Canada (3.63 mg), and Australia (2.41 mg).

Pethidine - In 1985, the world licit consumption of *pethidine* reached 15,013 kg or 3.1 mg per person; its use has been decreasing since 1983. It is used in the largest number of countries (115), but 60% of all *pethidine* is used in the United States of America. In 1985, the highest per capita consumption was in Denmark (43.3 mg), followed by the United States of America (37.07 mg), Canada (34.6 mg), Australia (26.85 mg), the German Democratic Republic (17.06 mg), Iceland (12.45 mg), Belize (12.05 mg), Barbados (11.86 mg), Norway (11.08 mg), Czechoslovakia (11.03 mg), and Israel (10.63); in Africa, the highest consumption was in Mauritius (3.92 mg).

Pholcodine - Total licit consumption of *pholcodine* in 1985 reached 8,885 kg or 1.84 mg per capita. The highest per capita consumption of *pholcodine* was in France (90.06 mg), followed by Norway (85.24 mg), the United Kingdom (29.23 mg) and Belgium (16.66 mg). In Africa, the highest per capita consumption was reported by Tunisia at 3.53 mg; in Asia, it was Pakistan (6.06 mg); and in Oceania, it was Australia (9.14 mg) (Table 140).

Illicit Drugs

Statistics on drug seizures give an indication of the level of illicit drug use internationally, although numbers will reflect drug availability and the relative success of local enforcement measures. Because of the international traffic in drugs, the jurisdictions in which drug seizures occur may not correspond to the final destination where the drugs are intended for local use. Figures are those officially communicated to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Economic and Social Council by governments in their annual reports, as supplemented by other official sources such as the International Narcotics Control Board or Interpol.

Cannabis - In terms of quantity, *cannabis* accounted for most drugs seized on a world-wide basis. In 1983, 10.3 million kg of *cannabis herb* were seized, as were 278,214 kg in the form of *resin*; 1.1 million kg of *cannabis plants* in addition to 20.5 million *plants*; 822 kg of *cannabis seeds* and 916 kg of *cannabis liquid*. Seizures of *cannabis* have virtually doubled since 1980.

Most *cannabis herb* was seized in the Americas (97%), mostly in Colombia (7.9 million kg or 77% of world seizures); the Cayman Islands had the highest rate of per capita seizures (521.2 g), followed by the Bahamas (467.7 g), and Colombia (288.5 g), in comparison to a worldwide rate of 2.2 g.

By weight, most *cannabis plants* were seized in Africa (76%), mostly in South Africa (655,470 kg or 58% of world seizures); Swaziland had the highest rate per population (343.5 g per capita), in contrast to a world rate of 0.242 g.

In terms of units, most *cannabis plants* were seized in the Americas (93%), in Colombia (18,902,920 units or 92% of world seizures), which also had the highest rate per population (687 plants per million persons), followed by Montserrat (583 units), in contrast to a world rate of 4 units per million.

Most *cannabis resin* was seized in the Near and Middle East (40%) and in Europe (34%). Egypt accounted for about one quarter (24% or 65,821.528 kg) of all seizures. Cyprus had the highest rate of seizures per capita (12.8 g) in contrast to a world rate of 0.059 g.

Most *cannabis liquid* was seized in Europe (50%), while Canada accounted for 20% of world seizures; the Cayman Islands had the highest rate of per capita seizures (226.8 mg per person) in contrast to a world rate of 0.195 mg per person.

Most seizures of *cannabis seeds* occurred in the Americas (95%), in Mexico (77% of world seizures); Honduras had the highest rate per capita (35.7 mg per person) in contrast to a world rate of 0.176 mg per person.

Coca and Cocaine - *Cocaine* accounted for the second largest category of drugs seized after *cannabis*. In 1983, world seizures of *coca bush* reached 46.7 million units, all in Colombia. *Coca leaf* seizures reached 166,409 kg, mostly in Brazil (93%). Seizures of *coca base and salt* reached 39,951 kg worldwide, more than triple the previous years level; most seizures were reported in the Americas (97%), in Colombia (47%), the United States of America (22%), and Peru (18%); on a per capita basis, the highest rate was in the Bahamas (5,406 mg per person) in contrast to a world rate of 8.5 mg per person.

Heroin - In 1983, world seizures of *heroin* reached 11,916 kg, nearly double the previous year's level. Most reported seizures occurred in the Near and Middle East (64% of world seizures), in the Islamic Republic of Iran (29%) and in Pakistan (28%). On a per capita basis, the highest rates of seizures were in the Islamic Republic of Iran (83.2 mg per person) and in the United Arab Emirates (73.9 mg per capita) in contrast to a world rate of 2.5 mg per person.

Morphine - In 1983, world seizures of *morphine* reached 1,617.8 kg and 12,047 units; most seizures in terms of weight occurred in the Near and Middle East (67%), in the Islamic Republic of Iran (65%) which also had the highest rate per population (25.3 mg per person vs 0.345 mg per person worldwide). In terms of units, most seizures occurred in the Americas (62%), in Canada (62%).

Opium and Other Opiates - *Opium* accounted for the third category of drugs seized after *cannabis* and *cocaine*. In 1983, seizures of *opium plants and heads* reached 90,093 kg (three times the previous year's level) and 2.7 million units; *raw and prepared opium* reached 83,547 kg (nearly twice the previous year's amount), *opium seeds* 107.2 kg, *liquid opium* 21.4 litres, and *other opiates* 2.4 kg. In terms of weight, practically all *opium plants and heads* were seized in Asia and the Far East, in India (99.9%) and most units of *opium plants and heads* were seized in the Near and Middle East (98.1%), in Egypt (92%).

Most *raw and prepared opium* was seized in the Near and Middle East (86%), in the Islamic Republic of Iran (42%), Pakistan (23%), and Afghanistan (20%).

Practically all *opium seeds* were seized in Mexico (107 kg); most *opium liquid* (90%) was seized in Hong Kong. Italy accounted for two thirds by weight (67%) of *other opiates*, and the United States of America for 94% of *other opiates* measured by units.

Synthetic Narcotics - In 1983, world seizures of *synthetic narcotics* reached 18.1 kg, 1.1 litres and 49,232 units. Most seizures as measured by weight occurred in Europe

(68%), in Italy (53%). Canada had the highest number of units of *synthetic narcotics* seized (88% of world total) and 21% of *synthetic narcotics* by weight; Denmark had the highest level of seizures of *liquid synthetic narcotics* (69%).

Depressants (see Methaqualone below) - Worldwide seizures of *depressants* reached 232 kg, 3.2 million units, and 0.4 litres in 1983. The United States of America accounted for approximately 80% of seizures of *depressants* measured by units, and Egypt for 89% of *depressant* drug seizures measured by weight. Guatemala had the highest rate of seizures per capita (0.757 mg per person in comparison to the world average of 0.049 mg per capita).

Hallucinogens - In 1983, world seizures of *hallucinogens* reached 452 kg (6 times the previous year's level), and 3.4 million units (almost double the 1982 level). Practically all of *hallucinogen* seizures in units were in the United States of America (99.7%), and Mexico accounted for 78% of *hallucinogen* drug seizures measured by weight. Canada had the second highest rate of *hallucinogen* drug seizures by weight (3.542 mg per person).

LSD - World seizures of *LSD* in 1983 reached 3.2 million units, most of them (92%) seized in the United States of America which also had the highest rate of seizures. Canada had the second highest rate of seizures of *LSD* units at 6 units per million population, less than half the rate of the United States of America.

Methaqualone (see Depressants above) - Beginning in 1983, *methaqualone* was listed separately; prior to 1983, it was included under the general category of *depressants*. In 1983, world seizures of *methaqualone* reached 279 kg and more than half a million units (589,641 units). Most seizures of *methaqualone*, in terms of weight, occurred in Canada (59%); in addition, Canada ranked second for seizures of *methaqualone* units (33%). India was in second place accounting for 34% of seizures by weight. Colombia had the highest number of unit seizures (203,727 units or 35% of world seizures), South Africa was in third position with 26% of unit seizures.

Stimulants - In 1983, world seizures of *stimulants* reached 11.5 million units, 974 kg and 781 litres. The United States of America accounted for practically all (98.7%) seizures of units of *stimulants*, Egypt for practically all (99.8%) seizures of *liquid stimulants*. Seizures of *stimulants* as measured by weight were somewhat more dispersed geographically: 30% in Thailand (including *Kraton plants*), 11% in Canada, 10% in Japan, 9% in the United Arab Emirates which had the highest per capita rate of *stimulant* seizures (including *Khat*), and 8% in Sweden (Table 141).

Law Enforcement

International statistics on arrests and prosecutions for drug-related offences have recently become available. Because of considerable variability in country-specific laws relating to drug offences, as well as to legal systems and law enforcement procedures, inter-country comparisons should be made with caution. The figures, however, do provide an indication of the relative importance of drug offences.

A total of 356,491 persons was arrested and 271,200 persons prosecuted for drug offences around the world in 1981, corresponding to a rate per 100,000 population of 7.91 persons arrested and 6.02 persons prosecuted. Of countries reporting data, approximately 10% did not report numbers arrested, almost one quarter did not report numbers prosecuted, and nearly 30% reported the same numbers arrested and

prosecuted. In general, there was some agreement between arrests and prosecutions, with countries having high rates of arrests generally also having high rates of prosecution.

Approximately 60% of persons arrested and prosecuted were involved in *cannabis* drug offences.

The Netherland Antilles had the highest rate of persons arrested for drug offences (423.16 per 100,000 population), followed by the Turks and Caicos Islands (325.0), Gibraltar (286.67), New Zealand (256.13), Canada (230.99), the British Virgin Islands (209.09), Singapore (185.57), Switzerland (150.84), Iceland (146.96), Monaco (134.62), Australia (130.59), Norway (116.02), French Polynesia (110.0), Luxembourg (106.03), and Barbados (104.4), all with rates over 100 per 100,000 population.

The Turks and Caicos Islands had the highest rate of persons prosecuted (325.0), followed by Gibraltar (286.67), New Zealand (256.13), Australia (214.12), the British Virgin Islands (209.09), Canada (183.72), Hong Kong (148.52), Monaco (134.62), Iceland (128.70), South Africa (112.91), Liechtenstein (111.54), and Barbados (104.4), all with rates over 100 per 100,000 population.

Amphetamines and Other Stimulants - There were 26,726 persons arrested for drug offences involving *amphetamines* and *other stimulants* (corresponding to a rate of 0.59 per 100,000) and 23,141 persons prosecuted (or 0.51 per 100,000) for offences involving these drugs. The highest rate by far, for both arrests (18.93) and persons prosecuted (16.91) was in Japan. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had the second highest rate of arrests (2.31) and the third highest rate for persons prosecuted (2.27), while Australia had the third highest rate of arrests (2.14) and the second highest rate of persons prosecuted (3.74, consisting of charges) for drug offences involving *amphetamines* and *other stimulants*.

Barbiturates - In 1981, 311 persons were arrested and 695 persons prosecuted for drug offences involving *barbiturates* corresponding to a rate of 0.01 and 0.02 respectively. Ireland had the highest rate of arrests (1.51) and the second highest rate of persons prosecuted, while South Africa at 1.30 had the highest rate of persons prosecuted for drug offences involving *barbiturates*.

Cannabis - Worldwide, about 60% of all persons arrested and prosecuted for drug offences were involved with *cannabis* offences. There were 47,196 persons arrested and 61,130 prosecuted for drug offences involving *cannabis*, 132,944 arrested and 83,338 prosecuted for offences involving *cannabis* and *cannabis resin*, 1,554 arrested and 92 prosecuted for offences involving *cannabis herb*, 7,788 arrested and 3,229 prosecuted for *cannabis herb* and *plants*, 3,345 arrested for *cannabis liquid* offences, 985 arrested and 341 prosecuted for *cannabis plant* drug offences, 6,786 arrested and 7,432 prosecuted for offences involving *cannabis plants* and *seeds* and 13,519 arrested and 3,537 prosecuted for *cannabis resin* offences.

The Turks and Caicos Islands had the highest rate of arrests and persons prosecuted for *cannabis* offences, followed by the British Virgin Islands, South Africa (for persons prosecuted), Barbados and Monaco, all with rates over 100 per 100,000 population.

Canada had the highest rate of *cannabis* and *cannabis resin* offences followed by Australia; the Netherlands reported the highest rate of persons arrested for *cannabis herb* offences; Morocco was the only country which reported offences involving

cannabis herb and *plants*; Italy had the highest rate of *cannabis liquid* offences, although this rate also included offences involving *cannabis* and *cannabis resin*; Nicaragua had the highest and Swaziland the second highest rate of *cannabis plant* offences; Australia had the highest rate and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had the second highest rate of drug offences involving *cannabis plants* and *seeds*; and Gibraltar had the highest rate of offences involving *cannabis resin*.

Cocaine - In 1981, there were 9,866 persons arrested and 4,496 persons prosecuted for drug offences involving *cocaine*, 1,659 persons arrested and 1,166 persons prosecuted for *cocaine base and salt* offences, and 3 arrested and 1 prosecuted for *coca leaf* offences. Canada had the highest rate per population of offences involving *cocaine base and salt*, whereas Monaco had the highest rate of *cocaine* offences followed by Peru; Colombia had the highest rate of *coca leaf* offences.

Depressants - There were 35 persons arrested and 25 prosecuted for drug offences involving *depressants*. The highest rate per population was in the United Arab Emirates.

Heroin - In 1981, there were 52,481 persons arrested and 23,496 prosecuted for drug offences involving *heroin*. The highest rate for arrests was in Singapore (148.11 per 100,000), followed by Malaysia (48.27), the Federal Republic of Germany (29.35), Austria (27.95), and the Netherlands (26.2). The highest rate for prosecutions was in Hong Kong (137.9 per 100,000), followed by Malaysia (48.27), Liechtenstein (42.31), Singapore (34.47), and Australia (15.12).

LSD - There were 614 persons arrested and 565 prosecuted for drug offences involving *LSD* in 1981. Monaco had the highest rate per population.

LSD and Other Hallucinogens - In 1981, there were 4,731 persons arrested and 3,687 prosecuted for drug offences involving *LSD* and *other hallucinogens*. Canada had the highest rate of arrests and prosecutions.

Methaqualone - There were 60 arrests and 8 persons prosecuted worldwide for *methaqualone* drug offences in 1981. Lesotho had the highest rate.

Morphine - In 1981, there were 3,006 persons arrested and 2,984 prosecuted for drug offences involving *morphine*. Spain had the highest rate of arrests and prosecutions for *morphine* (although *opium*, *heroin*, *other opiates* and *synthetic narcotics* were also involved). Singapore had the highest rate of arrests, and Australia had the highest rate of persons prosecuted (as measured by charges) for morphine alone.

Non-Barbiturate Sedatives and Tranquillizers - In 1981, there were 1,173 persons arrested and 925 prosecuted worldwide for drug offences involving *non-barbiturate sedatives* and *tranquillizers*. The Turks and Caicos Islands had the highest rate.

Opium - In 1981, there were 10,298 persons arrested and 9,157 prosecuted for drug offences involving *opium*. The highest rate of arrests was in Singapore (16.39 per 100,000), followed by Burma (4.96), and Pakistan (4.91); whereas the highest rate for prosecutions was in Mauritius (13.61), followed by Hong Kong (6.99) which has no information on arrests, Singapore (5.90), and Burma (4.96).

Solvents - In 1981, there were 131 persons arrested for *solvent* abuse (which also involved other *unspecified drugs*), all of them in France.

Stimulants - There were 33 persons arrested (most in Finland) and 9 prosecuted (most in the United Republic of Cameroon) for drug offences involving *stimulants* in 1981. Gibraltar had the highest rate.

Synthetic Narcotics - There were 4,256 persons arrested and 4,403 prosecuted for offences involving *synthetic narcotics*. Spain had the highest rate of arrests for *synthetic narcotics* (although *opium*, *morphine*, *heroin* and *other opiates* were also involved), Ireland had the highest rate of arrests for *synthetic narcotics* alone, and Australia had the highest rate of persons prosecuted.

Other Narcotics - There were 5,349 persons arrested and 728 prosecuted for drug offences involving *other narcotics* in 1981; the Federal Republic of Germany had the highest rate of arrests and Australia had the highest rate of persons prosecuted.

Other Opiates - In 1981, there were 2,470 persons arrested and 2,335 persons prosecuted for drug offences involving *other opiates*. Spain had the highest rate of arrests and prosecutions involving *other opiates* (although *opium*, *morphine*, *heroin* and *synthetic narcotics* were also involved). Canada had the highest rate of arrests and prosecutions for drug offences involving *other opiates* alone.

Other Psychotropic Substances - There were 2,081 persons arrested and 4 persons prosecuted for drug offences involving *other psychotropic substances* in 1981. France had the highest level of arrests and New Caledonia the highest rate of persons prosecuted.

Other Drugs - There were 41,448 persons arrested and 44,165 prosecuted for drug offences involving *other drugs* in 1981. The highest rate of arrests was in the Netherlands Antilles, followed by New Zealand which had the highest rate of persons prosecuted (Table 142).

TOBACCO

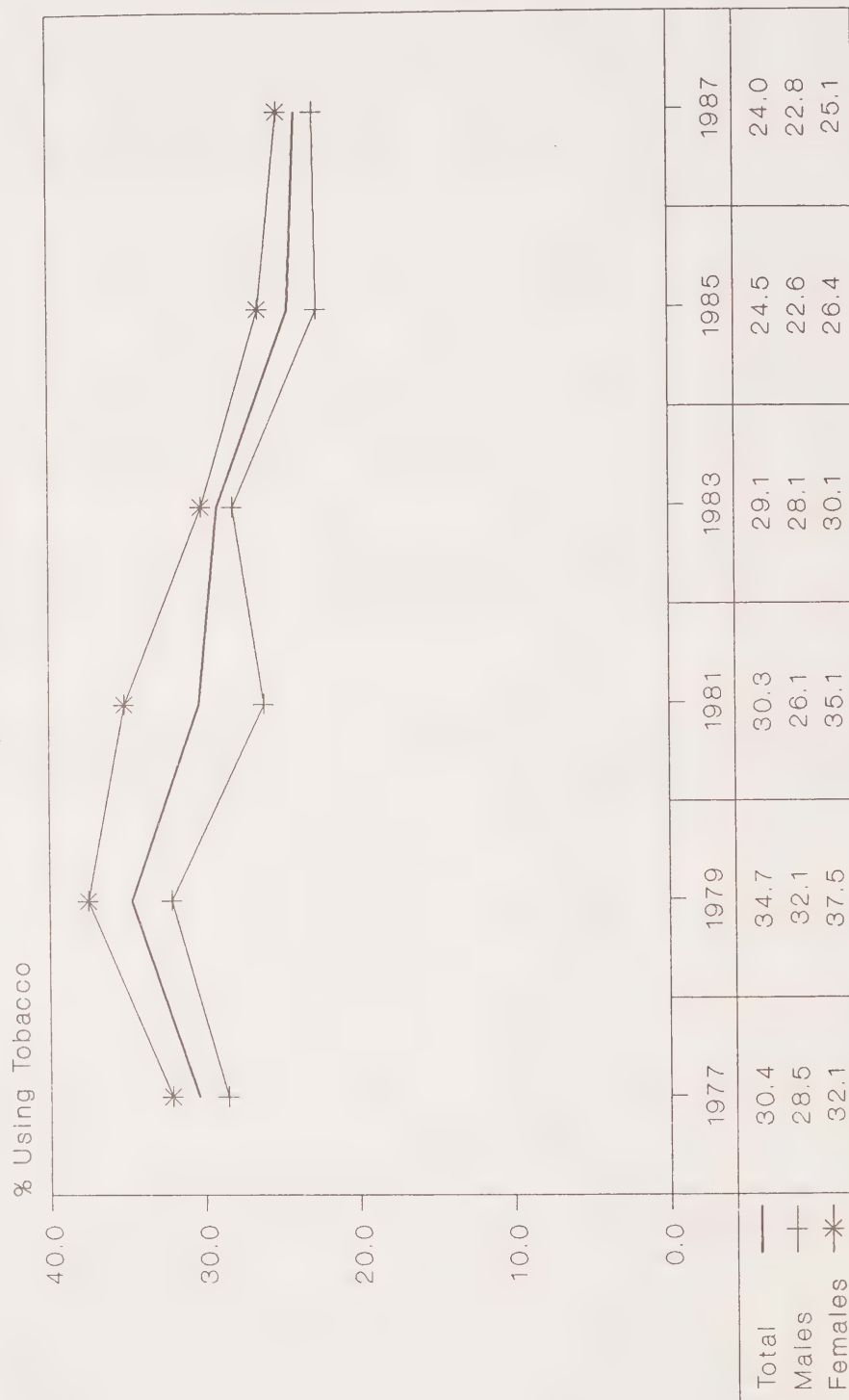
CANADA

Consumption

Student Tobacco Consumption - According to a 1985 national survey of young Canadians aged 12 to 19, 22.9% reported smoking cigarettes daily (Table 143). Surveys of high school student *tobacco* use carried out in each province showed that *tobacco* users varied from a low of 19% in Alberta in 1983, based on use in the past month, to a high of 49.8% in Prince Edward Island in 1982, based on use in the past 6 months. In Ontario in 1987, 24% of high school students used *tobacco* at least once in the previous 12 months (Table 143). Use of *tobacco* by Ontario students has been declining since 1979 (Figure 34). In the 11 years from 1977 to 1987, student use of *tobacco* increased with increasing age, being generally highest in those aged 16 to 17 years. Use in most age groups has been declining generally since the peak in 1979. The only exception is the age group 18 and over which has shown an increase in *tobacco* consumption since 1981 (Figure 35). By 1987, use was higher among females (25.1% vs 22.8% for males), in persons aged 18 and over, and in students in grade 11 (Table 144).

FIGURE 34

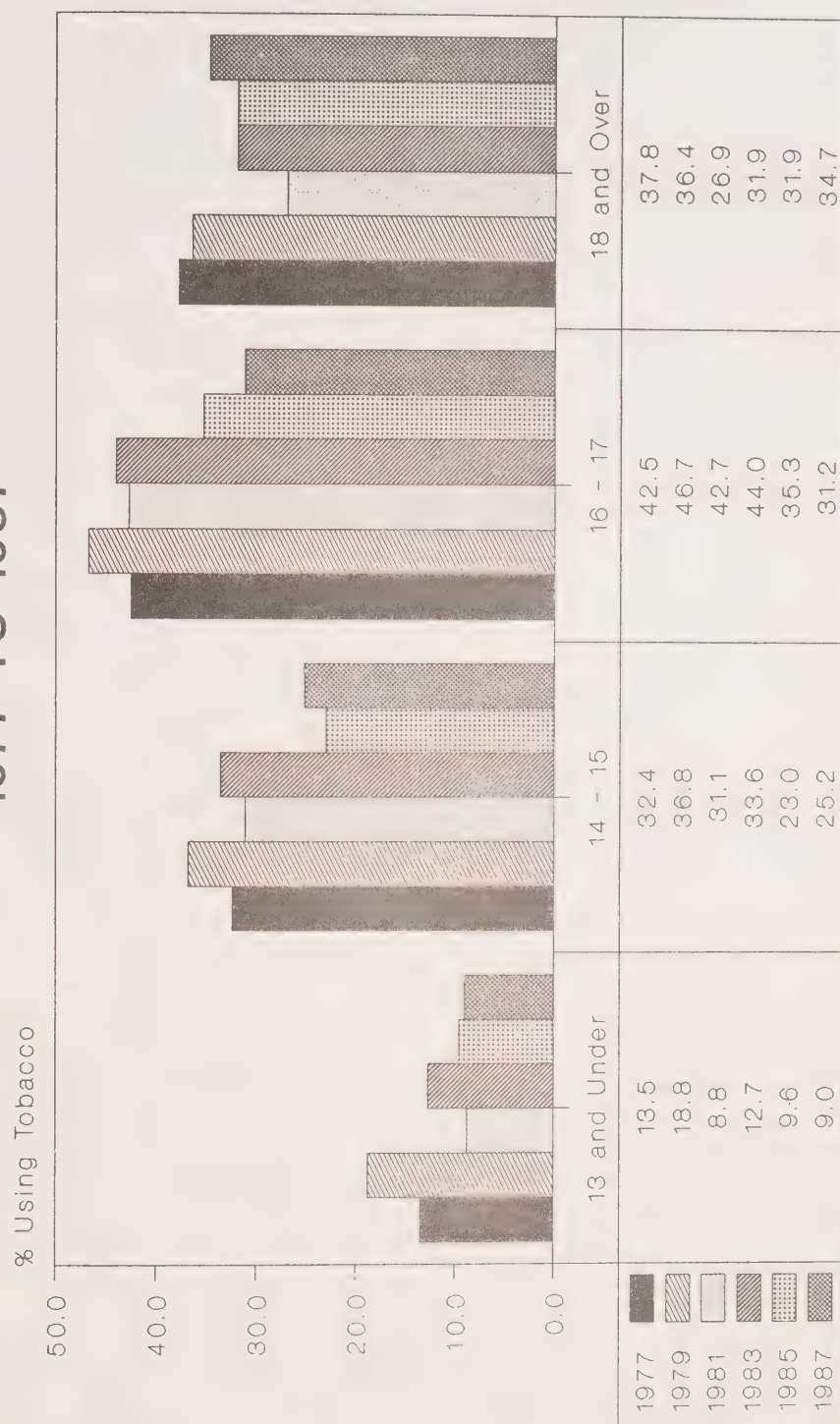
TRENDS IN TOBACCO USE AMONG STUDENTS BY SEX, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987



Sources: Table 144, and Tables 2 and 3 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II, Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

FIGURE 35

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS, 1977 TO 1987

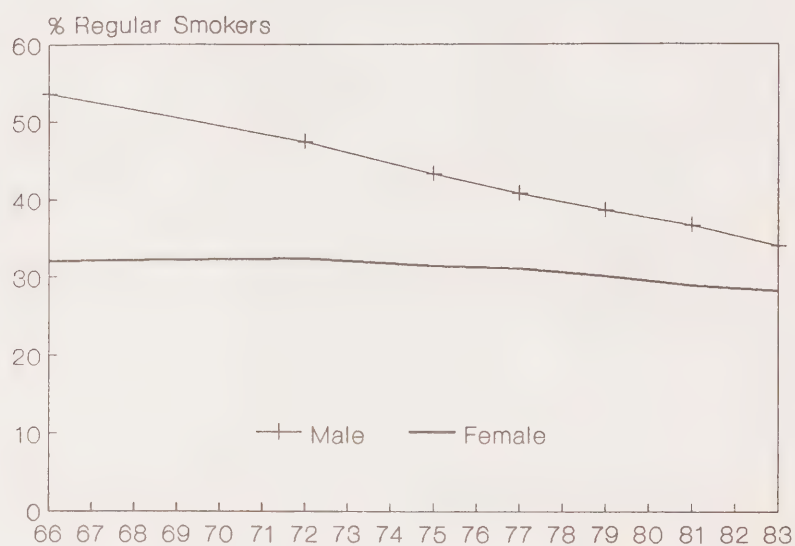


Sources: Table 144, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries -- Volume II Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

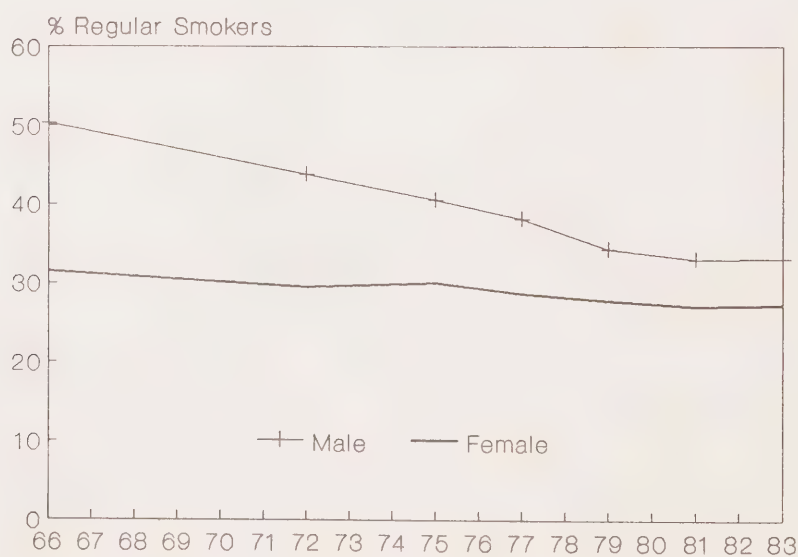
FIGURE 36

**REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGED 15
AND OVER BY SEX, CANADA AND ONTARIO,
SELECTED YEARS, 1966 TO 1983**

CANADA



ONTARIO



Source: Table 147

Adult Tobacco Consumption - According to Gallup surveys of adults conducted in Canada, the percentage of cigarette users during a one-week period declined from 52% in 1974 to 34% in 1987 (Table 145). A similar downward trend was shown in surveys conducted by the federal government which showed that the percentage of regular cigarette smokers aged 15 and over, who smoked cigarettes every day, declined from 42.8% in 1965 to 31.1% in 1983, when the percentage of smokers varied from a high of 35.5% in Quebec to a low of 25.3% in British Columbia (Tables 146 and 147). A survey conducted in 1985-86 indicated higher rates of smokers among the adult population of the Northwest Territories (43% regular cigarette users) than in the general Canadian population (30% users); smoking was highest among the Native Inuit (67% users) followed by the Native Dene (52% users), and the non-Native population (35% users) (Table 6).

Among adults, smoking has been a predominantly male activity (Tables 145 and 147), although since 1966, the percentage of male smokers has been declining faster than that of females (Table 147, Figure 36). The percentage of smokers was highest among persons with a secondary level of education (35.5%), and was next highest among those with an elementary level of education (30.7%); smokers were least numerous among those with university education (Table 148). Most regular cigarette smokers smoke 11 to 25 cigarettes daily (Table 149).

On the basis of provincial government *tobacco* tax revenue, this corresponds to a total cigarette consumption of 57.8 billion cigarettes in 1985-86, or a per capita yearly rate of 2,271 cigarettes, or 2,890 cigarettes per person aged 15 and over; this corresponds to a daily rate of 7.9 cigarettes per person aged 15 and over, and 25.3 cigarettes daily per smoker aged 15 and over (Tables 150 to 154).

Public Opinion on Smoking - Gallup poll surveys indicate that in 1986, 41% of adults were in favour of banning smoking on airplanes, and 22% were in favour of banning smoking in the workplace; in 1987, 34% of adults and 22% of smokers who had smoked in the past week were in favour of a ban on the sale of tobacco products (Table 165).

Economics

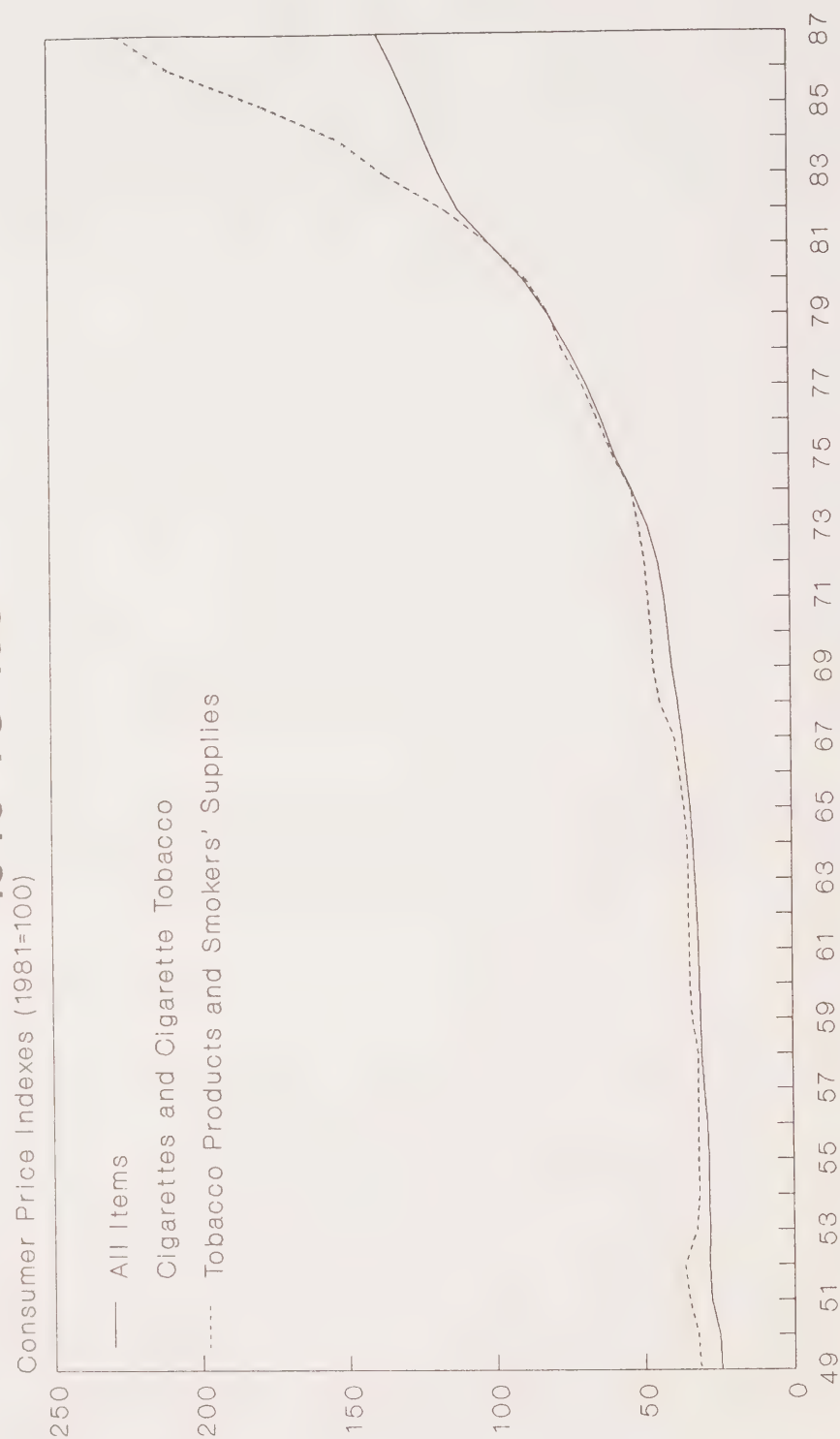
The production, control and sale of *tobacco* in Canada represent important economic activities and provide a substantial amount of government revenue.

Expenditures - In 1982, expenditures for *tobacco* products and smokers' supplies amounted to \$361.90 per family, and accounted for 1.3% of total expenditures for all goods and services. This varied from a low of \$268.70, or 0.9% of all expenditures in Alberta to a high of \$549.60 or 2.4% of all expenditures in Newfoundland (Tables 155 and 156). *Tobacco* expenditures accounted for approximately 40% of combined *alcohol and tobacco* expenditures. The highest expenditures for *alcohol and tobacco* combined, relative to total expenditure, was for family units consisting of one adult, living in urban areas of 100,000 to 499,999 inhabitants, whose family income fell in the second lowest quintile, and for families whose tenure of residence was as tenant-roomers: 7.1% of the total expenditures of roomers was spent on *alcohol and tobacco* (Table 157).

Relative Price - The relative increase in the consumer price of cigarettes and cigarette *tobacco*, *tobacco* products and smokers' supplies, and of all items from 1949 to 1987 is shown in Figure 37. Although for many years the price of *tobacco*

FIGURE 37

COMPARISON OF TOBACCO VS ALL ITEMS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES, CANADA, 1949 TO 1987



Sources: Cansim; and for 1986 and 1987, Statistics Canada,
Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1987
(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-010, May 1988)

grew more slowly than that of all items, resulting in flatter curves for the *tobacco* products, since 1981 their price has been growing slightly faster than all items.

Government Revenue - Total government revenue derived from *tobacco* during the fiscal year 1985-86 was roughly \$4 billion, of which \$3.6 billion consisted of direct revenue from provincial and federal taxation. This represented \$140.28 per capita for the total population of Canada. Direct *tobacco* revenue accounted for 1.8% of total government revenue, or 1.7% of Ontario revenue and 1.9% of Canadian federal revenue (Table 161).

Production and Employment - Some 7,097 workers were directly employed in *tobacco* processing, manufacturing and related activities in 1985 for \$249.7 million in total salaries and wages (Table 162).

Trade - *Tobacco* is an important commodity in Canadian international trade, amounting to \$32 million in imports and \$105 million in exports in 1985 (Table 163).

Advertising - Of all advertising to which Canadians were exposed in 1984, 1.2% was for smoking supplies. The estimated cost of buying advertising time or space in the media was \$20 million, with advertising agency costs over and above that (Table 164). The majority of the adult Canadian population is in favour of banning all cigarette advertising (58% in 1986), or is in favour of a law to ban advertising of cigarettes and other tobacco products (61% in 1987) (Table 165).

Fires - In 1986, 1,379 fires, or 2% of all fires, were due to misuse of smokers materials, resulting in \$13.5 million dollars in fire losses, 105 injuries and 42 deaths or 7.6% of all deaths in fires (Tables 166 and 167).

Deaths - In 1985, there were an estimated 35,030 deaths indirectly due to smoking of which 13,375 occurred in Ontario (Table 168). The estimated Ontario rate of smoking-related deaths per 100,000 population as well as per population aged 20 and over exceeded the national average for every year since 1980.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Consumption - *Tobacco* smoking is widespread around the world. In the period 1970 to 1980, the majority of the adult male population were reported to be smokers in half the countries for which data are recorded. China had the highest percentage of male smokers (95%), followed by Morocco (93%), Nepal (87%), and Papua New Guinea (85%). In most countries, smokers made up between 30% to 70% of the male adult population. Barbados had the lowest percentage (10%) of male smokers.

Smoking among women is generally considerably less frequent than among men, except for Turkey and Sweden which have the same proportion of smokers among both sexes. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Papua New Guinea also have generally less difference in smoking levels between men and women (5 percentage points difference or less) (Table 169).

Production - Information on world production of cigarettes has recently become available and this may serve as a proxy indicator of consumption. In 1983, world per capita production of cigarettes reached 754 cigarettes. Most countries with high production were located in Europe. The highest production was reported by Bulgaria

(10,212 cigarettes per capita), followed by Cyprus (4,428), Switzerland (3,945), the Netherlands (3,227), the United States of America (3,030), Belgium (3,016), Greece (2,661), Japan (2,569), Canada (2,567), Yugoslavia (2,565), Malta (2,545), and the Federal Republic of Germany (2,538). Africa and Asia had the lowest per capita production. Liberia had the lowest per capita production (29 cigarettes), followed by Ethiopia (31), the Sudan (34), Burundi (67), Mozambique (68), Lebanon (76), Burma (80) and Ghana (85), all less than 100 cigarettes per capita (Table 170).

CAFFEINE

Consumption

Coffee - In 1985, the annual apparent per capita disappearance of coffee was 4.54 kg, or 9.99 pounds (lbs.) in green bean equivalents, representing a slight increase over the previous three years, and higher than the 3.52 kg or 7.75 lbs. of 1977, which was the lowest apparent per capita consumption in the period under consideration; this was simultaneous with the rapid growth in coffee prices that year (Tables 171 and 171A).

Tea - In 1985, the annual per capita disappearance of tea was 0.51 kg or 1.12 lbs. of tea leaf equivalent, the lowest level since 1957. While tea consumption appears to have declined overall in this period, a number of intermittent peaks have occurred, most notably in 1977, when coffee consumption was at a low (Tables 171 and 171A).

Cocoa - The annual apparent per capita disappearance of cocoa has generally decreased since 1971, when statistics first became available, reaching its second lowest level in 1985 when it reached 1.03 kg (or 2.27 lbs.) (Tables 171 and 171A).

Soft Drinks - In 1983, the annual per capita disappearance of soft drinks (including cola and non-cola beverages) was 77.85 kg (or 171.27 lbs.), the highest level since 1974 when statistics became available (Tables 171 and 171A).

Economics

Caffeine-containing products represent an important factor in Canadian international trade. In 1985, the value of imported coffee reached \$478 million, tea reached \$88 million and cocoa and chocolate reached \$159 million (Table 172).

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

KEY

"_"	zero or nil
"."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

STUDENT DRUG USE

TABLE 1

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS

Percentage Reporting Using Drugs in a Specified Time Period¹

Type of Drug	P.E.I. 1982	N.S. ² 1983	N.B. ³ 1981	Que. ¹ 1984	Ont.		Man. ¹		Sask. ⁴ 1980	Alta. 1983	B.C. 1982	Canada ⁵	
					1985	1987	1983	1985				1983	1985
Cannabis:	24.9	29.2		15.0	21.2	15.9					30.8		
Marihuana			34.8				18.0	24.0	36.0	15.0		17.0	18.6
Barbiturates and Other Sedative Hypnotics:													
Depressants (pills)											5.1		
Hypnotics	3.2			3.8 ⁶									
Barbiturates	2.6	2.4	6.2				2.0			2.0			
Barbiturates (prescription)					9.0	7.8			1.2				
Barbiturates (non-prescription)					4.4	3.3			1.1				
Other			3.9										
Tranquillizers:	2.2	7.4	6.6	3.8 ⁶									
Tranquillizers (prescription)					4.7	4.9			4.3				
Tranquillizers (non-prescription)					3.3	3.0			3.4				
Stimulants:	8.2		9.2	3.8 ⁶			7.0 ⁷			5.0 ⁷			

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS

Percentage Reporting Using Drugs in a Specified Time Period¹

Type of Drug	P.E.I. 1982	N.S. ² 1983	N.B. ³ 1981	Que. ¹ 1984	Ont.		Man. ¹		Sask. ⁴ 1980	Alta. 1983	B.C. 1982	Canada ⁵	
					1985	1987	1983	1985				1983	1985
Stimulants (prescription)					4.3	4.3				3.2 ⁷			
Stimulants (non-prescription)					11.8	7.9				4.0 ⁷	8.8		
Speed		12.3 ⁸			3.1	3.1			2.0				
Hallucinogens:		9.8					3.0		6.0	5.0	11.8		
LSD	2.7		7.5	3.8 ⁶	7.4	5.9							
PCP	1.4		4.8		1.7	1.3							
Mescaline	1.2			3.8 ⁶									
Other	11.0		3.4		4.8	4.5							
Opiates:		2.8	4.0						1.5				
Heroin					1.5	1.4	-			1.0	1.4		
Cocaine	1.8			3.8	4.5	3.8	2.0			3.0	7.0		
Inhalants:		5.9									6.2		
Glue			4.2	0.8	2.0	2.4			2.2				
Other solvents	3.3				2.7	3.7							

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS

Percentage Reporting Using Drugs in a Specified Time Period¹

Survey Characteristics	P.E.I.	N.S. ²	N.B. ³	Que.	Ont.		Man.	Sask. ⁴	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵	
					1985	1987	1983	1985	1983	1982	1983	1985
Location	province-wide	Halifax	school districts 24 & 25, urban rural mix	Montreal	province-wide	province-wide	urban province-wide	Winnipeg	urban, province-wide	Vancouver	Canada-wide	Canada-wide
Sample Size	1,559	1,684	772	1,273	4,154	4,267	310	501	456	1,701	925	960
Grades and/or Age	grades 7-12	grades 7-12	grades 7-12	levels 1-5 secondary schools	grades 7, 9, 11, 13	grades 7, 9, 11, 13	ages 12-17	ages 12-17	ages 12-17	ages 14-17	ages 12-19	ages 12-19
Time Period ¹	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 6 months	not specified	past 12 months	past 12 months	past 6 months	ever	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 12 months	past 12 months

¹ Prevalence of drug use is based on the percentage of youth who reported having used that drug at least once in the past 6 or 12 months as indicated with the following exceptions: Quebec where the time period of use was not specified; and Manitoba (1985) where use was defined as "ever" having used the drug specified.

² Percentages are estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used that drug within the past 6 months.

³ Percentages are estimated based on the number of youth in each school district who reported having used that drug in the past 6 months.

⁴ Treaty Indians and institutionalized young people were excluded from the survey.

⁵ Percentage for 1985 is based on the weighted average of the three age groups 12-14, 15-17 and 18-19 years in the sample who reported having used marijuana in the past 12 months.

⁶ Includes hypnotics, tranquilizers, stimulants, acid and mescaline combined.

⁷ Includes only amphetamines.

⁸ Includes amphetamines.

Note: Figures are presented only for those drug categories reported on by a particular survey.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: J. Killorn, Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982 (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982); Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W. Mitic, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents - 1983 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, 1983); New Brunswick: Research and Evaluation Division, Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, A Drug Use Survey of Junior and Senior High School Students in School Districts 24 and 25, New Brunswick, 1981 (Fredericton: Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, 1981); Quebec: C. Desranleau, I. Poissant and J. Robitaille, Bureau de Ressources en Développement Pédagogique et en Consultation Personnelle, La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, La Consommation de Drogues Chez les Jeunes du Secondaire en 1984 (Montréal: La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, 1985); Ontario: For 1985, R.G. Smart, F.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); for 1987, R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987); Manitoba: For 1983, The Longwoods Research Group Limited, Interim Evaluation of AADAC's Prevention Campaign (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); for 1985, The Results Group, Report on the Research Findings of a Study on Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Usage Amongst Winnipeg Teenagers (Winnipeg: Manitoba Health and the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, 1985);

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS

Saskatchewan: M. Weston, Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina, Review of Child and Youth Health Services, Youth Health and Lifestyles: A Report of Work in Progress (Regina: Saskatchewan Health, 1980); Alberta: The Longwoods Research Group Limited, Interim Evaluation of AADAC's Prevention Campaign (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); British Columbia: M. J. Hollander and B. L. Davis, Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983); Canada: For 1983, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada, Year 1 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984); for 1985, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada - Year 3 and Study on Parents and Marijuana (Prepared for Health Promotion Directorate by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited) (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1985).

TABLE 2

TOTAL PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS
IN GRADES 7 TO 13, ONTARIO, 1981, 1983, 1985 AND 1987

(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1981	1983	1985	1987
Cannabis	29.9	23.7 ¹	21.2	15.9 ²
Glue	2.3	3.2 ¹	2.0 ³	2.4
Other Solvents	3.2	4.1	2.7 ³	3.7
Barbiturates ⁴	12.5	11.0	9.0 ⁵	7.8
Barbiturates ⁶	8.1	6.0	4.4 ³	3.3 ⁷
Heroin	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Speed	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.1
Stimulants ⁴	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.3
Stimulants ⁶	12.1	15.4 ⁸	11.8 ⁵	7.9 ⁹
Tranquillizers ⁴	7.5	6.5	4.7 ³	4.9
Tranquillizers ⁶	4.9	5.0	3.3 ⁵	3.0
LSD	10.2	8.6	7.4	5.9
Other Hallucinogens	4.7	6.0	4.8	4.5
Cocaine	4.8	4.1	4.5	3.8
PCP	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.3

¹ Changes in percentages, although appearing significant, are possibly a function of a greater proportion of older students in the 1981 sample. Thus, these changes are best interpreted as being non-significant; however, the magnitude of the decline for cannabis use may suggest a real change.

² 1987 significantly different from 1985 ($p < .01$)

³ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .001$)

⁴ Prescription

⁵ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .01$)

⁶ Non-prescription

⁷ 1987 significantly different from 1985 ($p < .05$)

⁸ 1983 significantly different from 1981 ($p < .05$)

⁹ 1987 significantly different from 1985 ($p < .001$)

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 3,270 Ontario students in 1981, 4,737 in 1983, 4,154 in 1985, and 4,267 in 1987, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Sources: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983); R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 3

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1981, 1983, 1985 AND 1987

(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1981		1983		1985		1987	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Cannabis	33.2	26.3	28.0 ¹	19.4 ¹	24.4	17.9	18.7 ²	13.2 ²
Glue	2.3	2.2	3.8 ¹	2.7	2.3 ³	1.7 ³	3.3	1.5
Other Solvents	3.4	2.9	4.6 ⁴	3.6	2.7 ⁵	2.7	4.2 ²	3.3
Barbiturates ⁶	14.5	10.4	11.4 ⁷	10.5	9.1 ³	8.9	8.9	6.8 ²
Barbiturates ⁸	8.3	7.9	7.2	4.9	4.6 ⁹	4.1	4.0	2.6 ²
Heroin	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.0
Speed	3.1	3.0	5.2	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.9	2.4
Stimulants ⁶	6.9	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.1
Stimulants ⁸	12.0	12.0	15.9 ⁷	14.8	11.3 ³	12.3	7.3 ¹⁰	8.5 ¹⁰
Tranquillizers ⁶	7.5	7.6	5.8 ⁴	7.0	4.4	4.9	4.4	5.5
Tranquillizers ⁸	5.6	4.2	5.4	4.6	2.8 ³	3.8	3.3	2.6 ²
LSD	11.4	8.9	10.8	6.4	8.7 ¹¹	6.0	7.8	4.0 ²
Other Hallucinogens	5.5	3.7	8.1 ⁴	3.8	5.8 ³	3.6	6.1	3.1
Cocaine	5.7	3.7	5.6	2.7	5.2	3.6	5.1	2.4
PCP	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.0	0.6

¹ 1983 significantly different from 1981 ($p < .001$)² 1987 significantly different from 1985 ($p < .05$)³ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .01$)⁴ 1983 significantly different from 1981 ($p < .05$)⁵ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .001$)⁶ Prescription⁷ 1983 significantly different from 1981 ($p < .01$)⁸ Non-prescription⁹ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .001$)¹⁰ 1987 significantly different from 1985 ($p < .001$)¹¹ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .05$)

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 3,270 Ontario students in 1981, 4,737 in 1983, 4,154 in 1985, and 4,267 in 1987, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Sources: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983); R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985 and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE AND GRADE, ONTARIO, 1981, 1983, 1985 AND 1987
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	Grade											
	1981				1983				1985			
	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %
Stimulants ⁴	3.7	7.2	7.4	3.5	4.4 ⁷	5.5	6.5	4.5	2.4 ²	4.9	6.0	3.4
Stimulants ⁶	3.1	13.1	18.4	7.1	3.4	15.5	29.0 ⁷	23.0 ⁸	3.0	10.7 ¹	18.9 ¹	16.8 ²
Tranquillizers ⁴	3.3	8.1	9.9	6.2	4.2	6.5	9.3	7.3	3.0	3.7 ¹	6.8 ²	5.7
Tranquillizers ⁶	1.4	6.3	6.4	2.1	2.0	6.9	6.7	5.4 ⁷	1.7	3.8 ¹	4.5	3.1 ³
LSD	2.0	10.7	16.0	6.5	2.0	9.5	16.5	9.3	2.0	5.9 ¹	13.5	8.7
Other												
Hallucinogens	0.9	4.8	7.3	3.4	0.9	6.4	11.5	8.4 ⁸	1.1	4.1	8.4	6.3
Cocaine	2.7	5.9	5.5	2.9	2.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	2.9	4.3	5.1 ¹	6.7
PCP	1.2	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.4 ²	2.4	1.3

¹ 1985 significantly different from 1983 (p < .01)

² 1985 significantly different from 1983 (p < .001)

³ 1985 significantly different from 1983 (p < .05)

⁴ Prescription

⁵ 1983 significantly different from 1981 (p < .05)

⁶ Non-prescription

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 3,270 Ontario students in 1981, 4,737 in 1983, 4,154 in 1985, and 4,267 in 1987, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Sources: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983); R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

ADULT DRUG USE: LICIT USE

TABLE 5
 PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING TO
 SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1977, 1982, 1984 AND 1987
 (Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population ²	Sleeping Pills				Stimulants				Tranquillizers			
	1977	1982	1984	1987	1977	1982	1984	1987	1977	1982	1984	1987
All	7.6	6.2	7.3	9.0	1.7	3.3	2.5	2.6	12.1	7.7	9.3	6.7
Sex:												
Male	6.0	4.3	4.6	7.1	1.6	3.5	2.6	2.0	8.7	6.0	6.1	3.5
Female	9.3	8.1	9.9	10.8	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	15.9	9.4	12.3	9.6
Age:												
18 - 29	4.0	3.3	2.2	7.1	2.8	6.7	5.1	4.7	7.1	4.4	3.6	2.1
30 - 49	4.6	4.2	5.9	8.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	13.0	5.9	10.5	7.9
50 and over	14.8	11.4	13.2	11.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.4	13.9	12.8	13.2	9.5
Region:												
Metro Toronto	6.7	4.7	6.3	6.1	1.8	4.6	4.6	2.1	14.6	8.6	7.9	3.4
Metro Outskirts	6.3	6.5	7.6	8.6	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.6	7.4	5.7	7.6	7.3
Eastern Ontario	7.1	6.3	6.7	10.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.5	10.0	7.7	10.7	9.0
Western Ontario	9.9	7.0	9.4	10.3	1.6	3.2	1.0	4.5	13.2	6.8	11.3	9.3
Northern Ontario	6.3	8.7	6.1	13.5	-	1.3	4.1	2.3	12.7	10.7	9.2	5.8
Occupation:												
Professional/Managerial	n.a.	5.2	4.1	8.5	n.a.	2.5	1.8	1.3	n.a.	9.4	5.2	4.4
Sales/Clerical	n.a.	4.9	4.8	5.3	n.a.	1.5	2.1	3.0	n.a.	3.2	7.3	4.5
Labour ³	n.a.	4.1	8.8	7.9	n.a.	4.9	4.6	2.6	n.a.	4.2	8.7	3.7
Other ³	n.a.	8.1	9.1	11.3	n.a.	3.3	2.0	3.1	n.a.	10.2	12.2	10.3
Education: ⁴												
Elementary	13.5	12.1	10.3	14.8	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	11.2	9.8	11.8	13.1
Secondary	7.0	4.8	8.2	8.3	1.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	12.3	6.9	10.5	7.0
Post-Secondary	5.0	5.7	5.1	8.3	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	12.3	8.2	6.6	4.8
Income: ⁵												
Under \$10,000	11.0	9.0	10.9	14.3	2.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	13.4	10.7	11.2	13.6
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.4	9.1	13.9	13.2	1.6	4.6	3.1	3.4	14.2	17.1	14.2	13.4
\$15,000 - \$19,999	6.2	5.3	2.0	10.5	2.9	3.0	1.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	11.9	9.8
\$20,000 - \$39,999	3.3	4.9	6.5	9.1	1.1	3.5	3.5	2.4	12.1	5.4	7.9	5.6
\$40,000 - \$49,999	-	-	7.1	10.0	-	-	1.4	2.6	-	-	7.4	6.9
\$50,000 and over	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	3.0

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,774 in 1977, 1,040 in 1982, 1,051 in 1984 and 1,084 in 1987. "Users" are defined as anyone who used the drugs within the previous 12 months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² For sample size by categories in 1984 and 1987 see Table 12.

³ Includes unemployed, housewives, students, retirees and disabled persons not in the labour force.

⁴ Refers to the last school the respondent attended or graduated.

⁵ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In 1982, 1984 and 1987 "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data and therefore not included in the analysis. Prior years did not treat these categories as missing. Data for 1977 have been re-analyzed excluding these categories. Consequently, the estimates reported above may differ from those previously published.

Source: R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, *Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults 1977-1987* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE¹ AMONG THE NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATION² IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE CANADIAN POPULATION³ AS A WHOLE, 1985

Type of Drug	Northwest Territories ²				Canada ³ (%)
	Non-Native (%)	Native		Total (%)	
		Inuit (%)	Dene (%)		
Cigarettes	35	67	52	43	30
Sleeping pills	5	2	4	4	8
Stimulants	4	1	3	3	2
Tranquillizers	5	4	9	5	6
Marijuana	18	22	30	20	6
Cocaine	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9

¹ Prevalence of drug use is based on the percentage of respondents who reported having used that drug in the past 12 months. Cigarette use, however, is based on the percentage who report smoking regularly, that is, usually everyday or occasionally, not every day.

² Data are based on the results of the Northwest Territories Health Promotion Survey which was conducted by the Government of the Northwest Territories and Statistics Canada, with the assistance of the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program and the Health Promotion Branch of Health and Welfare Canada. The survey of approximately 1,000 persons aged 15 and over was conducted between October 1985 and March 1986 and included the non-institutionalized population only, excluding those in hospitals, treatment centres, chronic care homes, the itinerant population, and children.

³ Data are based on results of the Canada Health Promotion Survey conducted in 1985 by Health and Welfare Canada. The survey covered the ten Canadian provinces and Yukon and included the non-institutionalized population only, excluding those in hospitals, treatment centres, chronic care homes, the itinerant population, and children.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion in the Northwest Territories (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, special report [1988]).

PRESCRIBED¹ PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS, CANADA, 1976 TO 1984

Percentage of Psychoactive Drugs Mentioned as Part of "Five Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Proper Name (Generically)" by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Diazepam	13.9	14.3	13.5	14.5	13.5	14.0
Amitriptyline	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.9
Oxazepam	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Flurazepam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lorazepam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordiazepoxide	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Phenobarbital	3.2	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Triazolam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imipramine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halcion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meprobamate	2.4	1.6	1.7	-	0.7	0.2
Total Number of Drugs Mentioned	2,333	1,863	2,168	2,520	1,928	2,004
Total Number of Respondents	(512)	(405)	(452)	(556)	(412)	(435)
Percentage of Effective Mailout	17.8	18.1	16.4	17.4	17.0	14.8

Percentage of Respondents Who Mentioned Psychoactive Drugs as Part of "Five Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Their Generic Name" by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	1982	1983	1984
Diazepam	63.7	59.6	60.6
Amitriptyline	5.3	6.4	5.4
Oxazepam	5.5	5.2	8.0
Flurazepam	2.2	4.7	4.6
Lorazepam	1.0	4.4	2.8
Chlordiazepoxide	1.4	3.5	1.4
Phenobarbital	2.9	2.0	2.0
Triazolam	-	1.7	1.2
Imipramine	-	1.2	-
Halcion	-	1.2	-
Total Number of Respondents	510	344	503
Percentage of Effective Mailout	18.7	12.9	18.2

¹ Based on surveys which were mailed to retail pharmacies.

Source: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey on Prescriptions 1981, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1981, 1983 and 1984 respectively).

PRESCRIBED¹ PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS BY REGION, CANADA, 1984

Percentage of Respondents Who Mentioned Psychoactive Drugs as Part of "Five
Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Their Generic Name,"
by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Diazepam	52.9	65.1	68.7	66.7	59.5	46.8	56.7	60.6
Amitriptyline	-	4.7	8.2	3.0	7.1	6.5	3.3	5.4
Oxazepam	-	15.1	11.2	3.0	9.5	-	6.7	8.0
Flurazepam	-	20.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	4.6
Lorazepam	-	9.4	0.7	-	-	1.3	3.3	2.8
Chlordiazepoxide	5.9	0.9	1.5	3.0	-	-	-	1.4
Phenobarbital	5.9	0.9	0.7	3.0	4.8	1.3	1.7	2.0
Triazolam	-	3.8	-	-	2.4	1.3	-	1.2
Total Number of Respondents	51	106	134	33	42	77	60	503

Average Percentage of Prescriptions Filled in an Average Day, for
Private and Government Drug Plans, by Those Who Replied²

	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Percentage Drug Plan Prescriptions	66.3	49.3	60.2	34.2	92.7	56.4	48.0	58.4

Average Number of Prescriptions Filled Daily, by Those Who Replied²

	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.	Canada
Average Daily Number of Prescriptions	110.5	123.4	123.3	71.1	60.1	62.4	73.7	98.0

¹ Based on a survey of pharmacists completed in November, 1984. Of the 2,770 questionnaires which were mailed to retail pharmacies, 18.2% of the questionnaires were returned.

² Includes all prescribed drugs mentioned, whether psychoactive or not.

Source: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, *A Survey on Prescriptions 1984* (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1984).

STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC
DRUGS, CANADA, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type	Numbers					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
Cocaine ¹	35	25	36	40	21	1.44	1.03	1.45	1.59	0.83
Codeine ¹	6,048	7,614	8,736	9,392	10,002	249.60	312.78	350.74	373.44	394.11
Dextropropoxyphene ^{1,2}	n.a.	n.a.	2,330	1,886	1,106	n.a.	n.a.	93.55	74.99	43.58
Diphenoxylate ¹	26	10	14	22	20	1.07	0.41	0.56	0.87	0.79
Ethylmorphine ¹	2	1	1	1	1	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Methadone	12	12	16	25	27	0.50	0.49	0.64	0.99	1.06
Morphine ¹	113	90	142	163	199	4.66	3.70	5.70	6.48	7.84
Oxycodone	54	77	67	57	92	2.23	3.16	2.69	2.27	3.63
Pethidine	773	812	962	759	878	31.90	33.36	38.62	30.18	34.60

¹ These statistics are based on data furnished to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board by the Canadian Government in accordance with the 1925, 1931 and 1961 Conventions and the 1948 and 1953 Protocols which regulate, limit and control the cultivation, production, manufacture, trade, distribution and use of poppy, opium and narcotic drugs (see Technical Notes for narcotic drugs falling under Schedules I and II of the International Conventions). According to the treaties, consumption denotes the quantity of narcotic drug supplied to any authorized person, enterprise or institute for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research. Some narcotic drugs such as morphine are not only consumed directly, but may also be used as an intermediate product in the manufacture of narcotic and other drugs, some of which may fall under Schedule III of the treaties, and need not be reported. The quantities which were reported as having been used in the manufacture of Schedule III preparations, whether intended for domestic consumption or for export, are included in the figures of consumption reproduced in this table. It may be assumed that in the case where such preparations were manufactured but where the quantities of drugs so used were not reported, the figures of consumption of these drugs generally also include quantities used in this manufacture.

² Dextropropoxyphene was brought under the control of the International Narcotics Control Board in March 1980.

Source: United Nations, International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985 (New York: United Nations, Catalogue No. E/INCB/1986/3, 1986).

TABLE 10
DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1969, 1978 AND 1982

Province	Average Dollar Expenditure for Drugs Per Family					
	Prescribed Medicines			Non-Prescribed Medicines		
	1969	1978	1982	1969	1978	1982
Nfld.	\$	\$ 54.4	\$ 104.5	\$	\$ 13.1	\$ 24.3
P.E.I.		66.5	127.0		13.2	28.8
N.S.		53.7	56.7		18.0	28.2
N.B.		41.9	59.8		20.2	29.1
Que.		51.7	76.9		21.8	34.0
Ont.	n.a.	40.7	50.4	n.a.	18.5	38.0
Man.		57.7	108.3		18.6	35.3
Sask.		38.5	62.5		19.7	43.2
Alta.		53.1	62.5		17.0	42.8
B.C.		39.4	59.9		20.5	46.2
Canada ²	\$ 46.9	\$ 46.0	\$ 64.4	\$ 15.5	\$ 19.4	\$ 37.7
						\$ 62.4
						\$ 65.4
						\$ 102.0

Percentage Expenditure for Drugs Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure³

Province	Percentage Expenditure for Drugs Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure ³					
	Prescribed Medicines			Non-Prescribed Medicines		
	1969	1978	1982	1969	1978	1982
Nfld.		0.29	0.39		0.07	0.09
P.E.I.		0.35	0.47		0.07	0.11
N.S.		0.28	0.21		0.09	0.10
N.B.		0.22	0.22		0.11	0.11
Que.		0.27	0.28		0.11	0.13
Ont.	n.a.	0.21	0.19	n.a.	0.10	0.14
Man.		0.30	0.40		0.10	0.13
Sask.		0.20	0.23		0.10	0.16
Alta.		0.28	0.23		0.09	0.16
B.C.		0.21	0.22		0.11	0.17
Canada ²	0.57	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.10	0.14
						0.76
						0.34
						0.38

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Includes total expenditures for all goods and services per family spending unit in Canada which was \$8,161.1 in 1969, \$19,033.7 in 1978 and \$27,062.3 in 1982.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, 1969-1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

ADULT DRUG USE: ILLICIT USE

MARIHUANA USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1977, 1982, 1984 AND 1987

Characteristics of Population ²	Percentage of Users			
	1977	1982	1984	1987
All	8.1	8.2	11.2	9.5
Sex:				
Male	11.2	12.3	15.6	12.3
Female	4.5	4.1	7.1	6.8
Age:				
18 - 29	22.6	22.7	28.5	20.0
30 - 49	3.2	2.6	6.3	9.2
50 and over	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5
Region:				
Metro Toronto	9.1	12.7	17.2	12.6
Metro Outskirts	7.0	5.2	11.6	6.7
Eastern Ontario	9.2	7.2	5.9	7.6
Western Ontario	6.8	5.2	5.3	10.6
Northern Ontario	8.8	8.0	15.0	3.8
Occupation:				
Professional/Managerial	n.a.	4.6	10.2	9.5
Sales/Clerical	n.a.	11.2	15.5	11.2
Labour	n.a.	11.2	15.3	14.7
Other ³	n.a.	7.5	8.2	6.1
Education: ⁴				
Elementary	1.6	3.5	2.3	-
Secondary	9.1	7.9	9.7	10.7
Post-Secondary	9.8	10.9	16.0	10.6
Income: ⁵				
Under \$10,000	13.3	9.2	13.6	12.3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	8.5	8.1	12.8	8.3
\$15,000 - \$19,999	10.8	7.1	10.7	16.0
\$20,000 - \$39,999	5.5	8.7	11.2	8.8
\$40,000 - \$49,999	-	-	11.6	10.3
\$50,000 and over	-	-	-	10.2

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,774 in 1977, 1,040 in 1982, 1,051 in 1984 and 1,084 in 1987. "Users" are defined as anyone who used marihuana within the previous 12 months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² For sample size by categories in 1984 and 1987 see Table 12.

³ Includes unemployed, housewives, students, retirees and disabled persons not in the labour force.

⁴ Refers to the last school the respondent attended or graduated.

⁵ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In 1982, 1984 and 1987 "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data and therefore not included in the analysis. Prior years did not treat these categories as missing. Data for 1977 have been re-analyzed excluding these categories. Consequently, the estimates reported above may differ from those previously published.

Source: R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 12
COCAINE USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1984 AND 1987

Characteristics of Population	Users (%)		Total Sample	
	1984	1987	1984	1987
All	3.3	6.1	1,051	1,084
Sex:				
Male	4.8	7.2	509	526
Female	1.9	4.7	542	558
Age:				
18 - 29	7.1	13.6	308	318
30 - 49	3.0	4.5	376	388
50 and over	0.4	0.5	356	367
Region:				
Metro Toronto	6.2	11.0	336	355
Metro Outskirts	3.3	5.0	178	144
Eastern Ontario	0.6	5.4	180	195
Western Ontario	1.0	2.9	257	281
Northern Ontario	4.1	0.9	100	109
Occupation:				
Professional/Managerial	4.2	5.9	224	206
Sales/Clerical	2.9	6.5	141	157
Labour	5.2	7.8	223	262
Other ²	1.9	4.5	455	451
Education: ³				
Elementary	-	-	124	114
Secondary	2.7	5.7	542	497
Post-Secondary	5.2	7.6	382	470
Income: ⁴				
Under \$10,000	3.8	12.7	97	69
\$10,000 - \$14,999	3.4	-	94	89
\$15,000 - \$19,999	3.3	12.6	104	79
\$20,000 - \$39,999	5.9	4.8	328	355
\$40,000 - \$49,999	-	5.4	217	137
\$50,000 and over	-	10.1	-	202

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,051 in 1984 and 1,084 in 1987. "Users" are defined as respondents who reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Includes unemployed, housewives, students, retirees and disabled persons not in the labour force.

³ Refers to the last school the respondent attended or graduated.

⁴ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In the 1984 and 1987 surveys, "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data and therefore not included in the analysis.

Source: R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, *Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults 1977 - 1987* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 13

OFFICIALLY RECORDED NUMBER OF HABITUAL NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USERS,²
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1980 TO 1986

Region	Illicit	Licit	Professional	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Region
<u>1980</u>					
Nfld.	53	1	2	56	0.4
P.E.I.	19	2	-	21	0.2
N.S.	174	37	8	219	1.6
N.B.	214	17	3	234	1.7
Que.	2,132	94	47	2,273	16.2
Ont.	4,031	300	79	4,410	31.5
Man.	342	25	6	373	2.7
Sask.	286	13	5	304	2.2
Alta.	1,225	88	20	1,333	9.5
B.C.	4,532	131	43	4,706	33.7
Yukon & N.W.T.	53	-	1	54	0.4
Canada	13,061	708	214	13,983	100.0
<u>1981</u>					
Nfld.	59	-	2	61	0.4
P.E.I.	18	3	-	21	0.1
N.S.	185	24	7	216	1.4
N.B.	232	15	1	248	1.6
Que.	2,500	76	51	2,627	17.5
Ont.	4,208	266	76	4,550	30.4
Man.	379	17	6	402	2.7
Sask.	312	11	7	330	2.2
Alta.	1,381	92	20	1,493	10.0
B.C.	4,826	115	38	4,979	33.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	57	-	1	58	0.4
Canada	14,157	619	209	14,985	100.0
<u>1982</u>					
Nfld.	64	1	-	65	0.4
P.E.I.	19	4	-	23	0.1
N.S.	201	10	4	215	1.4
N.B.	245	9	2	256	1.6
Que.	2,132	94	47	2,273	16.2
Ont.	4,031	300	79	4,410	31.5
Man.	342	25	6	373	2.7
Sask.	286	13	5	304	2.2
Alta.	1,225	88	20	1,333	9.5
B.C.	4,532	131	43	4,706	33.7
Yukon & N.W.T.	53	-	1	54	0.4
Canada	13,061	708	214	13,983	100.0
<u>1983</u>					
Nfld.	70	4	-	74	0.4
P.E.I.	20	4	-	24	0.1
N.S.	229	13	3	245	1.4
N.B.	270	7	3	280	1.7
Que.	3,364	41	43	3,448	20.4
Ont.	4,728	158	75	4,961	29.4
Man.	485	11	8	504	3.0
Sask.	375	23	7	405	2.4
Alta.	1,551	62	14	1,627	9.6
B.C.	5,196	32	27	5,255	31.1
Yukon & N.W.T.	73	-	1	74	0.4
Canada	16,361	355	181	16,897	100.0
<u>1984</u>					
Nfld.	74	-	5	79	0.4
P.E.I.	21	-	4	25	0.1
N.S.	262	2	20	284	1.6
N.B.	284	1	9	294	1.6
Que.	3,892	3	73	3,968	22.1
Ont.	4,926	13	242	5,181	28.8
Man.	506	-	19	525	2.9
Sask.	401	1	28	430	2.4
Alta.	1,616	5	79	1,700	9.5
B.C.	5,323	4	62	5,389	30.0
Yukon & N.W.T.	82	-	-	82	0.4
Canada	17,387	29	541	17,957	100.0

TABLE 13 (Continued)

OFFICIALLY RECORDED NUMBER OF HABITUAL NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USERS,²
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1980 TO 1986

Region	Illicit	Licit	Professional	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Region
1985					
Nfld.	63	n.a.	7	70	0.4
P.E.I.	16	n.a.	4	20	0.1
N.S.	215	n.a.	20	235	1.4
N.B.	271	n.a.	8	279	1.7
Que.	4,175	n.a.	69	4,244	25.8
Ont.	4,409	n.a.	243	4,652	28.3
Man.	450	n.a.	19	469	2.9
Sask.	357	n.a.	27	384	2.3
Alta.	1,512	n.a.	87	1,599	9.7
B.C.	4,378	n.a.	62	4,440	27.0
Yukon & N.W.T.	85	n.a.	-	85	0.5
Canada	15,931	n.a.	546	16,477	100.0
1986					
Nfld.	39	n.a.	7	46	0.4
P.E.I.	6	n.a.	3	9	0.1
N.S.	191	n.a.	19	210	1.8
N.B.	116	n.a.	8	124	1.1
Que.	3,413	n.a.	32	3,445	29.7
Ont.	2,671	n.a.	186	2,857	24.6
Man.	332	n.a.	21	353	3.0
Sask.	272	n.a.	28	300	2.6
Alta.	1,336	n.a.	67	1,403	12.1
B.C.	2,774	n.a.	39	2,813	24.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	53	n.a.	-	53	0.5
Canada	11,203	n.a.	410	11,613	100.0

¹ The narcotic drugs involved are mostly cocaine, heroin and phencyclidine (see Table 14). Cannabis users are not included in this table.

² It should be noted that the three categories of drug users were formerly classified by the division as "Criminal Addicts," "Medical Addicts" and "Professional Addicts" and are now classified and defined as follows:

"Illicit: Includes all cases where there is a record of the person for a period of five years and where the source was initially illicit. Not all of these persons have been convicted under the Narcotic Control Act."

"Licit (Medical): This group might be referred to as therapeutic drug users. These are persons who have some medical condition upon which dependence has become superimposed or persons who became dependent through medical treatment. Few persons in this class have any criminal background. Names are deleted from this group if there is no record from a narcotic standpoint during the past five years."

"Professional Persons: Members of the medical and allied professions. In this group also, names are dropped after a period of five years with no information being received."

Note: These statistics do not cover all persons in Canada who might have used the drugs concerned. All reported users may not have received convictions for an offence under the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act. Conversely, most persons who received convictions would be recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 14

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLICIT NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USER POPULATION,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Characteristics	Number of Users						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All Users	13,061	14,157	15,295	16,361	17,387	15,931	11,203
Sex:							
Male	10,266	11,111	11,996	12,802	13,601	12,383	8,695
Female	2,795	3,046	3,299	3,559	3,786	3,548	2,508
Age:							
Under 20	210	205	204	159	150	163	425
20 - 24	2,898	2,554	2,277	2,040	1,910	1,792	2,631
25 - 29	4,654	5,054	5,303	5,409	5,245	4,766	3,475
30 - 39	3,816	4,684	5,576	6,580	7,675	7,049	3,646
40 - 49	723	846	1,029	1,211	1,387	1,311	785
50 - 59	265	289	339	369	382	326	158
60 and over	94	103	127	148	171	160	83
Unknown	401	422	440	445	467	364	-
Sources of Information:							
Pharmacy Sales Reports	501	500	477	465	483	305	253
Treatment Centres	1,749	1,822	1,869	1,920	2,032	2,053	1,016
Police Reports	9,909	10,763	11,635	12,477	13,210	11,972	8,576
Other Means	902	1,072	1,314	1,499	1,662	1,601	1,358
Drugs Involved:							
Heroin	6,022	6,074	5,971	5,813	5,478	3,275	1,823
Cocaine	2,468	3,243	4,000	4,869	5,937	6,641	6,256
Phencyclidine	2,213	2,360	2,532	2,591	2,552	1,987	620
Other	2,358	2,480	2,792	3,088	3,420	4,028	2,504
Percentage Distribution ² of Users							
Characteristics	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All Users	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:							
Male	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.2	78.2	77.7	77.6
Female	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.4
Age:							
Under 20	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.8
20 - 24	22.2	18.0	14.9	12.5	11.0	11.2	23.5
25 - 29	35.6	35.7	34.7	33.1	30.2	29.9	31.0
30 - 39	29.2	33.1	36.5	40.2	44.1	44.2	32.5
40 - 49	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.0
50 - 59	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.4
60 and over	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Unknown	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	-
Sources of Information:							
Pharmacy Sales Reports	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.3
Treatment Centres	13.4	12.9	12.2	11.7	11.7	12.9	9.1
Police Reports	75.9	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.0	75.1	76.6
Other Means	6.9	7.6	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.0	12.1
Drugs Involved: ¹							
Heroin	46.1	42.9	39.0	35.5	31.5	20.6	16.3
Cocaine	18.9	22.9	26.2	29.8	34.1	41.7	55.8
Phencyclidine	16.9	16.7	16.6	15.8	14.7	12.5	5.5
Other	18.1	17.5	18.3	18.9	19.7	25.3	22.4

¹ Cannabis users are not included in this table.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980, and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 15
NEW NARCOTIC¹ DRUG CASES BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Male (%)							
Age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 20	4	7	5	3	4	4	4
20 - 24	27	26	31	26	23	24	24
25 - 29	35	33	30	35	31	31	27
30 - 39	27	27	26	29	33	34	35
40 - 49	6	6	6	5	7	7	7
50 - 59	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
60 and over	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	290	533	1,000	956	1,182	1,249	1,617

Female (%)							
Age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 20	5	6	6	5	5	4	4
20 - 24	27	24	32	34	25	26	24
25 - 29	34	35	29	32	30	32	31
30 - 39	20	28	25	23	33	28	31
40 - 49	10	6	5	5	4	8	8
50 - 59	-	1	1	1	1	1	..
60 and over	3	1	1	..	1	1	1
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	73	162	281	312	334	352	414

Total Number							
Age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 20	15	46	69	43	63	60	86
20 - 24	97	180	399	351	361	389	490
25 - 29	126	231	386	438	472	499	560
30 - 39	94	187	331	351	498	521	699
40 - 49	24	40	70	64	96	111	156
50 - 59	4	7	16	13	13	11	27
60 and over	3	4	10	8	13	10	13
Total	363	695	1,281	1,268	1,516	1,601	2,031

¹ Cannabis users are not included in this table. The narcotic drugs involved are mostly cocaine, heroin and phencyclidine.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: These statistics do not cover all persons in Canada who might have used the drugs concerned. All reported users may not have received convictions for an offence under the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act. Conversely, most persons who received convictions would be recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES¹ COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION BY SEX, CANADA, 1974 TO 1986

New Cases In:	Male		Female		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1974 ²	3,183	87.7	447	12.3	3,630
1975 ³	2,614	88.0	355	12.0	2,969
1976 ⁴	916	90.2	100	9.8	1,016
1977 ⁵	993	88.9	124	11.1	1,117
1978 ⁶	604	88.2	81	11.8	685
1979	553	89.8	63	10.2	616
1980 ⁷	975	88.9	122	11.1	1,097
1981 ⁸	913	89.2	111	10.8	1,024
1982 ⁹	708	88.3	94	11.7	802
1983 ¹⁰	805	87.9	111	12.1	916
1984 ¹¹	568	87.4	82	12.6	650
1985 ¹²	616	90.6	64	9.4	680
1986 ¹³	752	88.9	94	11.1	846

¹ Drugs listed in Schedule "H" of Food and Drug Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 -1969).

² In addition, in 1974, 141 males and 5 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

³ In 1975, an additional 156 males and 12 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

⁴ In addition, in 1976, 21 males and 1 female who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁵ In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁶ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.

⁷ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

⁸ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁹ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

¹⁰ In 1983, an additional 26 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

¹¹ In 1984, an additional 12 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

¹² In 1985, an additional 18 males who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

¹³ In 1986, an additional 11 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1979, 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 17

AGE GROUPING OF NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES,¹ AND PERCENTAGE
BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Male (%)							
Age	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
Under 20	88.3	87.1	86.9	87.9	89.9	91.3	84.3
20 - 24	89.0	90.5	88.5	88.7	84.2	90.9	91.6
25 - 29	90.2	88.7	89.5	85.0	89.2	89.0	85.2
30 - 34	88.3	89.4	91.2	89.0	88.7	92.2	95.8
35 - 39	100.0	91.7	92.9	89.3	85.7	85.7	92.1
40 - 49	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	92.3	91.7	85.7
50 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unknown	72.7	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	88.9	89.2	88.3	87.9	87.4	90.6	88.9

Female (%)							
Age	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
Under 20	11.7	12.9	13.1	12.1	10.1	8.7	15.7
20 - 24	11.0	9.5	11.5	11.3	15.8	9.1	8.4
25 - 29	9.8	11.3	10.5	15.0	10.8	11.0	14.8
30 - 34	11.7	10.6	8.8	11.0	11.3	7.8	4.2
35 - 39	-	8.3	7.1	10.7	14.3	14.3	7.9
40 - 49	-	-	25.0	-	7.7	8.3	14.3
50 and over	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	-
Unknown	27.3	-	40.0	-	-	-	-
Total	11.1	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.6	9.4	11.1

Total Number							
Age	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
Under 20	375	350	237	232	159	160	216
20 - 24	471	461	348	380	260	285	345
25 - 29	163	142	133	180	139	146	155
30 - 34	60	47	57	82	53	51	71
35 - 39	8	12	14	28	21	21	38
40 - 49	7	5	4	8	13	12	14
50 and over	2	1	4	3	2	4	1
Unknown	11	6	5	3	3	1	6
Total	1,097	1,024	802	916	650	680	846

TABLE 17 (Continued)

AGE GROUPING OF NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES,¹ AND PERCENTAGE
BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

- ¹ Drugs listed in schedule "H" of Food and Drugs Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).
- ² In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.
- ³ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.
- ⁴ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.
- ⁵ In 1983, an additional 26 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.
- ⁶ In 1984, an additional 12 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.
- ⁷ In 1985, an additional 18 males who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.
- ⁸ In 1986, an additional 11 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TYPE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS¹ USED AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN
BY SEX, CANADA 1980 TO 1986

Type of Drug	Male (%)						
	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
LSD	89.2	89.3	87.7	86.7	89.1	91.4	87.4
MDA	88.8	89.1	81.0	92.3	72.2	86.7	93.3
LSD and MDA	87.5	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
LSD and Mescaline	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
LSD and Psilocybin	80.0	100.0	50.0	87.5	40.0	75.0	57.1
MDA and Mescaline	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin	88.7	87.6	93.3	89.2	87.0	90.1	90.6
MDA and Psilocybin	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Psilocybin and Mescaline	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Other	85.2	83.3	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0

Type of Drug	Female (%)						
	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
LSD	10.8	10.7	12.3	13.3	10.9	8.6	12.6
MDA	11.2	10.9	19.0	7.7	27.8	13.3	6.7
LSD and MDA	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD and Mescaline	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
LSD and Psilocybin	20.0	-	50.0	12.5	60.0	25.0	42.9
MDA and Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin	11.3	12.4	6.7	10.8	13.0	9.9	9.4
MDA and Psilocybin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin and Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	14.8	16.7	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Drug	Total Number						
	1980 ²	1981 ³	1982 ⁴	1983 ⁵	1984 ⁶	1985 ⁷	1986 ⁸
LSD	830	838	656	535	340	348	414
MDA	98	46	21	26	18	15	15
LSD and MDA	24	6	-	7	2	-	2
LSD and Mescaline	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
LSD and Psilocybin	10	5	2	8	5	4	7
MDA and Mescaline	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin	106	121	120	342	285	312	404
MDA and Psilocybin	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Psilocybin and Mescaline	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Other	27	6	1	-	1	-	2

TABLE 18 (Continued)

TYPE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS¹ USED AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN
BY SEX, CANADA 1980 TO 1986

¹ Drugs listed in schedule H of Food and Drugs Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).

² In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

³ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁴ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁵ In 1983, an additional 26 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁶ In 1984, an additional 12 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁷ In 1985, an additional 18 males who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁸ In 1986, an additional 11 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TYPES OF DRUGS USED ILLEGALLY

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1981-82 TO 1987-88¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Amphetamine	1981-82	11	-	4	4	1	2
	1982-83	13	2	3	7	-	1
	1983-84	10	1	5	1	-	3
	1984-85	7	-	3	2	1	1
	1985-86	22	-	13	7	-	2
	1986-87	12	-	-	9	-	3
	1987-88	9	-	-	8	-	1
Barbiturate	1981-82	220	5	50	85	24	56
	1982-83	159	4	30	56	22	47
	1983-84	124	6	23	62	2	31
	1984-85	72	4	12	31	4	21
	1985-86	138	-	16	73	15	34
	1986-87	121	2	14	70	14	21
	1987-88	62	-	5	20	14	23
Cannabinoids	1981-82	39,738	3,344	7,152	21,137	2,098	6,007
	1982-83	37,754	2,712	7,173	16,443	1,567	9,859
	1983-84	30,978	2,052	4,654	13,543	1,663	9,066
	1984-85	32,121	1,969	3,866	14,078	2,859	9,349
	1985-86	34,895	2,669	5,257	14,638	2,993	9,338
	1986-87	35,519	2,143	5,242	15,681	2,894	9,559
	1987-88	38,080	2,379	4,968	16,462	3,255	11,016
Cocaine	1981-82	2,448	42	1,123	819	77	387
	1982-83	2,703	43	1,166	928	97	469
	1983-84	4,050	78	1,753	1,551	170	498
	1984-85	5,255	132	2,338	1,860	199	726
	1985-86	6,554	97	2,603	2,618	301	935
	1986-87	9,052	216	3,467	3,700	353	1,316
	1987-88	11,815	220	4,985	4,802	384	1,424
Codeine	1981-82	167	2	43	49	23	50
	1982-83	234	5	50	88	15	76
	1983-84	190	11	25	73	5	76
	1984-85	203	6	21	74	20	82
	1985-86	236	3	20	90	25	98
	1986-87	246	2	17	72	67	88
	1987-88	240	4	3	77	28	128
Diethylpropion	1981-82	40	1	27	8	3	1
	1982-83	28	-	9	15	1	3
	1983-84	13	-	9	3	-	1
	1984-85	3	-	-	2	-	1
	1985-86	16	-	7	8	1	-
	1986-87	6	-	5	-	1	-
	1987-88	3	-	1	2	-	-
Heroin	1981-82	429	-	166	129	14	120
	1982-83	666	-	187	297	1	181
	1983-84	843	1	222	401	1	218
	1984-85	656	-	194	358	-	104
	1985-86	908	19	270	360	13	246
	1986-87	725	9	201	333	-	182
	1987-88	919	3	277	392	2	245
Hydrocodone	1981-82	54	-	9	38	4	3
	1982-83	58	2	24	23	-	9
	1983-84	85	1	1	76	-	7
	1984-85	43	2	4	29	6	2
	1985-86	47	-	5	13	6	23
	1986-87	69	-	34	23	1	11
	1987-88	35	1	-	18	2	14

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1981-82 TO 1987-88¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Hydromorphone	1981-82	21	-	10	7	-	4
	1982-83	27	4	7	10	-	6
	1983-84	31	-	8	13	1	9
	1984-85	13	-	-	6	2	5
	1985-86	20	-	6	4	2	8
	1986-87	37	2	10	11	1	13
	1987-88	52	1	-	12	10	29
LSD	1981-82	2,514	128	391	1,190	139	666
	1982-83	2,296	139	436	1,020	153	548
	1983-84	1,775	155	356	709	137	418
	1984-85	1,201	119	247	464	81	290
	1985-86	1,611	153	283	817	105	253
	1986-87	1,531	133	247	787	93	271
	1987-88	1,310	140	261	573	91	245
MDA	1981-82	57	-	9	19	-	29
	1982-83	133	4	-	39	6	84
	1983-84	152	5	-	34	9	104
	1984-85	136	2	1	44	5	84
	1985-86	159	28	-	39	2	90
	1986-87	43	1	-	7	1	34
	1987-88	66	-	-	6	1	59
Methadone	1981-82	13	-	-	2	1	10
	1982-83	13	-	1	4	2	6
	1983-84	17	-	1	1	-	15
	1984-85	17	-	5	2	3	7
	1985-86	14	-	3	-	-	11
	1986-87	14	-	1	2	1	10
	1987-88	32	-	5	1	-	26
Methamphetamine	1981-82	218	5	3	188	-	22
	1982-83	215	-	1	195	4	15
	1983-84	206	2	4	189	2	9
	1984-85	264	10	35	211	3	5
	1985-86	276	10	4	245	3	14
	1986-87	375	10	25	308	-	32
	1987-88	70	1	2	27	-	40
Methaqualone	1981-82	324	3	16	292	1	12
	1982-83	106	48	13	31	6	8
	1983-84	66	2	33	20	4	7
	1984-85	23	2	6	8	1	6
	1985-86	21	2	7	7	1	4
	1986-87	39	2	11	13	3	10
	1987-88	13	-	-	5	2	6
Methylphenidate	1981-82	43	1	8	10	3	21
	1982-83	81	1	5	4	2	69
	1983-84	84	-	2	5	-	77
	1984-85	157	1	1	3	5	147
	1985-86	175	1	7	2	30	135
	1986-87	278	2	7	8	46	215
	1987-88	465	-	3	5	100	357
Morphine	1981-82	65	4	31	10	2	18
	1982-83	68	4	22	37	1	4
	1983-84	40	-	8	16	4	12
	1984-85	33	2	5	11	3	12
	1985-86	87	-	20	39	10	18
	1986-87	68	1	9	12	9	37
	1987-88	66	1	9	26	6	24

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1981-82 TO 1987-88¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Opium	1981-82	7	1	5	-	1	-
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983-84	26	8	6	10	2	-
	1984-85	2	-	2	-	-	-
	1985-86	7	1	2	3	-	1
	1986-87	24	-	2	21	1	-
	1987-88	6	-	5	1	-	-
Oxycodone	1981-82	102	1	16	64	7	14
	1982-83	100	-	21	51	6	22
	1983-84	76	-	15	47	1	13
	1984-85	62	1	18	29	5	9
	1985-86	84	1	13	56	1	13
	1986-87	73	1	16	27	7	22
	1987-88	84	-	10	49	1	24
PCE	1981-82	7	-	-	7	-	-
	1982-83	19	-	-	17	1	1
	1983-84	5	-	-	3	-	2
	1984-85	4	-	-	3	-	1
	1985-86	5	-	-	1	-	4
	1986-87	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCP	1981-82	1,191	40	897	228	9	17
	1982-83	1,008	36	755	171	5	41
	1983-84	658	13	519	120	1	5
	1984-85	777	70	523	159	10	15
	1985-86	708	43	595	61	5	4
	1986-87	431	18	366	25	15	7
	1987-88	548	19	476	42	6	5
Pentazocine	1981-82	152	2	2	10	10	128
	1982-83	154	-	6	8	20	120
	1983-84	156	-	3	10	11	132
	1984-85	426	1	2	7	48	368
	1985-86	604	9	8	22	82	483
	1986-87	627	-	2	18	89	518
	1987-88	925	8	2	18	199	698
Pethidine	1981-82	44	2	11	18	4	9
	1982-83	45	2	11	26	3	3
	1983-84	61	-	4	44	3	10
	1984-85	76	2	19	35	6	14
	1985-86	53	1	14	20	7	11
	1986-87	76	1	1	9	8	57
	1987-88	34	-	1	13	2	18
Phenmetrazine	1981-82	3	-	2	1	-	-
	1982-83	3	-	-	-	-	3
	1983-84	9	-	-	9	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phentermine	1981-82	76	-	35	26	3	12
	1982-83	60	2	34	18	2	4
	1983-84	49	4	15	9	2	19
	1984-85	24	-	5	11	5	3
	1985-86	37	4	7	9	14	3
	1986-87	25	5	6	6	5	3
	1987-88	15	2	3	3	5	2

TABLE 19 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1981-82 TO 1987-88¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Psilocybin	1981-82	336	20	129	125	11	51
	1982-83	458	26	67	184	18	163
	1983-84	914	42	177	156	82	457
	1984-85	743	57	134	126	118	308
	1985-86	872	20	108	171	172	401
	1986-87	1,027	22	159	244	127	475
	1987-88	1,088	17	173	312	160	426
Other	1981-82	39	-	10	18	5	6
	1982-83	36	8	9	13	1	5
	1983-84	71	27	16	21	1	6
	1984-85	73	14	19	22	5	13
	1985-86	82	9	12	41	1	19
	1986-87	76	2	10	39	7	18
	1987-88	90	3	13	54	3	17
Total for all Drugs	1981-82	48,319	3,601	10,149	24,484	2,440	7,645
	1982-83	46,437	3,042	10,030	19,685	1,933	11,747
	1983-84	40,689	2,408	7,859	17,126	2,101	11,195
	1984-85	42,391	2,394	7,460	17,575	3,389	11,573
	1985-86	47,631	3,070	9,280	19,344	3,789	12,148
	1986-87	50,494	2,572	9,852	21,425	3,743	12,902
	1987-88	56,027	2,799	11,202	22,928	4,271	14,827

¹ These figures do not represent a random sample of drug use in Canada, but rather correspond to those drugs received for analysis by Health Protection Branch Laboratories, and are intended as a guide to others doing chemical analysis of such substances likely to be encountered in various parts of the country. Not included are specimens presented for analysis, when analysis indicated these were not narcotics, or Schedules G or H items, such as specimens alleged to be amphetamines but which were in fact aspirin (see Table 20 for known frequency of such occurrences among specimens presented to the Addiction Research Foundation Laboratories).

Source: Data are based on "Reports of Unknown Drug Specimens Identified by Health Protection Branch Laboratories", March 1982 to March 1988 which were made available through the courtesy of Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 20

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1981-82 TO 1987-88

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
Amphetamine or Methamphetamine	1981-82	15	-	1
	1982-83	24	-	-
	1983-84	7	-	-
	1984-85	6	-	-
	1985-86	8	1	1
	1986-87	2	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-
ASA (Acetylsalicylic Acid)	1981-82	-	-	6
	1982-83	-	-	7
	1983-84	1	1	7
	1984-85	1	1	4
	1985-86	1	1	6
	1986-87	2	-	7
	1987-88	1	1	2
Barbiturates	1981-82	1	1	6
	1982-83	6	2	3
	1983-84	4	3	6
	1984-85	3	3	3
	1985-86	-	-	5
	1986-87	-	-	2
	1987-88	-	-	-
Cannabinoids ¹	1981-82	37	22	37
	1982-83	25	22	45
	1983-84	25	17	35
	1984-85	18	12	33
	1985-86	22	14	34
	1986-87	20	12	25
	1987-88	6	4	8
Chlordiazepoxide	1981-82	1	-	1
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	1
	1984-85	-	-	1
	1985-86	-	-	1
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-
Cocaine	1981-82	5	4	5
	1982-83	3	2	4
	1983-84	5	3	7
	1984-85	6	4	4
	1985-86	3	2	7
	1986-87	5	3	10
	1987-88	7	3	6
Diazepam	1981-82	-	-	6
	1982-83	2	1	5
	1983-84	2	2	5
	1984-85	2	2	6
	1985-86	-	-	2
	1986-87	2	1	2
	1987-88	2	1	1
Heroin	1981-82	2	-	1
	1982-83	2	1	2
	1983-84	5	1	2
	1984-85	5	2	4
	1985-86	4	4	4
	1986-87	3	-	4
	1987-88	4	2	2

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1981-82 TO 1987-88

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)	1981-82	4	4	8
	1982-83	13	4	6
	1983-84	5	2	4
	1984-85	4	3	6
	1985-86	4	1	1
	1986-87	6	4	8
	1987-88	2	-	3
MDA (3, 4 Methylene Dioxyamphetamine)	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	1	1	3
	1984-85	1	1	2
	1985-86	1	1	1
	1986-87	1	1	1
	1987-88	-	-	-
PCP (Phencyclidine)	1981-82	6	3	9
	1982-83	2	2	7
	1983-84	2	1	9
	1984-85	1	-	4
	1985-86	1	1	1
	1986-87	-	-	1
	1987-88	-	-	-
Tobacco (Nicotine)	1981-82	1	1	10
	1982-83	-	-	2
	1983-84	1	1	6
	1984-85	-	-	4
	1985-86	-	-	9
	1986-87	-	-	7
	1987-88	1	1	7
Miscellaneous	1981-82	10	4	29
	1982-83	41	16	48
	1983-84	21	3	38
	1984-85	25	11	36
	1985-86	15	6	33
	1986-87	38	13	42
	1987-88	15	4	31
<u>Combination Drugs</u>				
ASA and Codeine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	1
ASA and Nicotine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	1
Caffeine and Ephedrine ² and Phenylpropanolamine ²	1981-82	4	4	100
	1982-83	17	17	124
	1983-84	12	12	92
	1984-85	3	3	71
	1985-86	2	2	59
	1986-87	3	3	45
	1987-88	-	-	58

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1981-82 TO 1987-88

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
<u>Combination Drugs (cont'd)</u>				
Cannabis and Nicotine	1981-82	1	-	2
	1982-83	-	-	1
	1983-84	1	1	3
	1984-85	-	-	2
	1985-86	2	-	3
	1986-87	1	-	2
	1987-88	-	-	1
Chlordiazepoxide and Amitriptylene	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	1
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-
Cocaine and Caffeine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	1
Cocaine and Ephedrine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	1
	1986-87	-	-	1
	1987-88	-	-	2
Cocaine and Heroin	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	1
	1987-88	-	-	-
Cocaine and Phenylpropanolamine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	1
	1987-88	-	-	-
Heroin and Barbiturate	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	1
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-
LSD and PCP	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	1	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1981-82 TO 1987-88

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
<u>Combination Drugs (cont'd)</u>				
Methaqualone and Diphenhydramine (Mandrax)	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	-
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	1
Tea and Nicotine	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
	1983-84	-	-	-
	1984-85	-	-	1
	1985-86	-	-	-
	1986-87	-	-	-
	1987-88	-	-	-
Total for all Drugs	1981-82	87	43	221
	1982-83	135	67	254
	1983-84	92	48	219
	1984-85	75	42	182
	1985-86	63	33	168
	1986-87	84	37	159
	1987-88	38	16	125

¹ "Cannabinoid" includes cannabis leaf material, hashish, and any other cannabinoid-containing materials.

² Samples contained any two or three of these drugs.

Source: The data were made available through the Drug Analysis Laboratory, Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 21

DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, CANADA, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
Narcotic Drugs						
Cannabis (Liquid)	583,000	261,998	184,732	23,951	10,637	7,422
Cannabis (Herb)	7,147,000	17,887,000	23,360,809	293,611	726,175	938,570
Cannabis (Plants)	24,576 u	21,615 u	35,637 u	1 u	1 u	1 u
Cannabis (Resin)	13,952,000	3,421,000	3,467,444	573,173	138,886	139,312
Cannabis (Seeds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coca (Bush)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coca (Leaf)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine (Base & Salts)	38,528	46,163	98,113	1,583	1,874	3,942
	-	-	3,006 u	-	-	.. u
Heroin	7,154	8,306	30,396	0,294	0,337	1,221
	323 u	-	3,245 u	.. u	-	.. u
Morphine	0,860	1,306	0,967	0,035	0,053	0,039
	-	-	7,483 u	-	-	.. u
Opium (Liquid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Plants & Herbs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Poppy Seeds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Raw & Prepared)	0,009	0,314	1,482	..	0,013	0,060
Other Opiates	- ³	-	-	- ³	-	-
Synthetic Narcotics	8,041 ⁴	6,408	3,730	0,330 ⁴	0,260	0,150
Psychotropic Substances						
Depressants	8,092,238	1,149,526	0,097	332,443	46,668	0,004
	10,645 u	-	12,062 u	.. u	-	.. u
Hallucinogens	7,951	26,301	88,231	0,327	1,068	3,545
	1,975 u	-	11,073 u	.. u	-	.. u
LSD	125,491 u	0,009	149,623 u	5 u	..	6 u
Methaqualone ⁵	-	-	164,819	-	-	6,622
	-	-	195,277 u	-	-	8 u
Stimulants	1,729	14,543	107,105	0,071	0,590	4,303
	134,580 u	-	47,068 u	5,529 u	-	2 u

TABLE 21 (Continued)

DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, CANADA, 1981 TO 1983

¹ Figures are presented as submitted by the Canadian Government to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

² Rates for units have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

³ Included in synthetic narcotics.

⁴ Including other opiates.

⁵ Beginning in 1983, methaqualone is listed separately; prior to 1983 it was included under the general category "depressants."

Sources: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Thirty-First Session, Item 3 of the Provisional Agenda: Review of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances During 1983 (New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Catalogue No. E/CN.7/1985/GRP.II, December 18, 1984).

TABLE 22
REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY QUANTITY AND TYPE OF DRUG TAKEN, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Quantities of Drugs Taken: Narcotic Drugs		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Drug	Units							
Anileridine	Tablet, Injection	58,383 2,397 mL	45,743 1,314 mL	15,516 836 mL	26,784 743 mL	13,419 481 mL	13,829 146 mL	17,256 195 mL
Cocaine	Tablet Liquid Powder	1,092 mL 1,610.9 q	1,094 mL 1,387.4 q	89 mL 1,232.9 q	229 mL 1,256.2 q	12 148 mL 641.915 q	220 mL 599.820 q	147 mL 565.000 q
Codeine	Tablet & Capsule Injection Liquid Powder	619,402 742 mL 225,600 mL 1,115.5 q	667,854 1,432 mL 152,773 mL 816.6 q	679,094 397 mL 163,901 mL 1,609.0 q	562,994 795 mL 216,407.5 mL 612.3 q	516,866 497 mL 189,704 mL 770.010 q	424,274 1,514 mL 120,925 mL 502.400 q	817,246 817,817 mL 277,331 mL 536.000 q
Diphenoxylate	Tablet Liquid	140,760 19,410 mL	124,914 18,672 mL	113,679 14,032 mL	74,986 12,804 mL	73,889 8,184 mL	54,892 7,033 mL	75,759 11,726 mL
Heroin	Tablet Powder	85 27.78 q	- 3.5 q	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hydrocodone	Tablet Liquid	28,070 2,120,640 mL	33,361 1,754,104 mL	32,719 1,849,132 mL	17,949 1,214,729 mL	15,209 1,031,397 mL	13,055 2,241,712 mL	17,286 1,137,035 mL
Hydromorphone	Tablet Injection Liquid Suppository	24,818 470 mL 330 mL 79	21,426 58 mL 360 mL 101	15,073 158 mL 1,505 mL 156	14,753 550 mL 604 mL 30	11,679 149 mL - 153	12,812 613 mL - 54	33,870 40 mL - 96
Levorphanol	Tablet Injection	10,746 192 mL	10,393 277 mL	8,153 127 mL	10,813 438 mL	10,673 158 mL	13,582 350 mL	11,786 35 mL
Meperidine	Tablet & Capsule Injection Powder	103,798 27,852 mL -	99,547 25,110 mL -	81,396 20,149.9 mL -	64,559 21,484.25 mL 2.4 q	64,149 26,597 mL -	42,345 12,563 mL -	68,863 10,981 mL -
Methadone	Tablet Injection Liquid Powder	1,768 194 mL 2,995 mL 184.1 q	559 60 mL 1,700 mL 354.0 q	918 - 4,040 mL 211.7 q	- - 2,064 mL 306.3 q	490 - 1,650 mL 372.015 q	- - 2,200 mL 183,870 q	- - 5 mL 288.420 q
Morphine	Tablet Injection Liquid Powder Suppository	14,672 13,217 mL 9,480 mL 1,195.1 q -	8,358 11,573 mL 34,043 mL 1,141.2 q 12	7,370 13,581 mL 40,118 mL 1,004.7 q -	2,683 8,299 mL 55,269 mL 802.44 q 12	1,850 14,006 mL 55,811 mL 788.370 q -	2,459 16,865 mL 50,646 mL 367.585 q -	17,588 6,260 mL 138,436 mL 550.390 q -

TABLE 22 (Continued)

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY QUANTITY AND TYPE OF DRUG TAKEN, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Quantities of Drugs Taken: Narcotic Drugs

Drug	Units	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nabilone	Capsule	-	-	-	-	268	278	434
Normethadone	Tablet Liquid	2,147 13,680 mL	906 9,615 mL	406 9,945 mL	432 7,970 mL	152 9,449 mL	130 3,524 mL	74 7,120 mL
Opium	Tablet & Capsule Injection Liquid Powder Suppository Ointment	23,504 2,554 mL 27,000 mL 272.0 g 496 870.0 g	10,026 1,790 mL 17,297 mL 12.0 g 1,259 653.4 g	7,648 50 mL 18,587 mL - 339 -	4,182 267 mL 13,603.4 mL 12.0 g 270 -	4,583 188 mL 71,895 mL - 266 -	2,141 235 mL 9,175 mL 480,000 g 260	4,818 32 mL 21,466 mL 60,000 g 241
Oxycodone	Tablet Suppository	264,578 1,763	296,859 1,075	287,940 1,002	202,989 1,279	185,485 639	180,358 463	302,268 684
Pentazocine ¹	Tablet Injection	116,195 2,544 mL	103,830 3,122 mL	88,673 1,507 mL	90,698 ¹ 1,593 ¹ mL	128,666 1,569 mL	72,886 2,211 mL	97,990 1,924 mL
Piminodine	Tablet Injection	100 -	110 -	- 10 mL	- -	- -	- -	- -
Propoxyphene	Capsule	-	-	-	32,268	37,798	41,862	65,636
Others	Tablet Injection Liquid Powder Suppository	1,325 569 mL 9,420 mL 7.8 g 303	358 1,807 mL 9,213 mL 37.0 g 92	190 1,275 mL 10,230 mL 307.5 g 52	80 2,004 mL 3,942 mL 5.4 g 36	140 1,118 mL 5,552 mL 13,675 g 99	- 2,641 mL 1,369 mL 62,000 g 42	- 11,097 mL 16,479 mL 15,000 g 126

Quantities of Drugs Taken: Controlled Drugs

Drug	Units	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Amphetamine	Tablet & Capsule Powder	14,508 -	12,089 80.0 g	7,990 -	7,387 -	5,286 4 g	4,821 -	9,944 -
Diethylpropion	Tablet	24,420	32,371	32,872	13,991	8,818	8,521	11,960
Methamphetamine	Tablet Amule	1,256 44 mL	395 -	520 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Methaqualone	Tablet & Capsule	50,675	59,779	40,294	24,316	18,738	12,701	16,703

TABLE 22 (Continued)
 REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
 BY QUANTITY AND TYPE OF DRUG TAKEN, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Drug	Units	Quantities of Drugs Taken: Controlled Drugs						
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Methylphenidate	Tablet Injection	50,952 -	60,416 -	71,862 -	54,198 85 mL	68,130 210 mL	38,871 -	123,755 100 mL
Pentazocine ¹	Tablet Injection	116,195 2,544 mL	103,830 3,122 mL	88,673 1,507 mL	90,698 1,593 mL	128,666 ¹ 1,569 ¹ mL	72,886 2,211 mL	97,990 1,924 mL
Phentermine	Capsule	22,600	27,452	29,446	21,004	17,861	21,649	26,552
Secobarbital	Capsule Injection	86,083 -	67,256 -	58,953 -	41,151 -	35,976 -	20,611 4 mL	42,377 500 mL
Secobarbital & amobarbital	Capsule Powder	82,163 56.5 q	80,055 -	53,432 -	32,651 22.4 q	29,048 -	21,438 -	41,566 -
Other Barbiturates	Tablet & Capsule Injection Liquid Powder Suppository	384,503 3,391 mL 32,520 mL 405.5 q 201	337,225 3,848 mL 45,569 mL 645.8 q 208	274,791 694 mL 18,110 mL 96.1 q 437	175,898 1,646 mL 17,963 mL 923.9 q 293	224,909 1,396 mL 10,070 mL 140.0 q 430	170,918 1,354 mL 10,867 mL 131.0 q 120	274,348 1,433 mL 24,321 mL 252.5 q 394
Other Controlled Drugs	Tablet & Capsule Injection Powder Drops Liquid	10,456 1,550 mL - - -	661 - - - -	790 58 mL 5.0 q - -	176 340 mL 42 q 50 mL 405 mL	1,481 401 mL 64.0 q - 645 mL	2,066 138 mL - - 255 mL	786 37 mL 38.5 q - -

¹ Pentazocine which was a controlled drug until 1983, came under the Narcotic Control Act in 1984.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 23

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability
Impaired by Drugs

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	1 ²	75 ²	114 ²	190 ²
1973	4 ²	90 ²	125 ²	219 ²
1974	-	110	198	308
1975	1	78	161	240
1976	1	77	152	230
1977	-	128	216	344
1978	1	133	181	315
1979	3	120	147	270
1980	2	95	117	214
1981	1	113	127	241
1982	1	115	137	253
1983	2	90	119	211
1984	-	56	78	134
1985	-	65	62	127
1986	-	52	41	93

Rate Per 100,000 Licensed Drivers

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	.. ²	2.0 ²	3.1 ²	5.2 ²
1973	0.1 ²	2.3 ²	3.2 ²	5.7 ²
1974	-	2.8	5.0	7.8
1975	..	1.9	3.9	5.8
1976	..	1.8	3.5	5.3
1977	-	2.8	4.7	7.5
1978	..	2.8	3.8	6.7
1979	0.1	2.5	3.0	5.6
1980	..	1.9	2.3	4.3
1981	..	2.2	2.5	4.7
1982	..	2.2	2.6	4.8
1983	..	1.7	2.2	3.9
1984	-	1.0	1.4	2.4
1985	-	1.1	1.1	2.2
1986	-	0.9	0.7	1.6

TABLE 23 (Continued)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR DRUG-INVOLVED DRIVERS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Percentage of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability Impaired
by Drugs Relative to Total Drivers³

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	0.04 ²	0.07 ²	0.05 ²	0.06 ²
1973	0.16 ²	0.08 ²	0.06 ²	0.07 ²
1974	-	0.10	0.09	0.09
1975	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.07
1976	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.07
1977	-	0.12	0.08	0.09
1978	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.10
1979	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.08
1980	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.06
1981	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07
1982	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.08
1983	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.07
1984	-	0.04	0.04	0.04
1985	-	0.05	0.03	0.04
1986	-	0.04	0.02	0.03

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² Not restricted to drug impaired but includes all drivers with impaired abilities other than alcohol impairment.

³ For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of drug-involved drivers relative to total drivers within that class irrespective of driver condition.

Sources: For 1972 and 1973, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972 and 1973 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974 and 1975 respectively); for 1974, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Collision Facts 1974 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1975 to 1984, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 24

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR DRUG-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability
Impaired by Drugs

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	2	7 ²	7 ²
1973	1 ²	12 ²	13 ²
1974	-	4	4
1975	-	4	4
1976	-	13	13
1977	-	12	12
1978	1	4	5
1979	-	11	11
1980	-	5	5
1981	-	10	10
1982	-	7	7
1983	-	8	8
1984	-	4	4
1985	-	10	10
1986	-	7	7

Rate Per 100,000 Accidents

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	2	3.7 ²	3.7 ²
1973	0.5 ²	6.2 ²	6.7 ²
1974	-	2.0	2.0
1975	-	1.9	1.9
1976	-	6.1	6.1
1977	-	5.5	5.5
1978	0.5	2.1	2.7
1979	-	5.6	5.6
1980	-	2.5	2.5
1981	-	5.0	5.0
1982	-	3.7	3.7
1983	-	4.4	4.4
1984	-	2.0	2.0
1985	-	5.3	5.3
1986	-	3.7	3.7

TABLE 24 (Continued)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR DRUG-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Percentage of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability Impaired
by Drugs Relative to Total Accidents³

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	- ²	0.09 ²	0.08 ²
1973	0.29 ²	0.16 ²	0.16 ²
1974	-	0.05	0.05
1975	-	0.05	0.05
1976	-	0.18	0.17
1977	-	0.17	0.17
1978	0.35	0.06	0.08
1979	-	0.17	0.16
1980	-	0.08	0.07
1981	-	0.16	0.15
1982	-	0.12	0.11
1983	-	0.14	0.14
1984	-	0.07	0.07
1985	-	0.16	0.16
1986	-	0.12	0.12

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² Not restricted to drug impaired, but includes all pedestrians with impaired abilities other than alcohol impairment.

³ For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of accidents for drug-involved pedestrians relative to total pedestrian-related accidents within that class irrespective of pedestrian condition.

Sources: For 1972 and 1973, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972 and 1973 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974 and 1975 respectively); for 1974, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Collision Facts 1974 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1975 to 1984, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 25

JUVENILE OFFENDERS^{1,2} INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE
FEDERAL DRUG ACTS BY TYPE OF ACT,^{3,4} CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Narcotic Control Act ³							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	55	86	44	50	29	90	59
P.E.I.	3	6	2	3	3	8	10
N.S.	93	67	60	40	32	111	134
N.B.	115	35	36	40	49	104	102
Que.	842	726	661	718	567	591	546
Ont.	1,488	1,180	767	554	661	1,342	1,741
Man.	380	447	263	227	214	259	204
Sask.	56	66	32	28	47	219	171
Alta.	315	195	172	100	106	363	406
B.C.	931	911	551	597	620	984	1,082
Yukon	2	4	6	7	10	15	24
N.W.T.	4	7	2	7	6	22	26
Canada	4,284	3,730	2,596	2,371	2,344	4,108	4,505

Food and Drugs Act ³ - Controlled Drugs							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
P.E.I.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
N.B.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Que.	4	2	2	4	-	3	-
Ont.	7	11	5	14	8	9	11
Man.	-	1	-	4	2	-	-
Sask.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alta.	-	1	2	-	-	1	1
B.C.	1	1	2	1	4	2	-
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Canada	12	17	13	26	14	21	12

TABLE 25 (Continued)

JUVENILE OFFENDERS^{1,2} INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE
FEDERAL DRUG ACTS BY TYPE OF ACT,^{3,4} CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Food and Drugs Act - Restricted Drugs ³							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	1	-	1	1	1	3	4
P.E.I.	-	-	-	5	2	6	1
N.S.	-	1	3	1	3	5	5
N.B.	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Que.	49	24	16	24	18	16	34
Ont.	34	23	23	15	9	56	84
Man.	16	15	10	7	9	8	15
Sask.	2	8	3	3	1	1	16
Alta.	59	11	14	5	8	13	20
B.C.	32	39	19	58	25	50	67
Yukon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canada	196	121	89	119	77	161	250

¹ These data which include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged" do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way a juvenile is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1980 to 1984 are based on the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act which defines a juvenile as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of juveniles was extended to under the age of 18 as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal by-laws, a juvenile can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

⁴ Sex-specific data for juveniles are not available for the years 1980 to 1986. For incidence of drug-related crime among adults see Tables 33 to 36.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 26

JUVENILE OFFENDERS^{1,2} INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY TYPE OF DRUG,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Cannabis							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	55	85	44	50	29	89	56
P.E.I.	3	6	1	3	3	8	10
N.S.	92	66	58	37	32	111	130
N.B.	111	35	35	39	47	100	102
Que.	744	639	560	600	460	439	421
Ont.	1,471	1,125	730	549	651	1,274	1,591
Man.	375	445	259	226	213	257	202
Sask.	52	66	32	28	45	219	168
Alta.	306	191	169	97	97	362	399
B.C.	924	894	547	584	616	969	1,050
Yukon	-	4	6	7	9	15	24
N.W.T.	4	3	2	6	6	22	26
Canada	4,137	3,559	2,443	2,226	2,208	3,865	4,179

Cocaine and Heroin ⁴							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Que.	21	11	17	28	33	49	39
Ont.	5	4	5	-	1	17	36
Man.	4	2	2	1	1	-	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Alta.	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
B.C.	2	9	3	7	2	7	21
Yukon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	34	26	29	38	40	74	102

JUVENILE OFFENDERS^{1,2} INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE
NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY TYPE OF DRUG,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Other Drugs							
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
P.E.I.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
N.S.	1	1	2	3	-	-	1
N.B.	4	-	1	1	2	4	-
Que.	77	76	84	90	74	103	86
Ont.	12	51	32	5	9	51	114
Man.	1	-	2	-	-	2	2
Sask.	4	-	-	-	1	-	2
Alta.	7	4	1	1	8	-	5
B.C.	5	8	1	6	2	8	11
Yukon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Canada	113	145	124	107	96	169	224

¹ These data which include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged" do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way a juvenile is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1980 to 1984 are based on the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act which defines a juvenile as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of juveniles was extended to under the age of 18 as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal by-laws, a juvenile can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ Sex-specific data for juveniles are not available for the years 1980 to 1986 for each of the drug types. For incidence of drug-related crime among adults see Tables 33 to 36.

⁴ The number of juvenile offenders in Canada charged with offences by specific drug were as follows:

	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Heroin</u>
1980	22	12
1981	18	8
1982	23	6
1983	29	9
1984	37	3
1985	68	6
1986	93	9

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 27

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1983

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies ^{1, 2}

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	50	53	58	101	64	44
P.E.I.	n.a.	-	-	3	2	8
N.S.	47	51	54	50	38	21
N.B. ³	18	43	75	38	25	15
Que. ^{3, 4}	835	306	398	520	495	489
Ont. ⁵	486	584	750	606	399	252
Man.	340	318	350	431	368	230
Sask. ⁷	6	10	15	20	23	16
Alta.	348	233	253	206	174	92
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	400	501	386	399
Yukon	-	n.a.	-	2	2	10
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	1	3	3	6
Canada ⁸	2,130	1,598	2,354	2,481	1,979	1,582

Percentage of Drug-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.2
P.E.I.	n.a.	-	-	1.2	1.1	3.3
N.S.	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.9
N.B. ³	1.2	2.2	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.2
Que. ^{3, 4}	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4
Ont. ⁵	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2
Man. ⁶	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.1
Sask. ⁷	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Alta.	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	0.9
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1
Yukon	-	n.a.	-	0.7	0.8	4.1
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Canada ^{6, 8}	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.4

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province, however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1978 and 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1978 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1978 and 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the year 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA, 1978 TO 1983

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cannabis	1,843	1,404	2,061	2,020	1,499	1,171
Heroin	7	-	-	4	4	1
LSD	44	43	88	119	65	57
MDA	2	2	2	1	-	-
Cocaine	5	5	7	9	10	14
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	36	13	12	7	20	17
Other	16	4	27	1	1	3
Not Specified	177	127	157	320	380	319
Total ³	2,130	1,598	2,354	2,481	1,979	1,582

Percentage⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cannabis	86.5	87.9	87.6	81.4	75.7	74.0
Heroin	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
LSD	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.6
MDA	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-
Cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1
Other	0.8	0.2	1.1	..	0.1	0.2
Not Specified	8.3	7.9	6.7	12.9	19.2	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year. Since information provided on type of drug may not always be complete, these data should be used with caution.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1978 and 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the year 1978. In addition, reporting in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia is incomplete for the year 1981, in Ontario for the years 1980 and 1981, and in Saskatchewan for the years 1978 to 1981.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Sources: Data for 1978 to 1981 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base. Data for 1982 and 1983 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1983

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980 ³	1981 ³	1982	1983
Cannabis	436	535	683	529	343	223
Heroin	5	-	-	-	2	-
LSD	4	10	16	16	9	7
MDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	3	3	1	1	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	5	-	2	-	1	-
Other	7	-	4	-	1	-
Not Specified	29	36	42	60	42	22
Total	486	584	750	606	399	252

Percentage⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980 ³	1981 ³	1982	1983
Cannabis	89.7	91.6	91.1	87.3	86.0	88.5
Heroin	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	-
LSD	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.8
MDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	1.0	-	0.3	-	0.2	-
Other	1.4	-	0.5	-	0.2	-
Not Specified	6.0	6.2	5.6	9.9	10.5	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year. Since information provided on type of drug may not always be complete, these data should be used with caution.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1980 and 1981.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Data for 1978 to 1981 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base. Data for 1982 and 1983 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
BY ADJUDICATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1983

Number^{1,2} Found Delinquent After Adjudication

Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	45	41	46	55	90	40	44
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	3	2	8
N.S.	30	43	47	51	45	36	21
N.B. ³	22	15	40	67	29	21	11
Que. ^{3,4}	592	781	279	356	462	444	437
Ont. ⁵	403	349	419	521	413	289	167
Man.	233	207	189	181	249	210	127
Sask. ⁷	20	6	10	14	14	23	13
Alta.	354	275	199	219	178	159	83
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	325	380	291	336
Yukon	1	-	-	-	1	2	9
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	3	2	6
Canada ^{8,9}	1,700	1,717	1,229	1,790	1,867	1,519	1,262

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province, however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1977 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1977 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1977 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1977 and 1978, for which data are unavailable.

⁹ In addition, a number of delinquencies were referred to adult court; these numbered 12 in 1977, 28 in 1978, 13 in 1979, 13 in 1980, 9 in 1981, 14 in 1982 and 5 in 1983.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-202, undated and 1983 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 31

NUMBER OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1986

Narcotic Control Act ¹									
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	937	1,084	1,128	1,234	831	652	720	905	705
P.E.I.	202	260	350	384	241	203	265	256	181
N.S.	3,147	3,258	3,876	3,465	3,099	1,838	1,907	1,763	1,808
N.B.	1,477	1,628	1,924	1,752	1,473	1,345	1,687	1,888	1,541
Que.	6,306	6,869	7,166	8,185	8,445	7,854	6,992	7,230	8,592
Ont.	22,309	24,351	27,349	27,196	21,770	16,611	18,107	18,751	18,378
Man.	2,214	2,056	2,529	2,672	2,209	1,960	1,885	2,290	2,238
Sask.	2,572	2,414	3,038	3,232	2,459	2,139	2,486	2,581	2,282
Alta.	8,876	9,419	11,009	10,663	7,369	6,044	6,187	6,633	5,934
B.C.	9,304	8,866	10,613	11,597	11,928	11,663	11,090	11,212	11,250
Yukon	274	158	148	203	310	183	248	240	168
N.W.T.	275	252	304	338	350	287	375	360	271
Canada	57,893	60,615	69,434	70,921	60,484	50,779	51,949	54,109	53,348

Food and Drugs Act - Controlled Drugs ¹									
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	6	-	1	1	5	3	1	7	3
P.E.I.	1	3	5	1	2	8	4	5	4
N.S.	15	22	10	11	11	18	6	5	18
N.B.	3	8	13	11	17	27	17	23	13
Que.	112	111	86	145	85	108	77	102	67
Ont.	717	736	616	594	611	407	375	390	325
Man.	22	23	15	15	38	43	33	30	50
Sask.	8	17	14	14	13	14	16	19	24
Alta.	64	93	147	101	154	148	109	92	60
B.C.	71	39	81	50	109	106	148	166	106
Yukon	1	-	2	3	16	1	-	1	1
N.W.T.	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	-
Canada	1,022	1,054	990	947	1,061	884	786	845	671

Food and Drugs Act - Restricted Drugs ¹									
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	5	12	31	25	62	29	35	50	35
P.E.I.	8	27	29	5	10	126	42	40	33
N.S.	26	56	106	97	139	135	89	88	107
N.B.	12	58	48	37	56	61	72	84	62
Que.	225	310	385	344	336	299	205	208	216
Ont.	632	1,551	1,586	1,381	1,119	839	584	662	619
Man.	90	68	164	105	128	141	94	105	130
Sask.	59	105	122	107	123	170	103	147	146
Alta.	355	631	832	632	475	503	361	361	334
B.C.	411	424	463	485	620	862	610	482	537
Yukon	6	5	3	8	15	11	12	15	7
N.W.T.	3	7	3	10	8	8	8	9	6
Canada	1,832	3,254	3,772	3,236	3,091	3,184	2,215	2,251	2,232

Total Drug-Related Offences									
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	948	1,096	1,160	1,260	898	684	756	962	743
P.E.I.	211	290	384	390	253	337	311	301	218
N.S.	3,188	3,336	3,992	3,573	3,249	1,991	2,002	1,856	1,933
N.B.	1,492	1,694	1,985	1,800	1,546	1,433	1,776	1,995	1,616
Que.	6,643	7,290	7,637	8,674	8,866	8,261	7,274	7,540	8,875
Ont.	23,658	26,638	29,551	29,171	23,500	17,857	19,066	19,803	19,322
Man.	2,326	2,147	2,708	2,792	2,375	2,144	2,012	2,425	2,418
Sask.	2,639	2,536	3,174	3,353	2,595	2,323	2,605	2,747	2,452
Alta.	9,295	10,143	11,988	11,396	7,998	6,695	6,657	7,086	6,328
B.C.	9,786	9,329	11,157	12,132	12,657	12,631	11,848	11,860	11,893
Yukon	281	163	153	214	341	195	260	256	176
N.W.T.	280	261	307	349	358	296	383	374	277
Canada	60,747	64,923	74,196	75,104	64,636	54,847	54,950	57,205	56,251

¹ For the types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

RATES OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1986

Narcotic Control Act¹

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	166.9	192.4	199.4	217.4	146.2	112.8	124.2	155.9	121.5
P.E.I.	166.9	213.1	285.0	313.5	196.4	163.7	211.5	201.4	141.3
N.S.	375.8	387.0	458.6	408.9	363.9	213.9	219.2	200.2	204.6
N.B.	214.6	235.3	276.7	251.6	210.8	190.3	236.5	262.5	213.7
Que.	100.1	108.4	112.2	127.1	130.3	120.4	106.8	109.9	129.6
Ont.	264.3	286.4	319.1	315.3	249.8	188.4	202.6	206.8	200.2
Man.	214.5	200.0	246.8	260.4	213.5	187.2	178.4	214.1	207.5
Sask.	272.6	253.8	316.7	333.8	251.1	215.5	247.1	253.2	223.5
Alta.	447.6	458.8	514.3	476.6	317.8	257.2	263.4	282.4	248.3
B.C.	366.0	342.4	398.1	422.6	427.4	413.0	386.3	387.6	387.1
Yukon	1,217.8	708.5	663.7	875.0	1,308.0	820.6	1,137.6	1,052.6	733.6
N.W.T.	630.7	572.7	680.1	739.6	741.5	593.0	759.1	707.3	532.4
Canada	246.2	255.3	288.8	291.4	245.6	204.0	206.7	213.4	208.5

Food and Drugs Act - Controlled Drugs¹

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.5
P.E.I.	0.8	2.5	4.1	0.8	1.6	6.5	3.2	3.9	3.1
N.S.	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.0
N.B.	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.8	2.4	3.2	1.8
Que.	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
Ont.	8.5	8.7	7.2	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.5
Man.	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.8	4.6
Sask.	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4
Alta.	3.2	4.5	6.9	4.5	6.6	6.3	4.6	3.9	2.5
B.C.	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.8	3.9	3.8	5.2	5.7	3.6
Yukon	4.4	-	9.0	12.9	67.5	4.5	-	4.4	4.4
N.W.T.	4.6	4.5	-	2.2	-	2.1	-	9.8	-
Canada	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.6

Food and Drugs Act - Restricted Drugs¹

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	0.9	2.1	5.5	4.4	10.9	5.0	6.0	8.6	6.0
P.E.I.	6.6	22.1	23.6	4.1	8.1	101.6	33.5	31.5	25.8
N.S.	3.1	6.7	12.5	11.4	16.3	15.7	10.2	10.0	12.1
N.B.	1.7	8.4	6.9	5.3	8.0	8.6	10.1	11.7	8.6
Que.	3.6	4.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.3
Ont.	7.5	18.2	18.5	16.0	12.8	9.5	6.5	7.3	6.7
Man.	8.7	6.6	16.0	10.2	12.4	13.5	8.9	9.8	12.0
Sask.	6.3	11.0	12.7	11.1	12.6	17.1	10.2	14.4	14.3
Alta.	17.9	30.7	38.9	28.2	20.5	21.4	15.4	15.4	14.0
B.C.	16.2	16.4	17.4	17.7	22.2	30.5	21.2	16.7	18.5
Yukon	26.7	22.4	13.5	34.5	63.3	49.3	55.0	65.8	30.6
N.W.T.	6.9	15.9	6.7	21.9	16.9	16.5	16.2	17.7	11.8
Canada	7.8	13.7	15.7	13.3	12.5	12.8	8.8	8.9	8.7

Total Drug-Related Offences

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	168.8	194.5	205.1	221.9	158.0	118.4	130.5	165.7	128.1
P.E.I.	174.4	237.7	312.7	318.4	206.2	271.8	248.2	236.8	170.2
N.S.	380.7	396.3	472.4	421.6	381.5	231.7	230.1	210.7	218.7
N.B.	216.8	244.8	285.4	258.5	221.2	202.8	249.0	277.4	224.1
Que.	105.4	115.0	119.6	134.7	136.8	126.7	111.1	114.6	133.9
Ont.	280.3	313.3	344.8	338.2	269.6	202.6	213.3	218.4	210.4
Man.	225.4	208.8	264.2	272.1	229.6	204.7	190.4	226.7	224.2
Sask.	279.7	266.6	330.8	346.3	265.0	234.0	258.9	269.4	240.2
Alta.	468.7	494.1	560.0	509.4	345.0	284.9	283.4	301.7	264.8
B.C.	384.9	360.3	413.5	442.1	453.5	447.3	412.7	410.0	409.3
Yukon	1,248.9	730.9	686.1	922.4	1,438.8	874.4	1,192.7	1,122.8	768.6
N.W.T.	642.2	593.2	686.8	763.7	758.5	611.6	775.3	734.8	544.2
Canada	258.3	273.4	308.6	308.5	262.4	220.4	218.7	225.6	219.8

¹ For the types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 33

ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS BY TYPE OF ACT^{3,4}
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Province	Narcotic Control Act ³																					
	Male (%)						Female (%)						Total Number									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			1985	1986						
Nfld.	95	95	92	94	96	96	96	5	5	8	6	4	4	4	4	995	1,097	516	608	504	606	453
P.E.I.	95	97	99	97	98	98	92	5	5	3	1	3	2	2	8	249	222	111	135	147	137	106
N.S.	93	94	92	92	91	92	90	7	7	6	8	8	9	8	10	2,872	2,670	1,950	1,430	1,267	1,125	1,234
N.B.	93	94	94	92	94	90	92	7	6	6	6	6	6	10	8	1,834	1,398	892	1,085	1,102	1,129	807
Que.	91	90	89	89	89	90	90	9	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	4,722	4,918	4,769	5,761	4,639	5,056	6,199
Ont.	90	90	89	88	90	90	88	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	12	21,945	21,696	15,581	12,365	12,981	11,611	11,914
Man.	89	88	87	83	86	87	85	11	11	12	13	17	14	13	15	1,811	2,142	1,448	1,545	1,498	1,708	1,468
Sask.	91	91	90	92	88	89	89	9	9	9	10	8	12	11	11	2,422	2,568	1,748	1,657	1,870	1,571	1,478
Alta.	91	91	91	89	91	90	89	9	9	9	11	9	9	10	11	11,216	10,675	6,410	5,868	5,657	5,721	4,883
B.C.	89	90	89	89	89	88	87	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	7,630	8,115	6,807	7,050	6,478	6,194	6,226
Yukon	90	91	90	91	89	89	92	10	9	10	9	11	11	11	8	81	118	77	146	139	151	178
N.W.T.	87	95	93	86	87	88	89	13	5	7	14	14	13	12	11	213	260	178	232	223	238	157
Canada	90	91	90	89	90	89	89	10	9	10	11	10	11	11	11	55,590	55,879	40,487	37,882	36,505	35,437	34,995

Food and Drugs Act³ - Controlled Drugs

Province	Male (%)							Female (%)							Total Number							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Nfld.	100	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1
N.S.	100	86	100	75	100	100	100	-	14	-	25	100	-	-	3	7	-	4	1	1	1	5
N.B.	17	100	100	100	100	100	67	83	-	-	-	-	-	33	6	5	5	3	2	6	3	
Que.	84	86	70	89	96	90	83	16	14	30	11	4	10	17	38	29	20	35	22	20	23	
Ont.	77	83	81	80	79	81	80	23	17	19	20	21	19	20	377	368	274	188	177	167	173	
Man.	57	90	85	85	79	82	90	43	10	15	15	21	18	10	7	10	20	13	14	11	10	
Sask.	100	82	40	67	75	82	79	-	18	60	33	25	18	21	7	11	5	3	8	11	14	
Alta.	70	73	85	81	74	60	79	30	27	15	19	26	40	21	60	98	117	118	58	30	33	
B.C.	69	82	89	83	86	71	80	31	18	11	17	14	29	20	49	34	35	47	76	48	55	
Yukon	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Canada	76	82	82	82	80	79	81	24	18	18	18	20	21	19	548	564	481	415	359	295	318	

TABLE 33 (Continued)

ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS BY TYPE OF ACT^{3,4}
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986Food and Drugs Act³ - Restricted Drugs

Province	Male (%)						Female (%)						Total Number								
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld	89	90	91	100	100	93	95	11	10	9	-	-	7	5	27	21	32	22	18	30	19
P.E.I.	91	100	100	85	92	80	74	9	-	-	15	8	20	26	11	1	6	52	24	15	23
N.S.	88	88	93	89	77	90	93	12	12	7	11	23	10	7	83	72	55	100	66	58	67
N.B.	86	86	89	87	91	89	75	14	14	11	13	9	11	25	43	29	28	47	53	53	24
Que.	90	91	90	89	89	92	90	10	9	10	11	11	8	10	261	165	153	189	129	119	152
Ont.	88	87	88	87	88	89	88	12	13	12	13	12	11	12	1,273	1,080	782	610	410	425	451
Man.	94	93	86	92	83	94	85	6	7	14	8	17	6	15	124	95	83	111	60	86	108
Sask.	85	82	84	88	87	90	88	15	18	16	12	13	10	12	115	91	83	121	69	87	104
Alta.	89	88	88	86	88	91	90	11	12	12	14	12	9	10	796	592	387	435	318	316	250
B.C.	88	91	92	90	93	90	91	12	9	8	10	7	10	9	358	399	433	571	407	320	322
Yukon	-	100	89	100	86	86	100	-	-	11	-	14	14	-	-	4	9	6	14	7	6
N.W.T.	100	89	100	100	100	100	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	3	7	3	5	-
Canada	89	88	89	88	89	90	89	11	12	11	12	11	10	11	3,093	2,558	2,054	2,271	1,551	1,521	1,526

¹ "Total adults charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way an adult is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1980 to 1983 are based on the definition of an adult as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of adults was increased to 18 years and over as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal-by-laws, an adult can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

⁴ For incidence of drug-related crime among juveniles see Tables 25 to 30.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 34
ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
BY TYPE OF DRUG AND SEX,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Cannabis															
Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Nfld.	95	95	92	94	96	96	96	5	5	8	6	4	4	4	
P.E.I.	95	97	100	97	98	98	93	5	3	-	3	2	2	7	
N.S.	93	94	92	93	92	93	90	7	6	8	7	8	7	10	
N.B.	93	94	94	92	94	91	92	7	6	6	8	6	9	8	
Que.	91	90	90	90	89	90	91	9	10	10	10	11	10	9	
Ont.	90	90	89	89	91	91	89	10	10	11	11	9	9	11	
Man.	89	88	87	83	87	87	86	11	12	13	17	13	13	14	
Sask.	91	91	91	92	89	89	90	9	9	9	8	11	11	10	
Alta.	91	92	91	90	92	91	91	9	8	9	10	8	9	9	
B.C.	90	91	90	91	91	90	89	10	9	10	9	9	10	11	
Yukon	89	92	89	91	90	93	92	11	8	11	9	10	7	8	
N.W.T.	88	96	93	86	87	87	89	12	4	7	14	13	13	11	
Canada	91	91	90	90	91	90	90	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	
								52,599	52,810	37,309	34,112	32,086	30,189	28,235	

Cocaine															
Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Nfld.	100	33	-	100	100	100	100	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	
P.E.I.	-	75	87	85	83	70	87	-	25	13	15	17	30	13	
N.S.	100	83	100	87	93	69	82	-	17	-	13	7	31	18	
N.B.	86	87	88	85	89	88	87	14	13	12	15	11	12	13	
Que.	86	87	81	84	85	85	82	14	13	19	16	15	15	18	
Man.	71	85	82	76	84	89	87	29	15	18	24	16	11	13	
Sask.	94	73	87	89	82	88	80	6	27	13	11	18	12	20	
Alta.	80	84	87	85	84	86	83	20	16	13	15	16	14	17	
B.C.	86	90	84	84	86	84	86	14	10	16	16	14	16	14	
Yukon	100	67	100	100	80	53	100	-	33	-	-	20	47	-	
N.W.T.	-	-	80	75	80	100	100	-	-	20	25	20	-	-	
Canada	85	87	85	84	87	86	85	15	13	15	16	13	14	15	
								1,192	1,532	1,564	2,066	2,843	3,328	4,634	

ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
BY TYPE OF DRUG AND SEX,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Heroin

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986
Nfld.	100	-	-	-	-	80	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
N.B.	100	100	100	-	100	50	-	-	-	2	-	12	2	-	-
Que.	89	81	77	88	77	83	94	11	19	23	12	23	17	146	146
Ont.	85	73	72	76	82	79	82	15	27	28	24	18	21	129	182
Man.	67	100	-	-	50	86	-	33	-	100	-	50	14	7	-
Sask.	-	50	67	-	-	-	-	50	33	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alta.	85	72	89	78	65	78	67	15	28	11	22	35	22	9	12
B.C.	66	71	66	63	66	70	69	34	29	34	37	34	30	225	210
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	73	73	71	72	73	76	80	27	27	29	28	27	24	508	551

Other Drugs

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986
Nfld.	95	100	-	100	100	83	100	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	11
P.E.I.	89	100	67	-	100	100	50	11	-	33	-	4	2	2	2
N.S.	100	97	92	75	84	100	83	-	3	8	25	16	35	11	18
N.B.	93	100	92	93	91	89	100	7	-	8	7	9	58	37	12
Que.	91	87	89	88	92	93	89	9	13	11	12	8	396	514	565
Ont.	84	83	83	80	78	80	84	16	17	17	20	22	328	284	241
Man.	94	86	70	80	84	74	59	6	14	30	20	16	14	27	75
Sask.	91	81	83	85	54	96	84	9	19	17	15	46	72	27	38
Alta.	85	84	84	77	75	63	62	15	16	16	23	25	37	88	259
B.C.	89	93	84	73	78	73	70	11	7	16	27	22	107	209	351
Yukon	100	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
N.W.T.	60	67	100	100	100	-	-	40	33	-	-	-	3	-	-
Canada	88	87	86	84	83	81	78	12	13	14	16	17	19	1,412	1,575

TABLE 34 (Continued)

ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
BY TYPE OF DRUG AND SEX,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

¹ "Total adults charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way an adult is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1980 to 1984 are based on the definition of an adult as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of adults was increased to 18 years and over as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal-by-laws, an adult can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ For incidence of drug-related crime among juveniles see Tables 25 to 30.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹ AND PERSONS^{2,3} CHARGED BY TYPE OF ACT, CANADA, 1976 TO 1986

Number of Offences

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹				Total	Food and Drugs Act		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis		Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1976	n.a.	n.a.	2,453 ⁴	57,275	59,738	1,289	1,889	62,916
1977	1,037	897	2,716	58,481	63,131	947	1,860	65,938
1978	1,221	1,030	2,264	53,378	57,893	1,022	1,832	60,747
1979	575	1,142	2,064	56,834	60,615	1,054	3,254	64,923
1980	623	1,704	2,241	64,866	69,434	990	3,772	74,196
1981	583	2,189	2,386	65,763	70,921	947	3,236	75,104
1982	734	2,738	3,354	53,658	60,484	1,061	3,091	64,636
1983	942	3,275	2,763	43,799	50,779	884	3,184	54,847
1984	634	4,119	3,279	43,917	51,949	786	2,215	54,950
1985	827	4,900	4,579	43,803	54,109	845	2,251	57,205
1986	914	6,729	4,191	41,514	53,348	671	2,232	56,251

Number of Persons^{2,3} Charged

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹					Food and Drugs Act		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Restricted Drugs		
						Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1976	n.a.	n.a.	2,279 ⁴	51,253	53,532	844	1,481	55,857
1977	1,082	621	1,867	52,233	55,803	676	1,520	57,999
1978	1,323	720	1,356	45,650	49,049	714	1,577	51,340
1979	547	803	1,127	50,618	53,095	733	2,829	56,657
1980	553	1,214	1,371	56,736	59,874	560	3,289	63,723
1981	385	1,550	1,305	56,369	59,609	581	2,679	62,869
1982	473	1,587	1,271	39,752	43,083	494	2,143	45,720
1983	652	2,095	1,168	36,338	40,253	441	2,390	43,084
1984	433	2,880	1,242	34,294	38,849	373	1,628	40,850
1985	514	3,396	1,581	34,054	39,545	316	1,682	41,543
1986	560	4,727	1,799	32,414	39,500	330	1,776	41,606

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Includes both adults and juveniles.

³ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

⁴ Refers to "addicting-opiate-like drugs." Specific figures for heroin and cocaine offences were not reported.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹ AND PERSONS^{2,3} CHARGED BY TYPE OF ACT, ONTARIO 1976 TO 1986

Number of Offences

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹				Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs
1976	n.a.	n.a.	918 ⁴	21,098	22,016	786	560
1977	188	371	771	22,535	23,865	590	614
1978	181	532	934	20,662	22,309	717	632
1979	136	460	907	22,848	24,351	736	1,551
1980	121	628	903	25,697	27,349	616	1,586
1981	133	739	785	25,539	27,196	594	1,381
1982	207	978	1,231	19,354	21,770	611	1,119
1983	355	1,170	769	14,317	16,611	407	839
1984	179	1,411	1,425	15,092	18,107	375	584
1985	273	1,825	2,344	14,309	18,751	390	662
1986	347	2,384	1,555	14,092	18,378	325	619

Number of Persons^{2,3} Charged

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹				Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs
1976	n.a.	n.a.	728 ⁴	19,119	19,847	599	426
1977	127	199	468	20,164	20,958	459	500
1978	114	270	401	17,594	18,379	505	525
1979	73	284	363	20,801	21,521	513	1,353
1980	99	320	455	22,559	23,433	384	1,307
1981	53	429	379	22,015	22,876	379	1,103
1982	96	449	347	15,456	16,348	279	805
1983	186	607	224	11,902	12,919	202	625
1984	94	833	230	12,485	13,642	185	419
1985	130	1,075	335	11,413	12,953	176	481
1986	186	1,570	355	11,544	13,655	184	535

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Includes both adults and juveniles.

³ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

⁴ Refers to "addicting opiate-like drugs." Specific figures for heroin and cocaine offences were not reported.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 37

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Number of Thefts and Other Losses

Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	-	3	6	2	2	7	4
P.E.I.	5	1	1	1	2	-	-
N.S.	18	19	18	14	37	35	23
N.B.	13	5	8	7	15	13	12
Que.	325	218	262	222	212	195	204
Ont.	564	480	452	463	359	344	436
Man.	24	57	51	79	73	74	70
Sask.	38	76	69	126	98	86	66
Alta.	269	234	210	190	133	155	250
B.C.	274	212	216	195	181	84	154
Canada	1,530	1,305	1,293	1,299	1,112	993	1,219

Note: Data for 1981 and 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 38

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1983

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total Loss
Province:							
Nfld.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
P.E.I.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
N.S.	8	-	-	6	-	-	14
N.B.	6	-	1	-	-	-	7
Que.	88	4	70	34	12	14	222
Ont.	268	25	47	27	72	24	463
Man.	48	2	13	9	2	5	79
Sask.	100	4	3	5	8	6	126
Alta.	92	20	50	18	2	8	190
B.C.	124	10	23	22	9	7	195
Canada ¹	736	66	207	121	105	64	1,299
Source of Loss:							
Pharmacies	684	57	206	45	31	-	1,023
Practitioners:							
Office	11	1	-	3	3	-	18
Bag	4	5	-	-	2	-	11
Hospitals	34	3	1	70	67	2	177
Licensed dealers	-	-	-	2	2	62	66
Other	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Total	736	66	207	121	105	64	1,299

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 39

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1984

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total Loss
Province:							
Nfld.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
P.E.I.	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
N.S.	21	1	1	11	1	2	37
N.B.	9	-	-	3	-	3	15
Que.	104	7	49	26	12	14	212
Ont.	229	17	25	4	67	17	359
Man.	40	1	12	10	6	4	73
Sask.	69	11	5	6	1	6	98
Alta.	80	20	28	1	4	-	133
B.C.	108	22	44	1	4	2	181
Canada ¹	662	79	164	63	95	49	1,112
Source of Loss:							
Pharmacies	573	69	153	36	40	9	880
Practitioners:							
Office	35	2	-	-	4	-	41
Bag	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hospitals	43	6	7	21	43	2	122
Licensed dealers	-	-	4	3	4	38	49
Other	8	2	-	3	4	-	17
Total	662	79	164	63	95	49	1,112

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 40

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1985

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total Loss
Province:							
Nfld.	2	-	-	1	3	1	7
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	13	1	2	17	2	-	35
N.B.	6	1	1	4	-	1	13
Que.	69	4	54	34	21	13	195
Ont.	167	10	50	74	17	26	344
Man.	23	5	21	18	3	4	74
Sask.	57	5	11	8	2	3	86
Alta.	81	10	18	30	7	9	155
B.C.	33	3	19	11	14	4	84
Canada ¹	451	39	176	197	69	61	993
Source of Loss:							
Pharmacies	415	31	169	75	24	9	723
Practitioners:							
Office	4	-	-	3	-	-	7
Bag	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hospitals	20	4	4	101	39	4	172
Licensed dealers	-	3	3	13	1	47	67
Other	11	1	-	5	5	1	23
Total	451	39	176	197	69	61	993

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 41

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1986

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total Loss
Province:							
Nfld.	1	-	-	1	2	-	4
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	9	-	-	10	1	3	23
N.B.	5	-	-	2	1	4	12
Que.	85	3	20	60	9	27	204
Ont.	211	10	42	123	19	31	436
Man.	42	-	11	10	4	3	70
Sask.	36	1	5	14	3	7	66
Alta.	137	12	43	39	12	7	250
B.C.	73	3	46	27	1	4	154
Canada ¹	599	29	167	286	52	86	1,219
Source of Loss:							
Pharmacies	570	18	165	63	20	10	846
Practitioners:							
Office	1	1	-	1	2	-	5
Bag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	21	7	1	180	26	6	241
Licenced dealers	-	2	1	31	2	70	106
Other	7	1	-	11	2	-	21
Total	599	29	167	286	52	86	1,219

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 42

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

Province	Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Cases Relative to Total Cases
<u>Completed Dossiers¹</u>			
Nova Scotia ²	1984-85	279	4.9
New Brunswick ³	1981-82	116	8.0
	1982-83	104	6.0
	1983-84	70	4.8
	1984-85	61	4.4
Ontario ⁴	1981-82	2,771	6.4
	1982-83	2,410	5.9
	1983-84	2,544	4.9
	1984-85	1,679	4.0
Saskatchewan ⁵	1984-85	340	3.2
Alberta ⁶	1981-82	917	8.2
	1982-83	774	6.4
	1983-84	860	6.1
	1984-85	680	4.8
<u>Opened Dossiers⁷</u>			
Quebec ⁸	1981-82	3,468	4.5
	1982-83	3,721	4.7
	1983-84	3,846	4.7
	1984-85	2,976	3.7
Manitoba ⁹	1981-82	352	4.6
	1982-83	383	3.9
	1983-84	352	3.4
	1984-85	424	3.5
<u>Completed Charges¹⁰</u>			
Newfoundland ¹¹	1981-82	157	8.5
	1982-83	119	5.9
	1983-84	100	3.9
	1984-85	78	2.7
Prince Edward Island ¹²	1981-82	58	5.4
	1982-83	22	2.3
	1983-84	46	5.3
	1984-85	31	2.8

TABLE 42 (Continued)

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

Province	Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Cases Relative to Total Cases
<u>Completed Charges¹⁰ (Cont'd)</u>			
Nova Scotia	1981-82	487	5.4
	1982-83	526	5.6
	1983-84	423	4.5
Saskatchewan ¹³	1981-82	458	2.8
	1982-83	499	2.8
	1983-84	418	2.5
Yukon Territory ¹⁴	1981-82	23	3.7
	1982-83	n.a.	n.a.
	1983-84	30	3.8
	1984-85 ¹⁵	70 ¹⁵	4.3 ¹⁵
Northwest Territories ¹⁶	1981-82	87	4.6
	1982-83	70	4.2
	1983-84	89	3.1
	1984-85	129	3.5

¹ Completed dossiers include all files closed during the reporting period, irrespective of date of opening. A dossier is considered closed when the case is complete in terms of human and financial resources required on the part of the legal aid plan, i.e., when legal services have been provided or when billings associated with those services have been received.

² Includes in addition appeals. The most serious offence in a dossier is coded by each lawyer.

³ Includes, in addition, appeals and cases involving young people. The most serious offence among related groups of charges is reported. Each lawyer codes the most serious offence in a dossier.

⁴ Includes cases dealt with by private practice lawyers only. Services provided by staff lawyers are not included. Includes, in addition, appeals. The most serious offence in a dossier is generally the one that required the most time and it is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.

⁵ Duty counsel services are included.

⁶ The most serious offence in a dossier is generally the one requiring the most time. It is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.

TABLE 42 (Continued)

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

- ⁷ Opened dossiers correspond to the number of legal aid applications approved during the fiscal year.
- ⁸ Includes, in addition, appeals. The most serious offence is based on how the Crown proceeds and it is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.
- ⁹ The most serious offence in a dossier is determined by the potential penalty resulting from conviction. It is coded by the deputy director and area directors.
- ¹⁰ Completed charges include those for which a disposition has been registered, i.e., when a legal decision involving either sentencing or acquittal has been made.
- ¹¹ Includes, in addition, charges involving young people.
- ¹² Includes, in addition, appeals.
- ¹³ Includes, in addition, appeals. Data are based on a combination of dossier and charge counts.
- ¹⁴ Summary services (consultation certificates) are included. In addition, charges involving young people are included prior to 1984-85.
- ¹⁵ Data for 1984-85 are not comparable with earlier years due to the introduction of a new management information system.
- ¹⁶ Includes, in addition, appeals.

Note: A standard offence classification system is not in place. Also, a standard procedure for counting completed dossier and charge statistics is not followed. Interprovincial comparisons should be made with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Legal Aid in Canada 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-216, 1986).

TABLE 43

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

	Number of Convictions						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Canada (including cannabis) ²	46,274	49,620	40,264	34,694	32,277	29,226	n.a.
Canada and provinces (excluding cannabis):							
Canada	5,264	5,465	5,245	5,572	5,962	6,629	6,531
Nfld.	37	47	33	55	44	72	43
P.E.I.	10	7	6	50	36	10	24
N.S.	68	83	72	134	109	97	93
N.B.	77	69	57	57	69	67	62
Que.	1,600	1,584	1,727	1,996	1,995	2,183	2,223
Ont.	1,849	1,793	1,648	1,450	1,549	2,043	1,827
Man.	154	177	162	204	216	334	408
Sask.	121	152	96	162	175	147	116
Alta.	679	773	600	591	679	651	697
B.C.	656	755	831	847	1,068	996	1,017
Yukon & N.W.T.	13	25	13	26	22	29	21
Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Canada (including cannabis) ²	192	204	163	139	128	115	n.a.
Canada and provinces (excluding cannabis)							
Canada	22	22	21	22	24	26	26
Nfld.	6	8	6	10	8	12	7
P.E.I.	8	6	5	40	29	8	19
N.S.	8	10	8	15	13	11	11
N.B.	11	10	8	8	10	9	9
Que.	25	25	27	31	30	33	34
Ont.	22	21	19	16	17	23	20
Man.	15	17	16	19	20	31	38
Sask.	13	16	10	16	17	14	11
Alta.	32	35	26	25	29	28	29
B.C.	25	28	30	30	37	34	35
Yukon & N.W.T.	19	36	18	37	31	39	29

TABLE 43 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² For provincial data see Tables 44 to 49.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using several sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1980 are based on statistics reported in the 1984 publication of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as this edition contains the most current revisions to the 1980 data. Data for 1981 to 1985 are based on the statistics reported in the 1985 and 1986 publications. Cannabis convictions for this period were taken from the 1985 publication and added to the revised figures for all other drugs in the 1986 publication. Data for 1986 are based on the 1986 publication which, as mentioned above, excludes data on cannabis.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 44

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Convictions Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions
Nfld.	971	1	30	17	1,019
P.E.I.	187	-	7	-	194
N.S.	1,825	3	53	-	1,881
N.B.	956	4	34	10	1,004
Que.	5,162	70	339	504	6,075
Ont.	17,108	271	956	91	18,426
Man.	1,647	2	126	7	1,782
Sask.	1,934	1	96	9	2,040
Alta.	7,403	13	485	18	7,919
B.C.	5,442	15	271	17	5,745
Yukon & N.W.T.	177	-	5	7	189
Canada	42,812	380	2,402	680	46,274

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	172	..	5	3	180
P.E.I.	152	-	6	-	158
N.S.	216	..	6	-	223
N.B.	137	1	5	1	144
Que.	81	1	5	8	95
Ont.	200	3	11	1	215
Man.	161	..	12	1	174
Sask.	202	..	10	1	213
Alta.	346	1	23	1	370
B.C.	204	1	10	1	215
Yukon & N.W.T.	264	-	7	10	282
Canada	178	2	10	3	192

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 45

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Convictions Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions
Nfld.	1,170	1	40	27	1,238
P.E.I.	160	-	6	5	171
N.S.	1,778	-	67	4	1,849
N.B.	892	4	45	10	951
Que.	6,561	39	411	228	7,239
Ont.	17,680	131	973	140	18,924
Man.	1,982	1	140	14	2,137
Sask.	2,298	2	84	6	2,390
Alta.	7,567	20	439	29	8,055
B.C.	6,047	9	294	57	6,407
Yukon & N.W.T.	244	-	15	-	259
Canada	46,379	207	2,514	520	49,620

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	206	..	7	5	218
P.E.I.	131	-	5	4	140
N.S.	210	-	8	..	218
N.B.	128	1	6	1	137
Que.	102	1	6	3	112
Ont.	205	1	11	2	219
Man.	193	..	14	1	208
Sask.	237	..	9	1	247
Alta.	338	1	20	1	360
B.C.	220	-	11	2	233
Yukon & N.W.T.	354	-	22	-	376
Canada	190	1	10	2	204

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Convictions ¹ Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions
Nfld.	697	-	25	15	737
P.E.I.	92	-	5	-	97
N.S.	1,495	2	48	6	1,551
N.B.	624	1	34	8	667
Que.	7,031	37	333	142	7,543
Ont.	13,601	104	691	135	14,531
Man.	1,566	6	92	8	1,672
Sask.	1,460	3	70	6	1,539
Alta.	5,096	24	333	17	5,470
B.C.	5,836	17	330	49	6,232
Yukon & N.W.T.	213	3	8	1	225
Canada	37,711	197	1,969	387	40,264

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions ³
Nfld.	123	-	4	3	130
P.E.I.	75	-	4	-	79
N.S.	175	..	6	1	182
N.B.	89	..	5	1	95
Que.	108	1	5	2	116
Ont.	156	1	8	1	167
Man.	151	1	9	1	162
Sask.	149	..	7	1	157
Alta.	220	1	14	1	236
B.C.	209	1	12	2	223
Yukon & N.W.T.	300	4	11	1	317
Canada	153	1	8	2	163

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation dropped suddenly in 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

³ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using two sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1982 are based on statistics reported in both the 1985 and 1986 publications of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as the latter edition contains the most current revisions to the 1982 data. Cannabis convictions under the Narcotic Control Act and Criminal Code were taken from the 1985 publication and added to the revised figures for all other drugs in the 1986 publication.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Convictions¹ Falling Under

Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions
Nfld.	603	3	30	5	641
P.E.I.	85	-	47	1	133
N.S.	1,063	2	86	32	1,183
N.B.	539	2	38	9	588
Que.	7,212	83	405	270	7,970
Ont.	9,788	70	602	88	10,548
Man.	1,346	7	133	5	1,491
Sask.	1,422	2	118	11	1,553
Alta.	4,175	25	323	3	4,526
B.C.	5,374	14	415	29	5,832
Yukon & N.W.T.	210	-	18	1	229
Canada	31,817	208	2,215	454	34,694

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population

Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions ³
Nfld.	104	..	5	1	111
P.E.I.	68	-	38	1	107
N.S.	124	..	10	4	138
N.B.	76	..	5	1	83
Que.	111	1	6	4	122
Ont.	111	1	7	1	120
Man.	128	1	13	..	142
Sask.	143	..	12	1	156
Alta.	178	1	14	..	193
B.C.	190	..	15	1	206
Yukon & N.W.T.	297	-	25	1	324
Canada	128	1	9	2	139

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation continued to drop in 1983. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

³ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using two sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1983 are based on statistics reported in both the 1985 and 1986 publications of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as the latter edition contains the most current revisions to the 1983 data. Cannabis convictions under the Narcotic Control Act and Criminal Code were taken from the 1985 publication and added to the revised figures for all other drugs in the 1986 publication.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 48

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Convictions ¹ Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions
Nfld.	594	-	32	8	634
P.E.I.	108	1	32	1	142
N.S.	928	2	59	4	993
N.B.	601	1	34	13	649
Que.	5,788	15	344	161	6,308
Ont.	9,363	62	494	94	10,013
Man.	1,338	2	118	3	1,461
Sask.	1,416	3	79	7	1,505
Alta.	4,253	25	340	15	4,633
B.C.	5,191	31	453	19	5,694
Yukon & N.W.T.	229	-	16	-	245
Canada	29,809	142	2,001	325	32,277

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions ³
Nfld.	102	-	5	1	109
P.E.I.	86	1	25	1	113
N.S.	107	..	7	..	114
N.B.	84	..	5	2	91
Que.	88	..	5	2	96
Ont.	105	1	5	1	112
Man.	127	..	11	..	138
Sask.	141	..	8	1	150
Alta.	181	1	14	1	197
B.C.	181	1	16	1	198
Yukon & N.W.T.	322	-	22	-	344
Canada	119	1	8	1	128

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

³ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using two sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1984 are based on statistics reported in both the 1985 and 1986 publications of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as the latter edition contains the most current revisions to the 1984 data. Cannabis convictions under the Narcotic Control Act and Criminal Code were taken from the 1985 publication and added to the revised figures for all other drugs in the 1986 publication.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 49

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Convictions ¹ Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions
Nfld.	549	-	30	-	579
P.E.I.	74	-	9	-	83
N.S.	650	-	52	17	719
N.B.	602	1	35	-	638
Que.	5,027	7	260	163	5,457
Ont.	8,948	63	418	72	9,501
Man.	1,468	5	87	3	1,563
Sask.	1,167	2	85	4	1,258
Alta.	4,162	26	256	11	4,455
B.C.	4,359	25	322	7	4,713
Yukon & N.W.T.	246	-	14	-	260
Canada	27,252	129	1,568	277	29,226

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ²	Food and Drugs Act ² (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ² (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ²	Total Convictions ³
Nfld.	95	-	5	-	100
P.E.I.	58	-	7	-	65
N.S.	74	-	6	2	82
N.B.	84	..	5	-	89
Que.	76	..	4	2	83
Ont.	99	1	5	1	105
Man.	137	..	8	..	146
Sask.	114	..	8	..	123
Alta.	177	1	11	..	190
B.C.	151	1	11	..	163
Yukon & N.W.T.	334	-	19	-	353
Canada	107	..	6	1	115

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

³ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using two sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1985 are based on statistics reported in both the 1985 and 1986 publications of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as the latter edition contains the most current revisions to the 1985 data. Cannabis convictions under the Narcotic Control Act and Criminal Code were taken from the 1985 publication and added to the revised figures for all other drugs in the 1986 publication.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 50

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1986

Convictions Falling Under					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions
Nfld.	17	-	19	7	43
P.E.I.	-	-	24	-	24
N.S.	48	1	44	-	93
N.B.	25	1	36	-	62
Que.	1,881	18	227	97	2,223
Ont.	1,386	89	309	43	1,827
Man.	311	8	81	8	408
Sask.	42	-	72	2	116
Alta.	404	28	255	10	697
B.C.	701	27	273	16	1,017
Yukon & N.W.T.	11	-	10	-	21
Canada	4,826	172	1,350	183	6,531

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population					
Province	Narcotic Control Act ¹	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act ¹ (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code ¹	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	3	-	3	1	7
P.E.I.	-	-	19	-	19
N.S.	5	..	5	-	11
N.B.	4	..	5	-	9
Que.	28	..	3	2	34
Ont.	15	1	3	1	20
Man.	29	1	8	1	38
Sask.	4	-	7	..	11
Alta.	17	1	11	..	29
B.C.	24	1	9	1	35
Yukon & N.W.T.	15	-	14	-	29
Canada	19	1	5	1	26

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Cannabis convictions are not included in this table. For the number of convictions involving cannabis for 1980 to 1985 see Tables 44 to 49.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 51

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Number of Convictions²

Type of Drug	1980 ^a	1981 ^a	1982 ^a	1983	1984	1985	1986
LSD	2,107	2,257	1,837	1,468	1,177	899	772
Heroin	349	294	318	316	351	349	331
Phencyclidine	420	523	725	492	365	372	254
Cocaine	905	1,297	1,443	1,709	2,399	2,764	2,923
MDA	191	164	80	94	68	72	27
Methamphetamine	221	115	117	75	69	80	43
Amphetamine	30	21	35	24	10	10	11
Psilocybin	108	90	72	663	774	612	553
Other	933	704	618	731	749	1,471	1,617
Total (excluding cannabis)	5,264	5,465	5,245	5,572	5,962	6,629	6,531
Cannabis	41,010	44,155	35,019	29,122	26,315	22,597	n.a.
Total	46,274	49,620	40,264	34,694	32,277	29,226	n.a.

Percentage Distribution⁴ of Convictions (Including Cannabis)

[illegible]

Percentage Distribution⁴ of Convictions (Excluding Cannabis)

[illegible]

TABLE 51 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

¹ Includes only persons convicted under the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled and Restricted Drugs) and the Criminal Code. These figures differ from those in Table 13 as not all known users reported in that table are convicted, for various reasons.

² The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

³ Data for 1980 to 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using several sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1980 are based on statistics reported in the 1984 publication of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as this edition contains the most current revisions to the 1980 data. Data for 1981 to 1985 are based on the statistics reported in the 1985 and 1986 publications. Cannabis convictions for this period were taken from the 1985 publication and convictions for all other drugs from the 1986 publication. Data for 1986 are based on the 1986 publication which, as mentioned above, excludes data on cannabis.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 52 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED,
ONTARIO, 1980 TO 1986

- ¹ Includes only persons convicted under the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled and Restricted Drugs) and the Criminal Code. These figures differ from those in Table 13 as not all known users reported in that table are convicted, for various reasons.
- ² The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of the drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.
- ³ Data for 1980 to 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.
- ⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using several sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1980 are based on statistics reported in the 1984 publication of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as this edition contains the most current revisions to the 1980 data. Data for 1981 to 1985 are based on the statistics reported in the 1985 and 1986 publications. Cannabis convictions for this period were taken from the 1985 publication and convictions for all other drugs from the 1986 publication. Data for 1986 are based on the 1986 publication which, as mentioned above, excludes data on cannabis.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 53

SUMMARY OF CANNABIS-RELATED CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1985

1980

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	965	17	982	171	3	174
P.E.I.	184	-	184	150	-	150
N.S.	1,813	-	1,813	214	-	214
N.B.	919	8	927	132	1	133
Que.	4,357	118	4,475	68	2	70
Ont.	16,522	55	16,577	193	1	193
Man.	1,623	5	1,628	158	..	159
Sask.	1,912	7	1,919	199	1	200
Alta.	7,228	12	7,240	338	1	338
B.C.	5,086	3	5,089	191	..	191
Yukon & N.W.T.	172	4	176	257	6	263
Canada	40,781	229	41,010	170	1	171

1981

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	1,165	26	1,191	205	5	210
P.E.I.	159	5	164	130	4	134
N.S.	1,762	4	1,766	208	..	208
N.B.	873	9	882	125	1	127
Que.	5,564	91	5,655	86	1	88
Ont.	17,050	81	17,131	198	1	199
Man.	1,951	9	1,960	190	1	191
Sask.	2,235	3	2,238	231	..	231
Alta.	7,267	15	7,282	325	1	325
B.C.	5,620	32	5,652	205	1	206
Yukon & N.W.T.	234	-	234	340	-	340
Canada	43,880	275	44,155	180	1	181

1982

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	690	14	704	121	2	124
P.E.I.	91	-	91	74	-	74
N.S.	1,473	6	1,479	173	1	174
N.B.	607	3	610	87	..	87
Que.	5,786	30	5,816	89	..	90
Ont.	12,830	53	12,883	147	1	148
Man.	1,508	2	1,510	146	..	146
Sask.	1,439	4	1,443	147	..	147
Alta.	4,867	3	4,870	210	..	210
B.C.	5,384	17	5,401	193	1	194
Yukon & N.W.T.	211	1	212	298	1	299
Canada	34,886	133	35,019	142	..	142

TABLE 53 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF CANNABIS-RELATED CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1985

1983

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	582	4	586	101	1	101
P.E.I.	83	-	83	67	-	67
N.S.	1,022	27	1,049	119	3	122
N.B.	523	8	531	74	1	75
Que.	5,908	66	5,974	91	1	92
Ont.	9,058	40	9,098	103	..	103
Man.	1,285	2	1,287	123	..	123
Sask.	1,384	7	1,391	139	1	140
Alta.	3,934	1	3,935	167	..	167
B.C.	4,974	11	4,985	176	..	176
Yukon & N.W.T.	202	1	203	286	1	287
Canada	28,955	167	29,122	116	1	117

1984

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	582	8	590	100	1	102
P.E.I.	106	-	106	85	-	85
N.S.	880	4	884	101	..	102
N.B.	568	12	580	80	2	81
Que.	4,256	57	4,313	65	1	66
Ont.	8,432	32	8,464	94	..	95
Man.	1,243	2	1,245	118	..	118
Sask.	1,326	4	1,330	132	..	132
Alta.	3,953	1	3,954	168	..	168
B.C.	4,624	2	4,626	161	..	161
Yukon & N.W.T.	223	-	223	313	-	313
Canada	26,193	122	26,315	104	..	105

1985

Province	Number of Convictions Falling Under:			Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions	Narcotic Control Act	Criminal Code	Total Convictions ²
Nfld.	507	-	507	87	-	87
P.E.I.	73	-	73	57	-	57
N.S.	605	17	622	69	2	71
N.B.	571	-	571	79	-	79
Que.	3,234	40	3,274	49	1	50
Ont.	7,433	25	7,458	82	..	82
Man.	1,228	1	1,229	115	..	115
Sask.	1,109	2	1,111	109	..	109
Alta.	3,802	2	3,804	162	..	162
B.C.	3,717	-	3,717	128	-	128
Yukon & N.W.T.	231	-	231	313	-	313
Canada	22,510	87	22,597	89	..	89

TABLE 53 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF CANNABIS-RELATED CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1985

¹ The number of cannabis convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. This drop may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² Due to rounding, the components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: Data for 1980 to 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 54

CANNABIS CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT
BY SECTION OF THE ACT, CANADA, 1980 TO 1985

Convictions¹ by Section

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Possession	35,225	37,125	28,263	23,215	21,374	18,540
Trafficking	2,379	2,872	3,012	2,808	2,416	1,772
Possession for the purpose of trafficking	2,989	3,708	3,466	2,754	2,233	2,053
Other ²	188	175	145	178	170	145
Total	40,781	43,880	34,886	28,955	26,193	22,510

¹ The number of convictions under all federal drug-related legislation has dropped steadily since 1982. Most of this drop can be attributed to the decrease in convictions involving cannabis and may reflect the change in police enforcement emphasis towards more complex investigations involving importation, conspiracy, and to a lesser degree, trafficking.

² Includes "importing" and "cultivating."

Note: Data for 1980 to 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS¹ UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE BY TYPE OF CRIME
AND DRUG, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Type of Crime							
Type of Crime	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Driving while ability impaired	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Theft	2	-	1	2	6	1	1
Break and enter with intent	1	3	4	1	9	1	3
Possession of stolen property	4	3	4	8	1	1	2
False Pretenses	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Forgery	128	38	2	50	25	7	3
Uttering forged document	143	31	18	55	12	8	6
Personation with intent	2	11	2	-	3	2	-
Attempt to commit, accessory to commission	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Conspiracy	169	153	218	168	146	169	168
Total (excluding cannabis)	451	245	254	287	203	190	183
Cannabis	229	275	133	167	122	87	n.a.
Total	680	520	387	454	325	277	...

Type of Drug							
Type of Drug	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Amphetamine	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Anileridine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbiturates	2	3	-	-	4	4	2
Cocaine	55	42	90	82	69	95	97
Codeine	7	12	6	4	16	9	4
Diethylpropion	-	8	-	8	-	-	2
Heroin	40	33	29	15	35	20	48
Hydrocodone	9	35	-	101	-	1	1
Hydromorphone	152	-	5	2	4	3	-
LSD	31	25	31	12	17	16	1
MDA	4	4	1	1	1	2	2
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	15	26	22	8	6	11	4
Methaqualone	2	-	1	-	3	1	-
Methylphenidate	2	-	1	-	1	-	3
Morphine	1	-	6	4	2	1	5
Opium	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Oxycodone	104	28	19	1	3	-	-
Pentazocine	2	3	1	4	30	5	4
Pethidine	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
Phencyclidine	21	25	34	34	8	18	4
Phentermine	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Psilocybin	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Unknown and other drugs	3	-	2	3	3	2	5
Total (excluding cannabis)	451	245	254	287	203	190	183
Cannabis	229	275	133	167	122	87	n.a.
Total	680	520	387	454	325	277	...

¹ Data for 1980 to 1982 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Note: Because the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs are no longer maintaining or reporting cannabis conviction data beginning with their 1986 publication of legal statistics, the data above have been compiled using several sources in order to take advantage of the Bureau's practice of incorporating late returns with each edition. Consequently, data for 1980 are based on statistics reported in the 1984 publication of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, as this edition contains the most current revisions to the 1980 data. Data for 1981 to 1985 are based on the statistics reported in the 1985 and 1986 publications. Cannabis convictions for this period were taken from the 1985 publication and convictions for all other drugs from the 1986 publication. Data for 1986 are based on the 1986 publication which, as mentioned above, excludes data on cannabis.

Sources: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 56

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT FOR MULTIPLE DOCTORING¹
OF LICIT (PRESCRIPTION) DRUGS BY PROVINCE AND TYPE OF DRUG,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Province:							
fld.	-	-	-	15	-	36	-
.E.I.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
.S.	1	-	-	6	10	8	-
.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ue.	22	49	19	10	14	49	70
nt.	121	127	202	168	185	579	549
an.	2	7	19	12	33	184	245
ask.	11	5	-	-	62	26	-
lta.	6	61	4	21	59	56	9
.C.	2	2	3	1	6	1	39
ukon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	167	251	248	233	369	939	912
Type of Drug:							
nileridine	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
odeine	13	64	81	44	185	515	619
hydrocodone	47	49	80	106	86	173	79
ydromorphone	24	16	-	-	12	21	35
ethadone	1	12	1	-	-	1	-
pium	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
xycodone	66	105	39	64	56	144	100
entazocine	-	-	-	-	3	19	66
ethidine	11	2	45	18	12	27	13
thers	3	2	-	1	15	39	-
Total	167	251	248	233	369	939	912

Includes convictions for obtaining drugs from more than one physician within a thirty day period.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 57

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT FOR MULTIPLE DOCTORING¹ OF LICIT (PRESCRIPTION) DRUGS
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Age	Male (%)							Female (%)							Total Number						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	8	3	-	2	7	1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	6	2	-	2	4	1	..
20 - 24	30	16	28	19	23	11	8	32	25	2	33	5	11	12	30	19	14	23	15	11	9
25 - 29	33	38	24	19	28	39	27	43	28	33	38	32	35	31	35	35	29	24	30	38	29
30 - 34	18	26	24	26	33	35	44	-	23	38	12	35	34	22	13	25	32	23	34	34	36
35 - 39	8	1	6	21	2	6	6	-	21	26	19	12	7	25	6	8	17	20	7	6	13
40 - 44	-	8	4	10	5	6	6	23	-	-	-	16	9	2	7	5	2	8	10	7	4
45 - 49	-	-	11	-	2	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	5	-	1	2	2
50 - 54	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	..	3
55 - 59	1	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	2
60 - 64	-	-	-	2	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	..	..
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
70 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	120	164	110	175	193	560	579	47	87	138	58	176	379	333	167	251	248	233	369	939	912

¹ Includes convictions for obtaining drugs from more than one physician within a thirty day period.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
FACILITIES FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,² CANADA AND PROVINCES
1983-84 TO 1985-86

Number of Drug-Related Sentenced Admissions³

Province	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	104	73	114
P.E.I.	32	42	36
N.S.	n.a.	330	154
N.B.	191 ⁴	220 ⁴	185 ⁴
Que.	1,257	1,036	1,106
Ont.	2,512	2,484	2,390
Man. ⁵	134	147	213
Sask.	219	154	214
Alta.	1,198	944	763
B.C.	624	727	737
Yukon	18 ⁶	15 ⁶	33 ⁶
N.W.T.	32 ⁷	-	25 ⁶
Canada ⁸	6,321	6,172	5,970

Percentage of Sentenced Drug-Related Admissions Relative
to Total Sentenced Admissions

Province	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	4	3	5
P.E.I.	4	4	4
N.S.	n.a.	8	5
N.B.	4 ⁴	5 ⁴	5 ⁴
Que.	5	6	6
Ont.	5	5	5
Man. ⁵	3	3	4
Sask.	3	2	3
Alta.	7	5	4
B.C.	5	6	7
Yukon	4 ⁶	3 ⁶	6 ⁶
N.W.T.	4 ⁷	-	3 ⁶
Canada ⁸	5	4	4

¹ Sentenced admissions refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal handed down by a court judge or magistrate. Also included are persons sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. The total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since a person may be admitted, released and readmitted to custody within the same year.

² Includes persons sentenced and admitted to custody whose most serious offence was a drug-related offence.

³ Data have been estimated on the basis of the reported percentage of sentenced drug-related admissions relative to the total number of sentenced admissions.

⁴ Includes only those offenders who were both admitted and released during the calendar year.

⁵ Excludes sentenced admissions to the Provincial Remand Centre.

⁶ Offence data are based on multiple charges which may result in double counting of some inmates.

⁷ Information on the type of offence was not available for 69 sentenced admissions.

⁸ Based on data from those provinces which reported in a given year.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS¹ TO FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR
OFFENCES² UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT AND THE FOOD
AND DRUGS ACT, CANADA, 1980-81 TO 1985-86

Offence	Number of Sentenced Admissions					
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Narcotic Control Act	275	294	282	284	277	326
Food and Drugs Act	31	37	40	41	40	41
Total	306	331	322	325	317	367

Offence	Percentage of Sentenced Admissions Relative to Total Sentenced Admissions					
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Narcotic Control Act	9	8	7	7	7	8
Food and Drugs Act	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	10	9	8	8	8	9

¹ Sentenced admissions refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal handed down by a court judge or magistrate. Also included are persons sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. The total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since a person may be admitted, released and readmitted to custody within the same year.

² Includes persons sentenced and admitted to custody whose most serious offence was an offence under either the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act.

³ Data have been estimated on the basis of the reported percentage of sentenced Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act admissions relative to the total number of sentenced admissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 60

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82

	Male (%)										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	50	-	36	63	69	56	51	41	60	58	58
Drug Dependence	50	50	34	24	56	52	50	47	47	59	53
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	43	30	46	23	52	46	41	48	50	54	48
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	100	-	50	-	100	-	-	50
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	-	14	40	62	36	38	29	43	34	37
Salicylates	43	20	41	48	45	36	28	39	35	35	37
Other	37	50	29	40	37	36	25	33	31	37	35
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	38	100	57	34	46	36	47	26	27	38	37
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	50	31	33	33	14	25	19	26
Methaqualone compounds	80	100	100	100	82	47	33	-	50	60	59
Other	51	33	54	34	40	34	13	41	29	33	36
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	39	-	40	27	32	30	26	33	29	29	30
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	53	-	37	56	50	36	51	36	38	43	41
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	42	33	37	35	41	35	26	31	34	34	35
Other tranquillizers	57	100	42	37	34	36	47	44	35	41	38
Other	60	-	73	56	48	60	70	79	52	39	56
<u>Female (%)</u>											
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	50	-	64	38	31	44	49	59	40	42	42
Drug Dependence	50	50	66	76	44	48	50	53	53	41	47
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	57	70	54	77	48	54	59	52	50	46	52
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	-	100	50	-	-	-	-	50
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	100	86	60	38	64	62	71	57	66	63
Salicylates	57	80	59	52	55	64	72	61	65	65	63
Other	63	50	71	60	63	64	75	67	69	63	65
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	63	-	43	66	54	64	53	74	73	62	63
Chloral hydrate group	100	-	100	50	69	67	67	86	75	81	74
Methaqualone compounds	20	-	-	-	18	53	67	-	50	40	41
Other	49	67	46	66	60	66	87	59	71	67	64
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	61	100	60	73	68	70	74	67	71	71	70
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	47	-	63	44	50	64	49	64	62	57	59
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	58	67	63	65	59	65	74	69	66	66	65
Other tranquillizers	43	-	58	63	66	64	53	56	65	59	62
Other	40	-	27	44	52	40	30	21	48	61	44

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82

	Total Number									
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. Canada ³
Mental Disorders										
Drug Psychoses	12	-	22	16	124	235	45	37	123	145
Drug Dependence	22	4	29	21	727	639	62	51	129	251
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	7	10	24	13	82	406	41	33	118	192
Total	41	14	75	50	933	1,280	148	121	370	588
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium										
Drug Dependence	-	-	1	1	8	4	-	1	11	21
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
Total	-	-	1	1	8	5	-	2	12	22
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	6
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances										
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:										
Opiates and related narcotics	2	1	7	5	47	137	13	55	68	229
Salicylates	108	5	91	92	333	1,219	261	233	419	739
Other	41	8	56	42	131	698	112	123	221	362
Sedatives and Hypnotics										
Barbiturates	15	1	21	38	112	419	53	46	91	219
Chloral hydrate group	2	-	1	2	13	27	3	7	4	21
Methqualone compounds	5	1	3	1	11	38	3	-	10	25
Other	37	3	41	35	351	590	30	173	177	122
Psychotropic agents										
Antidepressants	70	3	84	37	219	756	122	96	300	442
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	15	-	35	16	58	208	37	14	50	111
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	115	6	155	127	286	1,266	154	67	392	898
Other tranquilizers	7	2	36	19	116	321	15	96	48	95
Other	5	-	11	9	56	208	20	14	62	54
Total	423	30	541	423	1,733	5,887	823	924	1,842	3,317
Grand Total	464	44	617	475	2,676	7,174	971	1,048	2,224	3,927

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 61

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83

Male (%)											
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	67	67	42	50	68	55	54	67	57	45	56
Drug Dependence	31	44	44	24	55	49	53	56	51	55	52
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	67	67	45	36	43	49	49	40	54	56	50
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	100	-	33	100	-	100	-	29	42
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	100	-	50	60	63	35	55	28	33	42	41
Salicylates	44	40	38	41	40	38	32	37	36	34	37
Other	27	25	34	36	42	38	29	35	30	37	36
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	44	100	35	44	39	38	36	45	38	36	38
Chloral hydrate group	-	100	33	80	25	54	29	25	59	46	48
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	50	-	45	68	33	-	36	44	53
Other	38	50	40	42	41	39	29	43	37	45	40
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	38	33	38	33	37	34	41	27	28	30	33
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	38	-	60	50	36	42	43	33	35	37	40
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	37	-	46	41	42	38	34	34	35	34	37
Other tranquillizers	69	-	45	26	41	33	40	38	35	38	36
Other	36	50	58	54	40	56	35	44	54	51	52
Female (%)											
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	33	33	58	50	32	45	46	33	43	55	44
Drug Dependence	69	56	56	76	45	51	47	44	49	45	48
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	33	33	55	64	57	51	51	60	46	44	50
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	71	58
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	50	40	37	65	45	72	67	58	59
Salicylates	56	60	62	59	60	62	68	63	64	66	63
Other	73	75	66	64	58	62	71	65	70	63	64
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	56	-	65	56	61	62	64	55	62	64	62
Chloral hydrate group	100	-	67	20	75	46	71	75	41	54	52
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	50	-	55	32	67	-	64	56	47
Other	62	50	60	58	59	61	71	57	63	55	60
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	62	67	62	67	63	66	59	73	72	70	67
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	63	100	40	50	64	58	57	67	65	63	60
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	63	-	54	59	58	62	66	66	65	66	63
Other tranquillizers	31	-	55	74	59	67	60	62	65	62	64
Other	64	50	42	46	60	44	65	56	46	49	48

TABLE 61
(Continued)HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83

	Total Number										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ^a
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	15	6	24	14	135	268	56	36	136	142	832
Drug Dependence	16	9	18	17	767	618	60	45	132	190	1,872
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	15	6	20	11	70	417	57	35	130	162	923
Total	46	21	62	42	972	1,303	173	116	398	494	3,627
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	2	-	6	8	2	-	9	20	47
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total	-	-	2	-	7	8	2	-	10	20	49
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	17	24
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	3	-	8	5	30	111	22	54	51	184	468
Salicylates	148	10	113	74	370	1,259	257	241	505	716	3,693
Other	30	4	61	50	131	709	159	121	263	410	1,938
Sedatives and Hypnotics											
Barbiturates	9	1	34	45	97	352	59	38	86	190	911
Chloral hydrate group	1	1	3	5	8	24	7	4	17	13	83
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	2	-	11	31	3	-	11	18	76
Other	39	2	50	45	340	551	45	173	171	84	1,500
Psychotropic agents											
Antidepressants	55	3	102	60	218	771	111	93	360	396	2,169
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	8	1	25	22	44	178	42	12	81	102	515
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	87	-	150	154	314	1,157	171	68	454	862	3,417
Other tranquilizers	13	-	22	31	113	257	20	98	55	68	677
Other	11	2	12	13	50	222	20	16	67	74	487
Total	404	24	582	504	1,726	5,622	916	918	2,121	3,117	15,934
Grand Total	451	45	647	546	2,708	6,934	1,091	1,035	2,529	3,648	19,634

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 62

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84

Male (%)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	44	100	54	47	63	54	57	60	58	57	57
Drug Dependence	25	43	52	31	57	53	45	57	56	51	55
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	54	50	38	45	55	46	55	47	39	47	47
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	67	33	51	53
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	50	55	60	53	47	10	49	37	45	46
Salicylates	36	25	42	46	44	37	28	35	37	33	36
Other	50	40	35	28	41	36	28	38	34	40	36
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics</u>											
Barbiturates	71	-	43	44	47	46	41	51	38	29	43
Chloral hydrate group	80	-	100	75	67	31	33	-	14	29	37
Methaqualone compounds	-	100	25	-	45	30	-	-	40	67	40
Other	48	25	33	47	37	40	29	34	34	39	38
<u>Psychotropic Agents</u>											
Antidepressants	38	-	39	27	37	29	28	28	32	35	32
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	46	-	49	56	41	52	45	63	42	41	47
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	41	50	37	37	45	34	28	42	38	35	36
Other tranquillizers	31	75	32	30	43	40	12	28	61	51	41
Other	100	100	71	50	57	49	57	44	54	50	52

Female (%)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	56	-	46	53	37	46	43	40	42	43	43
Drug Dependence	75	57	48	69	43	47	55	43	44	49	45
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	46	50	62	55	45	54	45	53	61	53	53
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	49	47
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	50	45	40	47	53	90	51	63	55	54
Salicylates	64	75	58	54	56	63	72	65	63	67	64
Other	50	60	65	72	59	64	72	62	66	60	64
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics</u>											
Barbiturates	29	100	57	56	53	54	59	49	63	71	57
Chloral hydrate group	20	-	-	25	33	69	67	100	86	71	63
Methaqualone compounds	100	-	75	-	55	70	100	-	60	33	60
Other	52	75	67	53	63	60	71	66	66	61	62
<u>Psychotropic Agents</u>											
Antidepressants	63	100	61	73	63	71	72	72	68	65	68
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	54	100	51	44	59	48	55	38	58	59	53
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	59	50	63	63	55	66	72	58	62	65	64
Other tranquillizers	69	25	68	70	57	60	88	72	39	49	59
Other	-	-	29	50	43	51	43	56	46	50	48

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84

	Total Number										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	16	4	26	32	142	281	79	73	140	116	909
Drug Dependence	16	7	21	16	1,061	701	47	63	156	111	2,199
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	13	4	13	22	110	429	93	36	111	108	939
Total	45	15	60	70	1,313	1,411	219	172	407	335	4,047
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	9	11	6	1	10	19	56
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	5
Total	-	-	-	-	10	14	6	1	10	20	61
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	37	47
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	2	2	11	10	32	125	10	39	41	95	367
Salicylates	133	12	109	78	333	1,166	236	188	450	508	3,213
Other	46	5	60	43	137	766	153	135	383	360	2,088
Sedatives and Hypnotics											
Barbiturates	14	2	14	32	92	319	44	35	64	112	728
Chloral hydrate group	5	-	2	4	6	26	3	4	14	7	71
Methaqualone compounds	1	1	4	-	11	20	1	-	5	9	52
Other	50	4	54	55	331	581	56	165	194	219	1,709
Psychotropic agents											
Antidepressants	48	4	94	67	286	764	111	96	361	291	2,122
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	13	2	37	16	44	162	20	8	66	64	432
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	80	10	124	111	316	1,160	123	50	434	467	2,875
Other tranquilizers	16	4	28	23	109	248	17	58	46	68	617
Other	5	1	14	4	46	192	23	16	56	62	419
Total	413	47	551	443	1,743	5,529	797	794	2,114	2,262	14,693
Grand Total	458	62	611	514	3,066	6,954	1,022	973	2,534	2,654	18,848

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Preliminary data for 1983-84 were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 63

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	2.1	-	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.2	3.1
Drug Dependence	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.0	11.3	7.4	6.0	5.2	5.7	9.1	7.9
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	1.2	8.1	2.8	1.9	1.3	4.7	4.0	3.4	5.2	6.9	3.1
Total	7.2	11.4	8.8	7.2	14.5	14.8	14.4	12.4	16.3	21.3	14.9
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>											
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	0.1	..	..	..
Total	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	0.1	..	..	-	0.1	-	-	..
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	5.7	3.0	8.3	2.3
Salicylates	19.0	4.1	10.7	13.2	5.2	14.1	25.4	24.0	18.4	26.7	14.4
Other	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	2.0	8.1	10.9	12.6	9.7	13.1	7.4
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	2.8	0.8	2.5	5.5	1.7	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.0	7.9	4.2
Chloral hydrate group	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	0.9	0.4
Other	6.5	2.4	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.8	2.9	17.8	7.8	4.4	6.4
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	12.3	2.4	9.9	5.3	3.4	8.7	11.9	9.9	13.2	16.0	8.7
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	2.6	-	4.1	2.3	0.9	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.2	4.0	2.2
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	20.2	4.9	18.3	18.2	4.4	14.6	15.0	6.9	17.2	32.5	14.2
Other tranquillizers	1.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	1.8	3.7	1.5	9.9	2.1	3.4	3.7
Other	0.9	-	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.1
Total	74.4	24.4	63.7	60.7	26.9	68.1	80.1	95.0	81.1	120.0	65.0
Grand Total	81.6	35.9	72.6	68.2	41.5	83.0	94.5	107.8	97.9	142.1	80.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	2.6	4.9	2.8	2.0	2.1	3.1	5.4	3.7	5.8	5.1	3.4
Drug Dependence	2.8	7.3	2.1	2.4	11.8	7.1	5.8	4.6	5.7	6.8	7.6
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	2.6	4.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	4.8	5.5	3.6	5.6	5.8	3.7
Total	8.0	17.1	7.2	6.0	15.0	14.9	16.7	11.8	17.0	17.6	14.7
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.7	0.2
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	..
Total	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.7	0.2
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	0.2	-	0.1	-	..	..	-	0.1	-	0.6	0.1
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.5	-	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.1	5.5	2.2	6.6	1.9
Salicylates	25.9	8.1	13.2	10.5	5.7	14.4	24.8	24.5	21.6	25.5	15.0
Other	5.2	3.2	7.1	7.1	2.0	8.1	15.3	12.3	11.3	14.6	7.9
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	1.6	0.8	4.0	6.4	1.5	4.0	5.7	3.9	3.7	6.8	3.7
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3
Methqualone compounds	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	0.3
Other	6.8	1.6	5.8	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.3	17.6	7.3	3.0	6.1
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	9.6	2.4	11.9	8.6	3.4	8.8	10.7	9.5	15.4	14.1	8.8
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	1.4	0.8	2.9	3.1	0.7	2.0	4.0	1.2	3.5	3.6	2.1
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	15.2	-	17.5	22.0	4.8	13.2	16.5	6.9	19.4	30.7	13.9
Other tranquilizers	2.3	-	2.6	4.4	1.7	2.9	1.9	10.0	2.4	2.4	2.7
Other	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.0
Total	70.7	19.5	68.1	71.8	26.6	64.2	88.3	93.3	90.8	111.2	64.6
Grand Total	78.9	36.6	75.7	77.8	41.7	79.2	105.2	105.2	108.3	130.1	79.6

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 65

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	2.8	3.2	3.0	4.5	2.2	3.2	7.5	7.3	6.0	4.1	3.7
Drug Dependence	2.8	5.6	2.4	2.3	16.3	7.9	4.5	6.3	6.6	3.9	8.8
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	2.2	3.2	1.5	3.1	1.7	4.8	8.9	3.6	4.7	3.8	3.8
Total	7.8	12.1	7.0	9.9	20.1	15.9	20.9	17.3	17.3	11.8	16.3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..
Total	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	3.9	1.7	3.3	1.5
Salicylates	23.0	9.6	12.6	11.0	5.1	13.2	22.5	18.9	19.1	17.9	12.9
Other	7.9	4.0	7.0	6.1	2.1	8.6	14.6	13.5	16.3	12.7	8.4
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	2.4	1.6	1.6	4.5	1.4	3.6	4.2	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.9
Chloral hydrate group	0.9	-	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	0.2	0.8	0.5	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	8.6	3.2	6.3	7.8	5.1	6.6	5.3	16.6	8.3	7.7	6.9
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	8.3	3.2	10.9	9.4	4.4	8.6	10.6	9.6	15.4	10.2	8.5
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	2.2	1.6	4.3	2.3	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.8	2.3	1.7
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	13.8	8.0	14.4	15.7	4.8	13.1	11.7	5.0	18.5	16.4	11.5
Other tranquilizers	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.6	5.8	2.0	2.4	2.5
Other	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.7
Total	71.3	37.8	63.8	62.5	26.7	62.4	76.0	79.7	89.9	79.6	59.0
Grand Total	79.1	49.8	70.8	72.5	47.0	78.5	97.4	97.6	107.8	93.4	75.7

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Prepublication data for 1983-84 were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	3.5	-	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.9	6.5	5.8	8.1	7.5	4.6
Drug Dependence	6.5	5.0	5.1	4.6	16.3	10.7	8.9	8.0	8.5	13.0	11.6
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	2.1	12.6	4.2	2.9	1.8	6.8	5.9	5.2	7.8	9.9	5.6
Total	12.1	17.6	13.2	11.1	21.0	21.5	21.3	18.9	24.5	30.4	21.8
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Total	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	0.2	..	..	-	0.2	-	-	..
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.9	8.6	4.5	11.8	3.4
Salicylates	31.8	6.3	16.1	20.3	7.5	20.4	37.6	36.5	27.7	38.2	21.0
Other	12.1	10.1	9.9	9.3	2.9	11.7	16.1	19.2	14.6	18.7	10.8
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	4.7	1.3	3.7	8.4	2.5	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.0	11.3	6.1
Chloral hydrate group	0.6	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	-	0.7	1.3	0.6
Other	10.9	3.8	7.2	7.7	7.9	9.9	4.3	27.1	11.7	6.3	9.4
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	20.6	3.8	14.8	8.2	4.9	12.7	17.6	15.0	19.9	22.8	12.8
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	4.4	-	6.2	3.5	1.3	3.5	5.3	2.2	3.3	5.7	3.3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	33.9	7.5	27.3	28.1	6.4	21.2	22.2	10.5	26.0	46.4	20.8
Other tranquilizers	2.1	2.5	6.4	4.2	2.6	5.4	2.2	15.0	3.2	4.9	4.5
Other	1.5	-	1.9	2.0	1.3	3.5	2.9	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.6
Total	124.7	37.7	95.4	93.5	39.0	98.7	118.5	144.6	122.0	171.3	95.9
Grand Total	136.8	55.3	108.9	105.0	60.2	120.3	139.8	164.0	147.3	202.8	118.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 67

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	4.3	7.4	4.2	3.0	3.0	4.4	7.9	5.5	8.7	7.2	4.9
Drug Dependence	4.6	11.2	3.1	3.7	16.9	10.1	8.5	6.9	8.4	9.6	11.0
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	4.3	7.4	3.5	2.4	1.5	6.9	8.1	5.4	8.3	8.2	5.4
Total	13.3	26.1	10.7	9.1	21.5	21.4	24.5	17.8	25.4	24.9	21.3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.6	1.0	0.3
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Total	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.6	1.0	0.3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.9	0.1
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.9	-	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	3.1	8.3	3.2	9.3	2.8
Salicylates	42.8	12.6	19.6	16.0	8.2	20.6	36.3	37.0	32.2	36.1	21.7
Other	8.7	5.0	10.6	10.8	2.9	11.6	22.5	18.6	16.8	20.7	11.4
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	2.6	1.2	5.9	9.0	2.1	5.8	8.3	5.8	5.5	9.6	5.4
Chloral hydrate group	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	-	0.7	0.9	0.4
Other	11.3	2.5	0.3	9.8	7.5	9.0	6.4	26.5	10.9	4.2	8.8
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	15.9	3.7	17.7	13.0	4.8	12.6	15.7	14.3	22.9	20.0	12.8
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	2.3	1.2	4.3	4.8	1.0	2.9	5.9	1.3	5.2	5.1	3.0
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	25.2	-	26.0	33.4	6.9	19.0	24.2	10.4	28.9	43.5	20.1
Other tranquilizers	3.8	-	3.8	6.7	2.5	4.2	2.8	15.0	3.5	3.4	4.0
Other	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.8	1.1	3.6	2.8	2.5	4.3	3.7	2.9
Total	116.9	29.8	100.7	109.2	38.1	92.2	129.5	140.8	135.1	157.3	93.7
Grand Total	130.5	55.8	112.0	118.3	59.8	113.7	154.3	158.8	161.1	184.1	115.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ³
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	4.5	4.8	4.4	6.8	3.1	4.5	11.0	10.9	8.8	5.7	5.2
Drug Dependence	4.5	8.5	3.6	3.4	23.1	11.2	6.5	9.4	9.8	5.5	12.7
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴	3.7	4.8	2.2	4.7	2.4	6.9	12.9	5.4	7.0	5.3	5.4
Total	12.7	18.2	10.2	14.8	28.5	22.6	30.4	25.8	25.5	16.5	23.3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium											
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..
Total	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.4
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.3
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	5.6	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.4	5.8	2.6	4.7	2.1
Salicylates	37.4	14.5	18.4	16.5	7.2	18.7	32.7	28.2	28.2	25.1	18.5
Other	12.9	6.1	10.2	9.1	3.0	12.3	21.2	20.2	24.0	17.8	12.0
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	3.9	2.4	2.4	6.8	2.0	5.1	6.1	5.2	4.0	5.5	4.2
Chloral hydrate group	1.4	-	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Methaqualone compounds	0.3	1.2	0.7	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	14.1	4.8	9.1	11.6	7.2	9.3	7.8	24.7	12.2	10.8	9.8
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	13.5	4.3	15.9	14.2	6.2	12.2	15.4	14.4	22.6	14.4	12.2
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	3.7	2.4	6.3	3.4	1.0	2.6	2.8	1.2	4.1	3.2	2.5
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	22.5	12.1	21.0	23.5	6.9	18.6	17.1	7.5	27.2	23.0	16.6
Other tranquillizers	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.4	4.0	2.4	8.7	2.9	3.4	3.6
Other	1.4	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.4
Total	116.2	57.0	93.2	93.8	37.9	88.6	110.5	119.0	132.6	111.6	84.7
Grand Total	128.9	75.2	103.4	108.8	66.6	111.4	141.7	145.9	158.9	131.0	108.6

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Prepublication data for 1983-84 were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 69
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA,³ 1981-82

	Male (%)										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total (%) ^a	Total Number
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	-	1	22	28	27	7	9	3	3	100	437
Drug Dependence	-	2	13	20	35	16	11	2	1	100	1,033
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	3	26	24	25	7	11	3	2	100	444
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	13	1	11	13	25	12	13	6	6	100	211
Salicylates	24	6	20	11	14	7	10	5	3	100	1,279
Other	15	3	15	14	20	11	12	6	4	100	624
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	9	4	12	12	26	11	19	4	3	100	379
Chloral hydrate group	5	10	-	10	19	24	19	14	-	100	21
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	16	18	35	5	12	12	2	100	57
Other	7	3	10	11	27	14	17	5	4	100	564
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	6	3	8	14	31	19	13	4	2	100	649
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	8	5	9	19	25	15	13	1	4	100	224
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	6	3	7	12	29	16	19	4	3	100	1,214
Other tranquillizers	7	5	10	16	27	9	18	5	4	100	290
Other	6	4	33	18	26	5	7	1	..	100	246
<u>Female (%)</u>											
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total (%) ^a	Total Number
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	-	2	10	17	19	14	25	7	7	100	322
Drug Dependence	..	1	9	13	31	20	22	3	1	100	902
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	5	16	13	18	13	21	7	5	100	482
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>											
Drug Dependence	-	-	6	40	47	6	-	-	-	100	47
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	100	4
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	5	7	16	16	23	11	14	5	4	100	353
Salicylates	13	11	27	12	13	8	10	3	3	100	2,221
Other	6	7	22	13	20	12	12	4	4	100	1,170
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	3	7	12	13	24	13	20	5	4	100	637
Chloral hydrate group	3	2	8	12	31	12	17	14	2	100	59
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	8	3	28	23	38	3	-	100	40
Other	5	3	10	13	23	18	19	5	4	100	995
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	2	3	11	14	28	19	17	4	2	100	1,480
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	5	3	11	15	24	18	17	4	3	100	320
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	3	3	10	12	30	20	17	3	2	100	2,252
Other tranquillizers	5	4	12	13	24	15	19	5	3	100	465
Other	9	3	23	15	18	8	13	5	2	100	193

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA,³ 1982-83

	Male (%)										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total (%) ⁴	Total Number
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	..	1	18	25	30	8	12	4	3	100	465
Drug Dependence	-	2	12	24	35	14	11	2	1	100	974
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	5	20	25	25	11	12	2	..	100	465
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	10
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	8	4	10	10	25	21	12	4	7	100	190
Salicylates	30	4	16	14	16	6	9	3	2	100	1,372
Other	14	2	16	15	19	11	14	4	4	100	691
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	8	6	9	15	24	14	17	3	4	100	350
Chloral hydrate group	8	3	8	10	18	20	15	5	15	100	40
Methaqualone compounds	5	8	20	3	25	20	10	8	3	100	40
Other	8	3	9	9	24	15	20	7	6	100	595
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	6	3	9	14	31	16	15	4	2	100	711
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	7	3	10	19	29	16	12	3	2	100	207
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	9	3	9	12	26	18	16	4	3	100	1,262
Other tranquillizers	8	4	16	15	24	15	13	2	2	100	247
Other	7	7	24	26	21	4	6	3	2	100	251
<u>Female (%)</u>											
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total (%) ⁴	Total Number
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	..	1	10	10	20	17	25	10	8	100	367
Drug Dependence	-	1	6	11	31	21	24	5	1	100	898
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	..	6	19	10	22	14	18	7	4	100	458
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>											
Drug Dependence	-	-	6	23	66	4	-	-	-	100	47
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	100	2
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>											
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	14
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	6	5	18	13	24	13	12	5	3	100	278
Salicylates	17	11	25	12	13	7	9	3	2	100	2,321
Other	8	7	23	14	19	10	12	3	5	100	1,247
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	3	4	12	12	22	17	21	5	3	100	561
Chloral hydrate group	5	7	2	26	16	21	14	5	5	100	43
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	3	8	33	22	25	3	6	100	36
Other	5	3	9	10	22	21	19	6	5	100	905
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	2	3	10	13	29	22	17	3	2	100	1,458
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	5	5	11	14	26	16	17	4	2	100	308
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	4	4	10	12	26	22	17	3	2	100	2,155
Other tranquillizers	4	3	12	12	24	16	18	5	6	100	430
Other	10	8	23	15	18	8	11	4	2	100	236

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA,³ 1983-84

Male (%)											75 and over	Total (%) ⁴	Total Number
0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74						
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	1	18	25	26	10	10	6	4	100	518		
Drug Dependence	-	1	11	22	40	15	10	1	..	100	1,207		
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	4	19	20	26	15	11	3	2	100	444		
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>													
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	25		
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	16	1	11	15	24	11	14	2	5	100	168		
Salicylates	28	5	20	12	15	8	9	2	2	100	1,172		
Other	16	2	15	16	24	13	9	2	3	100	759		
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	8	5	7	12	29	12	19	5	3	100	314		
Chloral hydrate group	8	-	-	4	50	27	8	4	-	100	26		
Methaqualone compounds	-	10	5	24	29	19	10	5	-	100	21		
Other	9	2	8	12	23	16	17	7	6	100	651		
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	7	4	11	13	33	16	13	1	2	100	676		
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	6	4	7	15	28	17	14	3	5	100	204		
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	9	3	7	13	29	17	14	4	3	100	1,040		
Other tranquillizers	10	2	8	12	32	19	12	2	2	100	252		
Other	9	8	17	28	20	7	7	3	0	100	219		
<u>Female (%)</u>													
0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total (%) ⁴	Total Number			
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	2	8	14	19	14	23	13	8	100	391		
Drug Dependence	..	..	5	12	34	22	20	4	1	100	992
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	..	5	16	15	21	19	15	6	3	100	495		
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>													
Drug Dependence	-	-	14	25	57	4	-	-	-	100	56		
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	20	-	80	-	-	-	-	100	5		
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>													
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	22		
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	6	5	16	13	24	14	11	5	6	100	199		
Salicylates	14	12	28	13	13	8	7	3	2	100	2,041		
Other	9	7	24	14	18	12	10	3	3	100	1,329		
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	5	5	9	10	22	18	22	5	4	100	414		
Chloral hydrate group	2	2	4	7	31	24	16	7	7	100	45		
Methaqualone compounds	3	-	3	10	29	26	16	6	6	100	31		
Other	5	4	9	10	25	17	19	5	5	100	1,058		
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	3	3	11	12	31	20	15	3	1	100	1,446		
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	5	4	7	11	31	14	19	3	5	100	228		
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	6	3	9	10	26	22	19	4	3	100	1,835		
Other tranquillizers	5	5	8	15	24	16	17	4	5	100	365		
Other	10	4	17	15	17	13	13	9	3	100	200		

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Prepublication data for 1983-84 were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 72

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³ CANADA,⁴ 1981-82

	Male									
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	-	0.2	8.1	10.5	5.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.6
Drug Dependence	0.2	1.0	11.1	17.8	17.2	11.2	5.0	2.7	2.7	8.6
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs*	-	0.8	9.8	8.9	5.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.7
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	3.0	0.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	3.5	1.7
Salicylates	33.7	4.0	21.2	12.0	8.5	5.9	5.6	9.5	13.0	10.6
Other	10.4	0.9	8.1	7.7	6.0	4.5	3.2	5.4	6.8	5.2
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	3.6	0.8	3.9	3.7	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.5	3.1
Chloral hydrate group	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	0.2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5
Other	4.5	1.0	4.9	5.4	7.2	5.3	4.2	4.5	7.4	4.7
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	4.3	1.0	4.5	7.6	9.7	8.2	3.6	3.7	4.1	5.4
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	1.9	0.6	1.8	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.9
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	8.2	1.9	7.7	12.3	16.9	13.4	9.8	7.4	10.9	10.1
Other tranquillizers	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.9	3.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.4
Other	1.5	0.5	6.8	3.8	3.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.0
<u>Female</u>										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	-	0.3	2.7	4.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.6
Drug Dependence	-	0.4	6.8	10.3	13.4	12.1	8.4	3.2	2.0	7.3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs*	-	1.4	7.0	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.9
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>										
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	..
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	2.0	1.3	5.1	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9
Salicylates	32.2	13.5	52.5	23.7	13.7	12.8	9.1	8.6	11.8	19.1
Other	8.4	4.4	22.5	12.8	11.0	9.3	6.1	6.1	9.4	9.5
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	2.2	2.4	6.5	6.9	7.4	5.6	5.3	3.7	4.8	5.2
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	-	0.3
Other	5.3	1.8	8.8	10.7	10.9	12.3	8.1	6.3	6.8	8.1
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	3.7	2.2	14.7	19.2	19.9	19.0	10.4	6.6	5.5	12.1
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	2.0	0.6	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.6
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	3.2	4.3	20.0	23.3	31.5	30.9	16.1	7.8	7.2	15.3
Other tranquillizers	2.5	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.8
Other	2.0	0.8	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.6

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 73

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³ CANADA, 1982-83

Male										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	0.1	0.2	7.1	9.7	6.5	2.2	2.3	2.9	4.3	3.8
Drug Dependence	-	0.8	10.4	19.4	16.0	8.8	4.5	2.9	1.4	8.0
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	1.1	8.2	9.7	5.4	3.1	2.5	1.5	0.6	3.8
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:										
Opiates and related narcotics	1.6	0.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	3.7	1.6
Salicylates	44.5	3.0	19.3	15.7	10.2	5.5	5.2	6.4	7.7	11.2
Other	10.6	0.9	9.5	9.0	6.2	4.6	4.1	4.5	8.3	5.7
Sedatives and Hypnotics:										
Barbiturates	3.1	1.1	2.6	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.6	1.5	4.0	2.9
Chloral hydrate group	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	4.9	0.8	4.7	4.5	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.4	9.4	4.9
Psychotropic Agents:										
Antidepressants	4.9	1.3	5.6	8.3	10.2	7.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	5.8
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	1.5	0.3	1.7	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.7
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	11.7	1.9	10.4	13.2	15.5	14.3	8.8	6.7	10.0	10.3
Other tranquillizers	2.2	0.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	2.0
Other	1.8	0.9	5.3	5.6	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.1
Female										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	0.1	0.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.5	3.0
Drug Dependence	-	0.4	5.2	8.4	12.9	12.3	8.9	5.0	2.3	7.2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	1.6	7.8	3.8	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.7
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>										
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.4
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	-	-	..	0.1	-	-	-	..
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:										
Opiates and related narcotics	1.8	0.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.2
Salicylates	45.3	14.3	52.4	24.1	13.8	11.1	8.9	8.3	10.2	18.7
Other	10.9	4.7	25.8	14.8	10.9	8.4	6.3	4.2	10.8	10.0
Sedatives and Hypnotics:										
Barbiturates	1.8	1.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.5	2.8	4.5
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other	4.7	1.5	7.8	7.6	9.1	12.4	7.3	6.2	8.3	7.3
Psychotropic Agents:										
Antidepressants	3.2	2.2	12.9	16.2	19.9	20.4	10.2	4.8	5.3	11.7
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	1.6	0.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.4
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	9.3	5.2	20.0	21.1	26.3	30.3	15.2	8.7	7.4	17.1
Other tranquillizers	1.8	0.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.4	3.3	2.7	4.4	3.4
Other	2.6	1.1	5.0	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.4

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1996). Additional unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

	Male									
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	-	0.4	8.5	10.7	6.2	3.3	2.1	4.2	5.5	4.2
Drug Dependence	-	0.6	11.6	21.6	22.2	11.0	5.3	2.2	1.1	9.8
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	0.9	7.7	7.4	5.3	4.0	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.6
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	2.9	0.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.4
Salicylates	35.2	2.9	21.4	11.3	7.8	5.8	4.5	4.0	4.9	9.5
Other	12.8	1.0	10.4	9.9	8.4	5.8	3.0	2.3	6.3	6.2
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	2.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Methaqualone compounds	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Other	6.4	0.7	5.0	6.3	6.8	6.1	4.8	6.5	11.0	5.3
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	5.4	1.3	6.6	7.4	10.3	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.8	5.5
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	1.3	0.4	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.7
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	10.4	1.7	6.7	10.9	14.0	10.8	6.4	6.5	8.2	8.4
Other tranquillizers	2.8	0.3	1.8	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0
Other	2.1	0.9	3.4	5.2	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.8
Female										
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	-	0.3	2.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	5.8	5.2	3.1
Drug Dependence	0.2	0.2	5.0	10.1	15.7	13.4	8.2	5.1	2.2	7.9
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	0.1	1.3	7.5	6.2	4.8	5.7	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.9
<u>Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium</u>										
Drug Dependence	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.4
Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Drugs	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	..
<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u>										
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	1.4	0.6	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.6
Salicylates	31.3	13.8	54.1	21.8	12.5	9.9	6.3	7.8	7.1	16.2
Other	13.2	5.4	31.0	15.3	11.0	9.9	5.3	5.0	6.1	10.6
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	2.1	1.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.7	3.3
Chloral hydrate group	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Methaqualone compounds	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	5.6	2.7	9.4	8.6	12.3	11.3	8.2	6.9	8.3	8.4
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	5.5	2.5	15.3	14.9	20.4	17.8	9.1	5.0	3.0	11.5
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.8
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	12.4	3.0	15.3	14.9	21.8	24.7	14.1	7.9	8.1	14.6
Other tranquillizers	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.7	4.1	3.6	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.9
Other	2.3	0.5	3.2	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.6

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Prepublication data for 1983-84 were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 75
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR DRUG-RELATED
CASES,^{2,3} CANADA,⁴ 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Drug Psychoses	14.3	13.6	13.8
Drug Dependence	12.9	13.9	13.0
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	4.6	4.6	4.9
Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	4.3	4.2	4.2
Poisoning by Sedatives and Hypnotics	6.6	5.8	5.8
Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents	5.6	5.5	5.9

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² Excludes separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium - 47 in 1981-82, 47 in 1982-83 and 56 in 1983-84; known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 4 in 1981-82, 2 in 1982-83 and 5 in 1983-84; and drug withdrawal syndrome in the newborn - 6 in 1981-82, 24 in 1982-83 and 47 in 1983-84.

³ For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes alcohol cases consisting of 3,144 separations in 1981-82, 2,991 in 1982-83 and 2,978 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 76

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}

RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA

AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	0.5	0.5	0.5
P.E.I.	0.2	0.2	0.2
N.S.	0.4	0.4	0.4
N.B.	0.4	0.5	0.4
Que.	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ont.	0.6	0.5	0.5
Man.	0.6	0.7	0.6
Sask.	0.5	0.5	0.5
Alta.	0.6	0.6	0.6
B.C.	0.9	0.9	0.6
Canada ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Excludes separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium - 47 in 1981-82, 47 in 1982-83 and 56 in 1983-84; known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 4 in 1981-82, 2 in 1982-83 and 5 in 1983-84; and drug withdrawal syndrome in the newborn - 6 in 1981-82, 24 in 1982-83 and 47 in 1983-84.

³ Includes cases treated for drug psychoses, drug dependence, nondependent abuse of drugs, poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and anti-rheumatics, poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics, and poisoning by psychotropic agents.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Pre-publication data 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 77

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS² BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	Drug Psychoses ³						Drug Dependence ³					
	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number		Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number	
	1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	50	78	50	22	4	9	50	-	50	-	2	-
P.E.I.	-	-	100	-	1	-	71	100	29	-	7	5
N.S.	84	63	16	38	37	32	64	63	36	38	14	8
N.B.	-	67	-	33	-	9	-	40	-	60	-	5
Que.	74	71	26	29	35	28	61	74	39	26	97	123
Ont.	74	73	26	27	154	164	66	64	34	36	251	294
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	25	50	75	50	4	4	-	100	100	-	3	3
Alta.	78	74	22	26	46	50	78	75	22	25	9	4
B.C.	75	64	25	36	4	11	67	-	33	100	3	2
Canada ⁵	75	71	25	29	285	307	64	67	36	33	386	444

	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}						All Drug-Related Problems ^{3,4}					
	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number		Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number	
	1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84		1982-83 1983-84	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	86	88	14	13	14	8	75	82	25	82	20	17
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	100	38	100	8	5
N.S.	76	79	24	21	83	128	77	75	23	75	134	168
N.B.	-	79	-	21	-	14	-	68	-	68	-	28
Que.	67	63	33	37	93	110	65	69	35	69	225	261
Ont.	72	73	28	27	187	255	70	69	30	69	592	713
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	78	56	22	44	9	9	50	63	50	63	16	16
Alta.	79	71	21	29	42	28	78	73	22	73	97	82
B.C.	-	100	-	-	-	4	71	65	29	65	7	17
Canada ⁵	73	72	27	28	428	556	70	70	30	70	1,099	1,307
Canada ^{3,6}	68	67	32	33	240	277	69	68	31	68	911	1,028

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

BY SEX AND TYPE OF DRUG,² CANADA,³ 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Type of Drug	Percentage Distribution of Drugs							
	Drug Dependence ⁴				Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Amphetamine type					1.2	2.6	0.5	-
Amphetamine type and other psychostimulants	3.6	3.6	1.7	6.1	-	-	1.6	-
Antidepressants					-	-	-	-
Barbiturate type	8.1	15.9	5.1	21.8	-	-	-	-
Barbiturates and tranquilizers					2.4	3.9	-	6.5
Cannabis	12.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	3.0	2.6	4.3	2.2
Cocaine	2.4	2.2	5.4	0.7	-	-	-	-
Cocaine type					1.8	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	3.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	3.0	5.3	3.8	-
Morphine type	6.5	8.7	7.4	8.8	-	-	0.5	-
Combinations of morphine type drug with any other	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.7				
Combinations excluding morphine type drug	3.2	4.3	2.0	2.0				
Tobacco					-	-	-	-
Other, Mixed or Unspecified	57.3	55.8	70.0	53.7	88.4	85.5	89.2	91.3
Total (%) ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	248	138	297	147	164	76	185	92

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

² Figures are presented only for those drug types included under each diagnostic category.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987)

TABLE 79

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²

CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Drug Psychoses ³		Drug Dependence ³		Nondependent Abuse Drugs ^{3,4}		All Drug-Related Problems ^{3,4}	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	0.7	1.6	0.3	-	2.4	1.4	3.5	2.9
P.E.I.	0.8	-	5.7	4.0	-	-	6.5	4.0
N.S.	4.3	3.7	1.6	0.9	9.7	14.8	15.7	19.5
N.B.	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	2.0	-	3.9
Que.	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	3.5	4.0
Ont.	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	6.8	8.1
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6
Alta.	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	1.8	1.2	4.2	3.5
B.C.	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.6
Canada ⁵	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	4.5	5.3
Canada ^{5,6}	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.1	3.7	4.1

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 80

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, FROM MENTAL
AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Drug Psychoses ³		Drug Dependence ³		Nondependent Abuse Drugs ^{3,4}		All Drug-Related Problems ^{3,4}	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	1.2	2.5	0.6	-	4.1	2.3	5.8	4.8
P.E.I.	1.2	-	8.7	6.1	-	-	9.9	6.1
N.S.	6.4	5.4	2.4	1.4	14.4	21.7	23.2	28.4
N.B.	-	1.9	-	1.1	-	3.0	-	5.9
Que.	0.8	0.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	5.0	5.7
Ont.	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.7	3.1	4.1	9.7	11.4
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.4
Alta.	2.9	3.1	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	6.2	5.1
B.C.	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.8
Canada ⁵	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	6.5	7.5
Canada ^{5,6}	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.6	5.4	5.9

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 81

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
 BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	Drug Psychoses ³				Drug Dependence ³			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	16	17	17	13	18	7	14	6
20-24	42	21	37	31	24	15	27	15
25-34	29	29	34	22	37	38	42	37
35-44	6	6	5	9	16	17	10	17
45-64	6	8	5	16	5	22	6	22
65-74	1	13	1	6	..	1	1	3
75+	..	7	..	5	-	-	..	-
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	213	72	219	88	248	138	297	147
Median Age	23	26	24	26	26	31	26	30

	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}				All Drug-Related Problems ^{3,4}			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	11	10	8	10	15	10	12	9
20-24	19	16	25	18	27	17	29	20
25-34	31	34	31	25	32	35	35	29
35-44	21	22	17	19	15	17	12	16
45-64	15	14	17	23	9	16	10	21
65-74	3	1	1	5	2	4	1	4
75+	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	312	116	403	153	773	326	919	388
Total Number ^{6,7}	164	76	185	92	625	286	701	327
Median Age	30	30	30	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 81 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁶ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁷ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 82

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION,² FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
CANADA,⁴ 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	Drug Psychoses ⁵				Drug Dependence ⁵			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2
20-24	7.6	1.3	6.8	2.3	5.0	1.8	6.6	1.9
25-34	2.9	1.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.4	5.8	2.5
35-44	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.5
45-64	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.3
65-74	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
75+	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	-	-	0.3	-
All Ages	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.4	1.2

	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{5,6}				All Drug-Related Problems ^{5,6}			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.9	0.9	2.9	0.9
20-24	4.9	1.6	8.4	2.3	17.4	4.7	21.8	6.4
25-34	4.5	1.9	5.8	1.8	11.7	5.3	15.0	5.1
35-44	4.1	1.7	4.2	1.8	7.3	3.5	6.8	3.8
45-64	2.0	0.7	2.9	1.4	3.1	2.2	4.1	3.3
65-74	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
75+	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8
All Ages	2.6	0.9	3.3	1.2	6.3	2.6	7.5	3.1
All Ages ⁷	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.7	5.1	2.3	5.7	2.7

TABLE 82 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
 POPULATION,² FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
 CANADA,⁴ 1982-83 AND 1983-84

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

³ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁶ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁷ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 83

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BY LENGTH OF STAY,
CANADA,² 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Length of Stay	Drug Psychoses ³				Drug Dependence ³			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 3 days	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.3	4.4	4.3	10.1	3.4
3- 5 days	10.8	11.1	11.4	8.0	11.7	12.3	14.8	8.8
6- 8 days	10.8	6.9	9.1	8.0	8.1	5.1	8.4	6.8
9-12 days	8.5	4.2	8.2	12.5	7.7	7.2	9.4	12.2
13-16 days	8.0	11.1	8.7	5.7	4.8	5.8	6.4	3.4
17-30 days	16.0	30.6	19.6	22.7	31.0	31.9	31.0	33.3
31-90 days	26.3	23.6	28.3	31.8	26.6	30.4	15.8	27.2
91-365 days	15.0	11.1	10.0	9.1	5.2	2.9	3.7	4.8
1 year and over	0.9	-	2.3	-	0.4	-	0.3	-
Total (%) ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (days)	52	41	51	39	32	29	25	29
Median (days)	21	23	24	24	25	25	18	25

Length of Stay	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{5,6}				All Diagnoses ⁶			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 3 days	15.7	17.2	18.4	13.7	5.9	4.3	4.6	3.6
3- 5 days	20.5	15.5	19.4	15.7	8.2	6.9	8.0	6.6
6- 8 days	17.6	20.7	14.6	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.8	6.7
9-12 days	8.7	6.0	6.9	11.8	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.3
13-16 days	5.8	3.4	8.4	7.8	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.1
17-30 days	15.1	14.7	14.4	17.6	20.4	18.9	20.6	17.9
31-90 days	12.5	22.4	15.4	15.0	26.3	31.3	27.0	30.9
91-365 days	3.5	-	2.0	4.6	13.0	14.4	13.1	15.2
1 year and over	0.6	-	0.5	-	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5
Total (%) ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (days)	23	17	21	24	178	215	202	266
Median (days)	8	8	8	10	27	32	28	33

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

² Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not always add to 100%.

⁵ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁶ Includes all cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals for all diagnostic conditions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987)

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS FROM MENTAL AND
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² RELATIVE TO TOTAL
FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES

1982-83 AND 1983-84

Hospital Separations		
Province	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	1.9	2.2
P.E.I.	3.0	3.6
N.S.	4.7	6.1
N.B.	-	4.9
Que.	3.0	3.4
Ont.	3.2	3.8
Man.	-	-
Sask.	3.1	2.9
Alta.	4.6	4.0
B.C.	0.5	1.3
Canada ⁴	3.2	3.8
Canada ^{4,5}	2.7	3.0
Patient-Days		
Canada ⁴	0.5	0.6

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

² Includes separations due to drug psychoses, drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs (both alcohol and drug cases).

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of alcohol totalling 188 cases in 1982-83 and 279 cases in 1983-84. These alcohol cases accounted for approximately 44% and 56% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987)

TABLE 85

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR DRUG-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING A ONE-MONTH PERIOD BY AGE AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1986

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence ¹		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	1	1	2
35 - 39	2	1	3
40 - 44	1	-	1
45 - 49	-	1	1
50 - 54	1	-	1
55 - 59	4	1	5
60 - 64	2	1	3
Total	11	5	16

Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence ¹		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	0.4	1.0	0.6
35 - 39	0.5	0.7	0.6
40 - 44	0.2	-	0.1
45 - 49	-	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	0.1	-	0.1
55 - 59	0.2	0.1	0.1
60 - 64	..	..	..
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1

¹ Medical conditions included under this diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8 (see Technical Notes).

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Invalidity Code, Age and Sex, February 1986 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Computer Printout, 1986).

DRUG POISONING STATISTICS

TABLE 86
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Cases ²						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	3,529	3,550	3,555	3,501	3,178	3,229
Sedatives and hypnotics	1,744	1,620	1,729	1,578	1,389	1,714
ASA	4,647	4,719	6,457	5,729	5,509	4,862
Acetaminophen	1,579	1,582	2,112	2,441	2,799	3,447
Street drugs	514	661	688	645	509	589
Glues and adhesives	773	647	816	814	791	788
Total Cases	12,786	12,779	15,357	14,708	14,256	14,629
% of Drug Poisoning Cases to Total Poisonings	17.2	16.5	17.6	15.5	15.9	15.6

Drug Poisoning ¹ Case ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.1	12.6	12.7
Sedatives and hypnotics	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.3	5.5	6.8
ASA	19.3	19.4	26.2	23.0	21.9	19.2
Acetaminophen	6.6	6.5	8.6	9.8	11.1	13.6
Street drugs	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3
Glues and adhesives	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
Total Cases	53.2	52.5	62.3	59.1	56.7	57.7

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 87.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1984 and undated, respectively).

TABLE 87
DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequencies ²						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	8,037	8,011	8,311	8,390	7,960	8,302
Sedatives and hypnotics	4,015	3,867	4,114	3,900	3,621	4,515
ASA	7,098	7,446	8,938	8,057	8,048	7,308
Acetaminophen	2,200	2,330	3,153	3,648	4,104	5,177
Street drugs	1,020	1,216	1,221	1,184	1,093	1,208
Glues and adhesives	813	673	830	834	792	814
Total	23,183	23,543	26,567	26,013	25,618	27,324
% of Drug Poisoning Frequencies to Total Poisonings	27.2	25.2	25.6	24.0	25.7	26.3

Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequency ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	33.4	32.9	33.7	33.7	31.7	32.7
Sedatives and hypnotics	16.7	15.9	16.7	15.7	14.4	17.8
ASA	29.5	30.6	36.3	32.4	32.0	28.8
Acetaminophen	9.2	9.6	12.8	14.7	16.3	20.4
Street drugs	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.8
Glues and adhesives	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Total	96.4	96.7	107.8	104.5	102.0	107.8

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 86.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1984 and undated, respectively). Data for 1984 were made available through the courtesy of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 88
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Cases²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	52	26	153	66	20	26	343
P.E.I.	40	12	29	4	2	-	87
N.S.	130	42	229	88	12	13	514
N.B.	85	30	94	25	10	7	251
Que.	1,269	693	1,681	562	125	170	4,500
Ont.	906	330	1,785	1,008	237	428	4,694
Man.	182	68	369	180	64	54	917
Sask.	114	54	158	38	13	12	389
Alta.	283	101	415	129	25	10	963
B.C.	433	214	778	331	136	92	1,984
Yukon	4	6	14	5	1	2	32
N.W.T.	3	2	24	5	-	-	34
Canada ⁴	3,501	1,578	5,729	2,441	645	814	14,708

Drug Poisoning¹ Case² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	9.0	4.5	26.5	11.4	3.5	4.5	59.4
P.E.I.	32.3	9.7	23.4	3.2	1.6	-	70.2
N.S.	15.1	4.9	26.6	10.2	1.4	1.5	59.8
N.B.	12.0	4.2	13.3	3.5	1.4	1.0	35.5
Que.	19.5	10.6	25.8	8.6	1.9	2.6	69.0
Ont.	10.3	3.7	20.2	11.4	2.7	4.9	53.2
Man.	17.4	6.5	35.2	17.2	6.1	5.2	87.6
Sask.	11.5	5.4	15.9	3.8	1.3	1.2	39.2
Alta.	12.0	4.3	17.7	5.5	1.1	0.4	41.0
B.C.	15.3	7.6	27.6	11.7	4.8	3.3	70.3
Yukon	17.9	26.9	62.8	22.4	4.5	9.0	143.5
N.W.T.	6.2	4.1	49.6	10.3	-	-	70.2
Canada	14.1	6.3	23.0	9.8	2.6	3.3	59.1

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 89.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 89
 DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Frequencies²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	136	61	186	88	27	26	524
P.E.I.	59	21	42	10	2	-	134
N.S.	286	100	320	123	21	13	863
N.B.	270	111	152	53	33	7	626
Que.	3,146	1,711	2,375	804	288	179	8,503
Ont.	1,970	722	2,230	1,370	368	437	7,097
Man.	359	161	597	279	101	54	1,551
Sask.	251	128	212	71	21	12	695
Alta.	739	310	686	287	66	10	2,098
B.C.	1,152	560	1,194	542	252	94	3,794
Yukon	13	11	21	10	3	2	60
N.W.T.	9	4	42	11	2	-	68
Canada ⁴	8,390	3,900	8,057	3,648	1,184	834	26,013

Drug Poisoning¹ Frequency² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	23.5	10.6	32.2	15.2	4.7	4.5	90.7
P.E.I.	47.6	16.9	33.9	8.1	1.6	-	108.1
N.S.	33.3	11.6	37.2	14.3	2.4	1.5	100.4
N.B.	38.2	15.7	21.5	7.5	4.7	1.0	88.6
Que.	48.2	26.2	36.4	12.3	4.4	2.7	130.4
Ont.	22.3	8.2	25.3	15.5	4.2	5.0	80.5
Man.	34.3	15.4	57.0	26.6	9.6	5.2	148.1
Sask.	25.3	12.9	21.4	7.2	2.1	1.2	70.0
Alta.	31.4	13.2	29.2	12.2	2.8	0.4	89.3
B.C.	40.8	19.8	42.3	19.2	8.9	3.3	134.4
Yukon	58.3	49.3	94.2	44.8	13.5	9.0	269.1
N.W.T.	18.6	8.3	86.8	22.7	4.1	-	140.5
Canada	33.7	15.7	32.4	14.7	4.8	3.4	104.5

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 88.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 90
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Cases²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	48	13	127	37	6	15	246
P.E.I.	28	7	28	11	4	-	78
N.S.	107	26	205	112	10	8	468
N.B.	92	36	77	40	6	2	253
Que.	1,136	595	1,759	598	169	156	4,413
Ont.	910	333	1,758	1,220	207	414	4,842
Man.	175	71	352	214	43	56	911
Sask.	89	45	160	88	15	16	413
Alta.	194	116	327	154	25	14	830
B.C.	392	146	675	317	103	109	1,742
Yukon	3	1	14	6	-	-	24
N.W.T.	4	-	27	2	2	1	36
Canada ⁴	3,178	1,389	5,509	2,799	509	791	14,256

Drug Poisoning¹ Case² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	8.3	2.2	21.9	6.4	1.0	2.6	42.4
P.E.I.	22.3	5.6	22.3	8.8	3.2	-	62.2
N.S.	12.3	3.0	23.6	12.9	1.1	0.9	53.8
N.B.	12.9	5.0	10.8	5.6	0.8	0.3	35.5
Que.	17.3	9.1	26.8	9.1	2.6	2.4	67.4
Ont.	10.2	3.7	19.7	13.6	2.3	4.6	54.2
Man.	16.6	6.7	33.3	20.2	4.1	5.3	86.2
Sask.	8.8	4.5	15.9	8.7	1.5	1.6	41.0
Alta.	8.2	4.9	13.9	6.6	1.1	0.6	35.3
B.C.	13.6	5.1	23.5	11.0	3.6	3.8	60.7
Yukon	13.8	4.6	64.2	27.5	-	-	110.1
N.W.T.	8.1	-	54.6	4.0	4.0	2.0	72.9
Canada	12.6	5.5	21.9	11.1	2.3	3.1	56.7

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 91.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 91
 DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Frequencies²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	102	31	148	49	7	16	353
P.E.I.	57	11	44	16	10	-	138
N.S.	225	59	284	159	26	8	761
N.B.	194	59	114	56	14	2	439
Que.	2,982	1,609	2,670	934	312	154	8,661
Ont.	2,029	845	2,299	1,589	340	417	7,519
Man.	389	141	548	333	78	57	1,546
Sask.	212	112	242	133	24	17	740
Alta.	677	328	573	306	53	13	1,950
B.C.	1,077	421	1,057	511	227	107	3,400
Yukon	8	4	21	11	-	-	44
N.W.T.	8	1	48	7	2	1	67
Canada ⁴	7,960	3,621	8,048	4,104	1,093	792	25,618

Drug Poisoning¹ Frequency² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	17.6	5.3	25.5	8.4	1.2	2.8	60.9
P.E.I.	45.5	8.8	35.1	12.8	8.0	-	110.1
N.S.	25.7	6.8	32.6	18.3	3.0	0.9	87.5
N.B.	27.2	8.3	16.0	7.8	2.0	0.3	61.5
Que.	45.5	24.6	40.8	14.3	4.8	2.4	132.2
Ont.	22.7	9.4	25.7	17.8	3.8	4.7	84.1
Man.	36.8	13.3	51.9	31.5	7.4	5.4	146.3
Sask.	21.1	11.1	24.0	13.2	2.4	1.7	73.5
Alta.	28.8	14.0	24.4	13.0	2.2	0.6	83.0
B.C.	37.5	14.7	36.8	17.8	7.9	3.7	118.4
Yukon	36.7	18.3	96.3	50.4	-	-	201.8
N.W.T.	16.2	2.0	97.2	14.2	4.0	2.0	135.6
Canada	31.7	14.4	32.0	16.3	4.3	3.2	102.0

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 90.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Data for 1984 were made available through the courtesy of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 92
DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Cases²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	38	17	74	49	7	25	210
P.E.I.	14	10	24	16	1	5	70
N.S.	114	39	176	137	22	17	505
N.B.	68	18	70	36	-	3	195
Que.	1,218	769	1,723	887	178	181	4,956
Ont.	736	328	1,242	1,193	204	347	4,050
Man.	207	101	310	260	31	49	958
Sask.	87	43	123	76	3	18	350
Alta.	244	145	302	238	29	9	967
B.C.	496	242	789	542	113	132	2,314
Yukon	4	2	5	4	1	1	17
N.W.T.	3	-	24	9	-	1	37
Canada ⁴	3,229	1,714	4,862	3,447	589	788	14,629

Drug Poisoning¹ Case² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	6.5	2.9	12.7	8.4	1.2	4.3	36.2
P.E.I.	11.0	7.9	18.9	12.6	0.8	3.9	55.1
N.S.	12.9	4.4	20.0	15.6	2.5	1.9	57.3
N.B.	9.4	2.5	9.7	5.0	-	0.4	27.1
Que.	18.5	11.7	26.2	13.5	2.7	2.8	75.3
Ont.	8.1	3.6	13.7	13.2	2.2	3.8	44.7
Man.	19.4	9.4	29.0	24.3	2.9	4.6	89.6
Sask.	8.5	4.2	12.1	7.4	0.3	1.8	34.3
Alta.	10.4	6.2	12.9	10.1	1.2	0.4	41.2
B.C.	17.1	8.4	27.3	18.7	3.9	4.6	80.0
Yukon	17.5	8.8	21.9	17.5	4.4	4.4	74.6
N.W.T.	5.9	-	47.2	17.7	-	2.0	72.7
Canada	12.7	6.8	19.2	13.6	2.3	3.1	57.7

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 93.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 93
DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Frequencies²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	71	38	98	65	8	26	306
P.E.I.	36	23	43	20	2	5	129
N.S.	210	82	232	184	31	17	756
N.B.	198	74	100	57	9	3	441
Que.	3,443	2,231	2,630	1,384	443	189	10,320
Ont.	1,833	816	1,719	1,616	338	361	6,683
Man.	398	190	490	402	68	49	1,597
Sask.	188	111	189	132	6	20	646
Alta.	704	379	528	446	51	10	2,118
B.C.	1,202	563	1,230	849	251	132	4,227
Yukon	10	7	8	4	1	1	31
N.W.T.	9	1	41	18	-	1	70
Canada ⁴	8,302	4,515	7,308	5,177	1,208	814	27,324

Drug Poisoning¹ Frequency² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	12.2	6.5	16.9	11.2	1.4	4.5	52.7
P.E.I.	28.3	18.1	33.8	15.7	1.6	3.9	101.5
N.S.	23.8	9.3	26.3	20.9	3.5	1.9	85.8
N.B.	27.5	10.3	13.9	7.9	1.2	0.4	61.3
Que.	52.3	33.9	40.0	21.0	6.7	2.9	156.8
Ont.	20.2	9.0	19.0	17.8	3.7	4.0	73.7
Man.	37.2	17.8	45.8	37.6	6.4	4.6	149.3
Sask.	18.4	10.9	18.5	12.9	0.6	2.0	63.4
Alta.	30.0	16.1	22.5	19.0	2.2	0.4	90.2
B.C.	41.6	19.5	42.5	29.4	8.7	4.6	146.1
Yukon	43.9	30.7	35.1	17.5	4.4	4.4	136.0
N.W.T.	17.7	2.0	80.6	35.4	-	2.0	137.5
Canada	32.7	17.8	28.8	20.4	4.8	3.2	107.8

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 92.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 94

DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1983

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	21	13	55	58	13	44	37
5 - 14	5	5	9	5	10	10	7
15 and over	71	78	33	35	73	41	53
Unstated	3	4	3	2	4	5	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,645	1,261	3,319	1,184	475	244	9,128
Phone Calls	856	317	2,410	1,257	170	570	5,580
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	24	15	64	69	14	50	47
5 - 14	6	6	9	6	9	11	8
15 and over	67	75	25	23	71	34	42
Unstated	3	4	2	2	5	5	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	3,501	1,578	5,729	2,441	645	814	14,708
<u>Fatal Outcomes</u> ⁵							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	15	6	-	-	80	-	15
Suicide	82	94	-	100	20	-	83
Unstated	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	65	34	-	5	5	-	109

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 95.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 95
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1983

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	10	6	39	36	7	42	21
5 - 14	3	4	9	6	8	11	6
15 and over	83	87	50	55	82	43	71
Unstated	4	4	2	3	4	4	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,967	3,356	5,254	2,147	929	256	18,909
Phone Calls	1,423	544	2,803	1,501	255	578	7,104
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	12	7	49	51	8	50	30
5 - 14	4	4	9	6	7	12	6
15 and over	80	84	40	40	80	34	61
Unstated	4	4	2	3	4	5	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	8,390	3,900	8,057	3,648	1,184	834	26,013
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁵</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	19	16	-	4	73	-	18
Suicide	81	84	100	96	27	-	81
Unstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	272	127	5	23	11	-	438

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 94.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 96

DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1984

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	23	18	49	54	17	45	37
5 - 14	5	6	10	7	9	11	8
15 and over	68	73	39	34	69	30	52
Unstated	4	4	2	4	5	13	4
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,345	1,096	3,091	1,269	455	304	8,560
Phone Calls	775	269	2,416	1,522	135	487	5,604
<u>Total Cases: ⁴</u>							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	27	20	61	70	19	56	50
5 - 14	6	6	9	6	10	11	8
15 and over	62	69	27	21	64	24	39
Unstated	4	4	2	3	6	8	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	3,178	1,389	5,509	2,799	590	791	14,256
<u>Fatal Outcomes ⁶</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	10	7	-	22	-	-	10
Suicide	88	89	100	78	-	-	87
Unstated	1	4	-	-	100	-	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	67	27	5	9	1	-	109

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 97.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases may not always add up to the number reported for total cases.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 97
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1984

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	11	9	33	34	10	46	21
5 - 14	3	4	10	7	7	10	6
15 and over	81	83	54	54	79	31	69
Unstated	4	4	3	4	4	12	4
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,324	2,961	5,232	2,310	872	305	18,004
Phone Calls	1,247	462	2,808	1,753	212	487	6,969
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	14	10	46	53	11	56	31
5 - 14	4	4	9	6	9	11	6
15 and over	78	81	42	38	75	25	59
Unstated	5	5	2	3	5	8	4
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	7,960	3,621	8,048	4,104	1,093	792	25,618
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁶</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	11	10	-	18	64	-	12
Suicide	88	90	100	82	18	-	87
Unstated	1	..	-	-	18	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Total Number	416	208	13	44	11	-	692

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 96.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning frequencies and phone call poisoning frequencies may not always add up to the number reported for total poisoning frequencies.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Data for 1984 were made available through the courtesy of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 98

DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1985

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	19	14	46	56	15	35	34
5 - 14	5	6	9	7	10	11	7
15 and over	70	75	42	33	68	24	53
Unstated	5	5	3	4	7	29	5
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,325	1,320	2,760	1,576	442	317	8,740
Phone Calls:	839	371	2,027	1,834	133	462	5,666
<u>Total Cases:</u> ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	24	17	58	70	17	52	47
5 - 14	7	7	9	7	9	10	8
15 and over	63	70	30	20	66	21	41
Unstated	6	6	3	3	8	17	5
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	3,229	1,714	4,862	3,447	589	788	14,629
<u>Fatal Outcomes</u> ⁶							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	7	-	50	-	44	-	10
Suicide	91	100	50	100	33	-	87
Unstated	2	-	-	-	22	-	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	58	18	2	3	9	-	90

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 99.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases may not always add up to the number reported for total cases.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 99
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1985

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	8	5	29	32	7	35	17
5 - 14	3	3	7	6	6	11	4
15 and over	85	88	61	58	82	26	75
Unstated	4	4	3	4	5	28	4
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,777	3,841	4,785	2,981	973	329	19,686
Phone Calls:	1,382	609	2,398	2,124	209	476	7,198
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	11	7	41	50	9	52	27
5 - 14	3	3	7	6	6	10	5
15 and over	81	84	49	40	79	22	63
Unstated	5	5	3	4	6	16	5
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	8,302	4,515	7,308	5,177	1,208	814	27,324
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁶</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	6	5	17	9	26	-	7
Suicide	93	93	67	89	52	-	91
Unstated	1	1	17	2	22	-	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Total Number	332	166	6	46	23	-	573

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 98.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning frequencies and phone call poisoning frequencies may not always add up to the number reported for total poisoning frequencies.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 100
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 ONTARIO, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Cases ²						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	879	915	883	906	910	736
Sedatives and hypnotics	414	397	340	330	333	328
ASA	1,345	1,393	1,898	1,785	1,758	1,242
Acetaminophen	619	649	856	1,008	1,220	1,193
Street drugs	153	231	230	237	207	204
Glues and adhesives	375	315	392	428	414	347
Total Cases	3,785	3,900	4,599	4,694	4,842	4,050
% of Drug Poisoning Cases to Total Poisonings	12.6	11.8	12.5	11.5	12.0	12.0

Drug Poisoning ¹ Case ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	10.3	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.2	8.1
Sedatives and hypnotics	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
ASA	15.7	16.2	21.8	20.2	19.7	13.7
Acetaminophen	7.2	7.5	9.8	11.4	13.6	13.2
Street drugs	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2
Glues and adhesives	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.8
Total Cases	44.2	45.2	52.8	53.2	54.2	44.7

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 101.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1984 and undated, respectively).

TABLE 101
 DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 ONTARIO, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequencies ²						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	2,063	1,886	1,840	1,970	2,029	1,833
Sedatives and hypnotics	930	848	752	722	845	816
ASA	1,930	1,989	2,384	2,230	2,299	1,719
Acetaminophen	839	913	1,134	1,370	1,589	1,616
Street drugs	303	412	368	368	340	338
Glues and adhesives	390	329	396	437	417	361
Total	6,455	6,377	6,874	7,097	7,519	6,683
% of Drug Poisoning Frequencies to Total Poisonings	19.5	17.2	16.9	16.1	17.5	18.5

Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequency ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
Type of Substance	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Psychotherapeutic agents	24.1	21.9	21.1	22.3	22.7	20.2
Sedatives and hypnotics	10.8	9.8	8.6	8.2	9.4	9.0
ASA	22.5	23.1	27.4	25.3	25.7	19.0
Acetaminophen	9.8	10.6	13.0	15.5	17.8	17.8
Street drugs	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7
Glues and adhesives	4.6	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.0
Total	75.3	74.0	78.9	80.5	84.1	73.7

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 100.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1984 and undated, respectively). Data for 1984 were made available through the courtesy of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 102

DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1983

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	17	14	58	59	17	42	39
5 - 14	6	8	10	5	8	8	8
15 and over	75	77	30	35	75	50	52
Unstated	3	1	1	1	-	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	552	230	737	381	157	115	2,172
Phone Calls	354	100	1,048	627	80	313	2,522
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	22	18	68	71	19	46	52
5 - 14	8	9	10	6	8	11	9
15 and over	68	72	21	21	72	41	38
Unstated	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	906	330	1,785	1,008	237	428	4,694
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁵</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	16	6	-	-	100	-	16
Suicide	82	94	-	100	-	-	83
Unstated	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	61	32	-	5	4	-	102

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 103.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from the statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 103
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1983

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	8	7	46	41	10	41	24
5 - 14	4	6	10	5	8	8	6
15 and over	35	86	43	53	81	51	68
Unstated	3	2	2	1	2	-	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,410	573	1,020	619	257	117	3,996
Phone Calls	560	149	1,210	751	111	320	3,101
<u>Total Cases:</u> ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	12	10	58	57	12	46	37
5 - 14	5	6	10	6	7	11	7
15 and over	81	82	31	35	79	41	54
Unstated	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,970	722	2,230	1,370	368	437	7,097
<u>Fatal Outcomes</u> ⁵							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	20	17	-	5	80	-	20
Suicide	80	83	100	95	20	-	80
Unstated	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	254	116	3	20	10	-	403

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 102.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984).

TABLE 104
 DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1984

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	24	19	47	50	22	46	37
5 - 14	5	8	12	10	10	12	9
15 and over	66	68	37	35	64	26	48
Unstated	5	5	4	5	5	17	6
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	567	222	685	370	165	202	2,211
Phone Calls	287	87	1,072	842	42	212	2,542
<u>Total Cases:</u> ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	29	22	69	75	26	59	57
5 - 14	7	7	9	6	10	11	8
15 and over	59	66	20	17	59	20	31
Unstated	5	5	2	2	5	10	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	910	333	1,758	1,220	207	414	4,842
<u>Fatal Outcomes</u> ⁶							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	12	8	-	22	-	-	11
Suicide	88	88	100	78	-	-	88
Unstated	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	60	26	2	9	-	-	97

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 105.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases may not always add up to the number reported for total cases.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 105
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1984

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	14	12	33	34	15	46	24
5 - 14	3	4	12	10	9	11	7
15 and over	77	78	51	50	72	27	63
Unstated	5	5	4	6	4	16	5
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,303	531	1,087	611	274	205	4,011
Phone Calls	405	134	1,209	942	57	212	2,959
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	17	12	57	62	18	59	41
5 - 14	4	3	10	7	10	11	7
15 and over	75	80	30	28	68	20	49
Unstated	4	5	3	3	4	9	4
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	2,029	845	2,299	1,589	340	417	7,519
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁶</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	14	10	-	20	78	-	14
Suicide	86	89	100	79	22	-	86
Unstated	..	..	-	-	-	-	..
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Total Number	328	183	8	39	9	-	567

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 104.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning frequencies and phone call poisoning frequencies may not always add up to the number reported for total poisoning frequencies.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Data for 1984 were made available through the courtesy of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 106
 DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1985

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	15	15	43	45	17	26	29
5 - 14	6	6	11	7	6	10	8
15 and over	69	67	40	42	66	20	52
Unstated	10	11	5	6	11	44	11
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	542	260	543	414	172	188	2,119
Phone Calls:	194	68	699	779	32	159	1,931
<u>Total Cases:</u> ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	24	21	65	72	23	50	53
5 - 14	7	6	10	6	5	8	8
15 and over	59	60	22	18	62	13	32
Unstated	10	12	3	4	10	29	8
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	736	328	1,242	1,193	204	347	4,050
<u>Fatal Outcomes</u> ⁶							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	6	-	100	-	44	-	10
Suicide	94	100	-	100	33	-	88
Unstated	-	-	-	-	22	-	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	53	16	1	3	9	-	82

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 107.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases may not always add up to the number reported for total cases.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 107
 DRUG POISONING¹ FREQUENCIES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
 TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1985

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	7	6	27	26	10	26	15
5 - 14	3	3	9	6	4	10	5
15 and over	80	83	58	60	77	22	70
Unstated	10	7	6	8	8	43	10
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,549	721	936	772	302	195	4,475
Phone Calls	284	95	783	844	36	166	2,208
Total Cases: ⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	12	9	49	57	15	50	34
5 - 14	3	4	9	6	4	8	6
15 and over	76	78	38	32	74	14	52
Unstated	9	9	4	6	8	28	8
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	1,833	816	1,719	1,616	338	361	6,683
<u>Fatal Outcomes⁶</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	7	6	33	11	30	-	8
Suicide	93	93	67	89	55	-	91
Unstated	-	1	-	-	15	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Total Number	281	147	3	35	20	-	486

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 106.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Due to unspecified cases, treated and hospitalized poisoning frequencies and phone call poisoning frequencies may not always add up to the number reported for total poisoning frequencies.

⁶ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres". Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1985 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 108

STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO SUSPECTED IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL,
DRUGS OR MEDICATION, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

229

	Number						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	201	184	183	86	154	200	171
Dollar Losses	\$1,045,175	\$1,205,583	\$1,961,928	\$773,650	\$1,653,290	\$2,653,645	\$1,482,835
Injuries:							
Firefighters	1	1	2	1	2	4	1
Male	14	21	25	12	24	26	27
Female	8	4	7	7	7	6	6
Children	-	2	-	7	-	1	1
Unclassified	-	-	2	11	1	1	2
Total	23	28	36	38	34	38	37
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	12	16	12	9	18	13	13
Female	2	6	7	5	3	4	7
Children	-	4	4	3	-	-	2
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	26	23	17	21	17	22

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to Human Failings¹

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	6.6	6.1	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.8
Dollar Losses	6.7	6.8	6.7	2.1	2.3	5.8	3.4
Injuries:							
Firefighters	9.1	14.3	7.1	2.0	1.6	5.7	1.5
Male	12.7	20.2	15.1	8.7	12.2	14.0	11.7
Female	14.6	7.0	8.5	14.3	9.6	7.9	6.2
Children	-	11.1	-	29.2	-	2.8	4.8
Unclassified	-	-	14.3	91.7	5.9	12.5	33.3
Total	11.7	13.8	11.8	13.9	7.9	10.1	9.0
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	37.5	29.1	24.0	21.4	16.5	30.2	34.2
Female	18.2	20.7	26.9	25.0	7.5	22.2	33.3
Children	-	33.3	23.5	20.0	-	-	33.3
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28.6	27.1	24.7	22.1	12.2	25.0	25.8

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dollar Losses	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Injuries:							
Firefighters	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Male	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Female	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Children	-	1.4	-	2.8	-	0.4	0.5
Unclassified	-	-	5.9	27.5	2.3	4.2	7.4
Total	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	6.0	4.2	4.4
Female	1.3	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.9	3.1	4.8
Children	-	4.2	3.0	2.6	-	-	1.8
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.0

¹ Human failings causing fires include: suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication; asleep; undetermined; and miscellaneous.

Sources: Fire Commissioner of Canada, *Fire Losses in Canada, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986* (Ottawa: Public Works Canada, Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Catalogue Nos. W51-1980, W51-1981, W51-1982, W51-1983, W51-1984, W51-1985 and W51-1986, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 109

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number		
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985
Mental Disorders													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Drug Dependence	3	3	2	2	3	-	-	2	6	3	3	4	4
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	3	9	1	7	4	2	3	1	7	11	4	8	8
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	26	37	37	29	16	11	7	10	42	48	44	39	39
Salicylates	13	28	40	15	39	31	40	22	52	59	80	37	37
Other	39	30	23	14	52	30	20	18	91	60	43	32	32
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	59	38	40	22	52	48	35	17	111	86	75	39	39
Chloral hydrate group	2	3	1	2	4	5	2	3	6	8	3	5	5
Methaqualone compounds	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	1
Other	26	13	12	5	14	11	10	11	40	24	22	16	16
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	46	30	51	31	56	58	53	40	102	88	104	71	71
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	4	5	4	6	3	3	11	-	7	8	15	6	6
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	18	10	14	12	18	13	10	4	36	23	24	16	16
Other tranquilizers	2	2	1	-	5	3	3	2	7	5	4	2	2
Other	3	12	6	3	5	6	1	5	8	18	7	8	8
Total	247	220	234	149	271	222	196	136	518	442	430	285	285

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 110 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 109 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 110 external cause is employed.³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals																
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:																
Opiates and related narcotics	18	23	22	17	6	8	5	4	24	31	27	21				
Salicylates	3	11	11	3	8	13	13	8	11	24	24	11				
Other	17	10	6	5	8	12	6	5	25	22	12	10				
Sedatives and Hypnotics:																
Barbiturates	18	6	11	3	12	12	8	4	30	18	19	7				
Chloral hydrate group	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-				
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
Other	11	3	2	2	4	4	3	1	15	7	5	3				
Psychotropic Agents:																
Antidepressants	10	4	7	3	12	6	10	8	22	10	17	11				
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	2	-	2	2	-	-	6	-	2	-	8	2				
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	9	8	7	4	9	4	1	2	18	12	8	6				
Other tranquillizers and psychotropic agents	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	3				
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury																
Poisoning by:																
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:	23	33	42	23	63	25	30	23	86	58	72	46				
Sedatives and Hypnotics:																
Barbiturates	35	28	31	14	35	32	25	11	70	60	56	25				
Other	21	10	9	4	10	9	8	14	31	19	17	18				
Psychotropic Agents:																
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	44	38	53	31	50	65	51	28	94	103	104	59				
Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted																
Poisoning by:																
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	15	14	13	7	19	14	9	7	34	28	22	14				
Sedatives and Hypnotics:																
Barbiturates	7	4	-	4	5	4	2	2	12	8	2	6				
Other	2	3	2	1	6	1	-	1	8	4	2	2				
Psychotropic Agents:																
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	5	5	5	12	12	7	8	7	17	12	13	19				
Total	242	204	226	136	260	218	187	127	502	422	413	263				

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 109 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 109 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 109 nature of injury is employed.

Notes: The data are based upon the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 111
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² ONTARIO, 1982 TO 1985

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Mental Disorders</u>														
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	1	5	1	2		-	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	3
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	6	7	13	8		1	6	1	7	7	7	13	14	15
Salicylates	4	12	17	8		16	11	14	12	20	20	23	31	20
Other	12	13	9	7		21	7	10	7	33	20	19	14	14
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	23	16	20	7		26	24	19	12	49	40	39	39	19
Chloral hydrate group	-	1	1	1		-	2	1	1	-	3	2	2	2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other	3	3	3	3		4	8	6	3	7	11	9	9	6
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	14	10	15	10		12	20	21	20	26	30	36	36	30
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	1	1	-	3		-	1	2	-	1	2	2	2	3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	8	1	5	5		7	2	2	1	15	3	7	7	6
Other tranquilizers	1	2	-	-		-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Other	1	5	4	-		4	4	-	4	5	9	4	4	4
Total	76	76	89	54		91	86	79	71	167	162	168	125	125

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 112 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 111 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 112 external cause is employed.

³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² ONTARIO, 1982 TO 1985

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number		
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	2	4	8	5	1	4	-	1	3	8	8	6	6
Salicylates	2	4	4	1	5	6	6	4	7	10	10	5	5
Other	6	5	-	3	1	2	2	5	7	7	2	8	8
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	5	2	4	2	6	5	4	3	11	7	8	5	5
Chloral hydrate group	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	1	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	2	2	1	-	3	1	4	3	5	3	5	3	3
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	3	1	2	2	5	1	-	1	8	2	2	3	3
Other tranquillizers and psychotropic agents	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	10	16	21	11	27	11	15	11	37	27	36	22	22
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	16	14	16	5	17	19	14	7	33	33	30	12	12
Other	3	3	5	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	9	8	8
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	19	15	18	13	13	23	20	17	32	38	38	30	30
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	4	6	4	4	7	7
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	5	-	1	2	2
Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4
Total	73	71	85	52	91	84	76	67	164	155	161	119	119

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table III as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table III deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table III nature of injury is employed.

NOTE: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 113

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Male													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
Mental Disorders													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	9
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	2	4	16	1	-	37
Salicylates	-	-	3	-	4	12	1	2	2	4	-	-	28
Other	-	-	3	-	1	13	-	1	5	7	-	-	30
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	8	16	2	1	4	6	-	-	38
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	13
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	6	10	1	-	7	5	-	-	30
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	10
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	12
Total	-	-	9	1	38	76	9	9	27	50	1	-	220
Female													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
Mental Disorders													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	11
Salicylates	-	-	2	1	3	11	3	1	2	8	-	-	31
Other	-	-	1	1	4	7	1	1	4	11	-	-	30
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	1	-	-	-	2	24	4	1	1	15	-	-	48
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	11
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	10	20	3	6	7	11	-	-	58
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	2	4	-	-	13
Other tranquilizers	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Total	1	1	3	3	27	86	13	12	18	57	1	-	222

TABLE 113 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	-	1	1	-	11
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	7	13	1	2	4	20	1	-	48
Salicylates	-	-	5	1	7	23	4	3	4	12	-	-	59
Other	-	-	4	1	5	20	1	2	9	18	-	-	60
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	1	-	1	-	10	40	6	2	5	21	-	-	86
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	8
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	6	11	1	-	3	3	-	-	24
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	2	16	30	4	6	14	16	-	-	88
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	2	2	9	-	-	23
Other tranquilizers	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Other	-	-	1	-	3	9	-	2	1	2	-	-	18
Total	1	1	12	4	65	162	22	21	45	107	2	-	442

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 114 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 113 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 114 external cause is employed.

³ Excluding alcohol.

The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1985).

TABLE 114
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Cause of Death	Male											Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.				
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	13	1	-	23	
Salicylates	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	2	-	2	-	-	11	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	10	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	8	
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	3	-	6	16	-	-	3	5	-	-	33	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	4	14	2	-	2	5	-	-	28	
Other	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	10	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	1	11	15	1	-	6	3	-	-	38	
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	6	2	-	-	14	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	
Total	-	-	8	1	36	71	7	7	27	46	1	-	204	

TABLE 114 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	5	-	-	13
Other	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	7	-	-	12
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	12
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	6
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	1	3	11	2	-	1	6	-	-	25
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	1	-	-	-	2	19	2	-	-	8	-	-	32
Other	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	14	23	4	6	6	12	-	-	65
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	14
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
Total	1	1	2	3	27	84	13	11	18	58	-	-	218

TABLE 114 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Cause of Death	Total Number											Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.				
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	1	1	16	1	-	31	
Salicylates	-	-	2	-	-	10	2	3	-	7	-	-	24	
Other	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	2	11	-	-	22	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	1	-	7	-	-	18	
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	7	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	4	-	-	10	
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	12	
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	4	1	9	27	2	-	4	11	-	-	58	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	1	-	1	-	6	33	4	-	2	13	-	-	60	
Other	-	-	-	-	5	9	1	-	1	3	-	-	19	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	1	25	38	5	6	12	15	-	-	103	
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	2	11	4	-	-	28	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	8	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
Psychotropic Agents:														
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	12	
Total	1	1	10	4	63	155	20	18	45	104	1	-	422	

TABLE 114 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 113 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 114 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 113 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1985).

TABLE 115

Male													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	1	-	4	13	1	-	1	17	-	-	37
Salicylates	1	-	-	-	6	17	1	4	2	7	1	1	40
Other	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	4	7	-	-	23
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	2	6	20	-	3	2	7	-	-	40
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	12
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	1	1	7	15	2	4	11	9	-	1	51
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	1	2	3	-	-	14
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Total	1	-	5	4	33	89	4	16	25	54	1	2	234
Female													
Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	7
Salicylates	-	1	3	-	10	14	1	2	4	5	-	-	40
Other	-	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	3	5	-	-	20
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	19	1	2	2	10	-	-	35
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	2	6	21	2	2	10	10	-	-	53
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	2	-	-	11
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	10
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1	4	3	28	79	5	11	25	40	-	-	196

TABLE 115 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Cause of Death	Total Number										N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	
Mental Disorders												
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances												
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:												
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	1	-	5	14	1	1	2	20	-	44
Salicylates	1	1	3	-	16	31	2	6	6	12	1	80
Other	-	-	1	1	3	19	-	-	7	12	-	43
Sedatives and Hypnotics:												
Barbiturates	-	-	-	2	7	39	1	5	4	17	-	75
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	1	6	9	-	2	-	3	-	22
Psychotropic Agents:												
Antidepressants	-	-	1	3	13	36	4	6	21	19	-	104
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	3	4	2	-	15
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	5	7	-	1	4	6	-	24
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	7
Total	1	1	9	7	61	168	9	27	50	94	1	430

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 116 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 115 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 116 external cause is employed.

³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

TABLE 116

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Male

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	12	-	-	22
Salicylates	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	1	-	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	5	-	-	11
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	7
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	7
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	7	21	-	3	2	7	-	1	42
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	2	7	16	-	2	1	3	-	-	31
Other	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	9
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	1	7	18	1	2	12	9	-	1	53
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	13
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Total	1	-	5	4	30	85	4	16	24	54	1	2	226

TABLE 116 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	1	4	-	-	13
Other	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	6
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	8
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	3	-	-	10
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	6
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	1	2	-	6	15	-	2	4	-	-	-	30
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	14	1	2	2	5	-	-	25
Other	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	9	20	1	2	9	9	-	-	51
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	8
Total	-	1	4	3	27	76	5	10	26	35	-	-	187

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	2	15	-	-	27
Salicylates	1	-	-	-	1	10	1	1	1	8	1	-	24
Other	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	-	-	12
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	9	-	-	19
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	2	5	-	-	17
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	8
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	8
Other tranquillizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	1	2	1	13	36	-	5	6	7	-	1	72
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	2	8	30	1	4	3	8	-	-	56
Other	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	3	-	2	-	-	17
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	2	16	38	2	4	21	18	-	1	104
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	2	-	9	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	22
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	13
Total	1	1	9	7	57	161	9	26	50	89	1	2	413

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 115 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 116 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 115 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics, Volume IV, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

TABLE 117
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Cause of Death	Male														Female													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada		
Mental Disorders																												
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7		
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances																												
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:																												
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	10	8	2	-	-	9	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15		
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	1	1	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14		
Other	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sedatives and Hypnotics:																												
Barbiturates	-	-	2	-	6	7	1	2	-	3	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Other	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Psychotropic Agents:																												
Antidepressants	-	-	3	1	6	10	1	8	-	2	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12		
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Total	-	-	7	4	36	54	7	14	2	24	-	1	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mental Disorders																												
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances																												
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:																												
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22		
Salicylates	-	-	-	1	3	12	1	2	1	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Other	-	-	-	-	5	7	1	2	1	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		
Sedatives and Hypnotics:																												
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	1	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Psychotropic Agents:																												
Antidepressants	-	-	1	-	10	20	1	4	2	2	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Other	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Total	-	-	4	2	29	71	4	12	4	10	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

TABLE 117 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	12	15	2	-	-	10	-	-	39
Salicylates	-	-	-	1	7	20	-	2	-	7	-	-	37
Other	-	-	1	-	7	14	1	3	2	4	-	-	32
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	2	1	7	19	2	3	1	3	-	1	39
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	1	-	7	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	16
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	4	1	16	30	2	12	2	4	-	-	71
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	3	-	2	-	-	16
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Total	-	-	11	6	65	125	11	26	6	34	-	1	285

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 118 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 117 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 118 external cause is employed.

³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Cause of Death	Male												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	9	-	-	17
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Other tranquillizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	23
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	2	-	3	5	-	1	-	2	-	1	14
Other	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	2	6	13	1	5	2	-	-	-	31
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	7
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	12
Total	-	-	7	3	31	52	5	13	3	21	-	1	136

TABLE 118 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	8
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Other tranquilizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	-	4	11	1	2	1	3	-	-	23
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	11
Other	-	-	1	-	5	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	14
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	-	7	17	1	-	2	-	-	-	28
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	7
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	7
Total	-	-	4	2	23	67	5	12	4	10	-	-	127

TABLE 118 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	10	-	-	21
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	3	-	-	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	10
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	3	-	-	11
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Other tranquillizers and psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	1	-	14	22	1	2	1	5	-	-	46
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	2	-	4	12	1	2	1	2	-	1	25
Other	-	-	1	-	6	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	18
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	3	2	13	30	2	5	4	-	-	-	59
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	2	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	14
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Other	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	-	4	4	3	3	-	3	-	-	19
Total	-	-	11	5	54	119	10	25	7	31	-	1	263

TABLE 118 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 117 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 118 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 117 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

TABLE 119
DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1985

Province	Number of Drug-Related ¹ Homicides									
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
P.E.I.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
N.B.	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	-	7	9
Que.	5	6	10	10	5	2	7	6	5	3
Ont.	-	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Man.	1	2	1	1	-	4	4	-	2	1
Sask.	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Alta.	2	4	3	-	2	12	7	4	1	2
B.C.	2	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	13	19	23	22	11	20	23	13	19	20

Province	Percentage of Drug-Related ¹ Homicides to Total Homicides									
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-
P.E.I.	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	9.1	-	14.3
N.B.	-	-	3.7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
Que.	2.4	3.0	5.6	5.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	-	3.5	1.6
Ont.	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.9	3.1	-	3.8	3.0	2.6	-
Man.	4.5	4.5	2.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
Sask.	3.2	-	-	2.8	-	13.8	10.3	-	6.7	3.6
Alta.	5.9	5.7	3.6	-	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.7	4.8
B.C.	2.9	1.1	4.7	4.4	1.9	10.9	6.4	3.7	0.9	1.8
Yukon	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.5	1.9	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.8

¹ Includes homicides in which either the victim or the suspect consumed drugs prior to the occurrence of the offence. In those cases where both alcohol and drugs were consumed, the offence is classified as a drug-related homicide. The drugs involved are primarily illicit drugs such as hashish, cocaine and heroin.

Source: Statistics Canada, Homicide in Canada 1976-1985 - An Historical Perspective (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-209, 1987).

ONTARIO REGIONAL STATISTICS

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 120

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population					Total ³	
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs		Restricted Drugs
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	152	-	3	-	7	162	140.4	-	2.8	-	6.5	149.6
Prince Edward	36	-	-	-	1	37	160.7	-	-	-	4.5	165.2
Total	188	-	3	-	8	199	143.8	-	2.3	-	6.1	152.3
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	86	-	-	1	6	93	80.6	-	-	0.9	5.6	87.2
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	24	1	1	3	-	29	23.6	1.0	1.0	2.9	-	28.5
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	623	-	2	1	11	637	214.3	-	0.7	0.3	3.8	219.1
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>												
Simcoe	446	-	5	7	27	485	195.4	-	2.2	3.1	11.8	212.5
York	355	-	9	-	10	374	132.8	-	3.4	-	3.7	139.9
Total	801	-	14	7	37	859	161.6	-	2.8	1.4	7.5	173.3
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>												
Halton	506	-	9	6	19	540	196.4	-	3.5	2.3	7.4	209.5
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	1,641	-	27	8	89	1,765	395.0	-	6.5	1.9	21.4	424.9
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	92	-	1	1	4	98	151.3	-	1.6	1.6	6.6	161.2
Rainy River	85	1	1	3	3	93	369.6	4.3	4.3	13.0	13.0	404.3
Total	177	1	2	4	7	191	211.2	1.2	2.4	4.8	8.4	228.0

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	129	-	3	1	4	137	118.3	-	2.8	0.9	3.7	125.7
Lennox and Addington	40	-	-	3	-	43	120.5	-	-	9.0	-	129.5
Total	169	-	3	4	4	180	118.8	-	2.1	2.8	2.8	126.6
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	4	-	-	-	-	4	12.5	-	-	-	-	12.5
Waterloo	366	-	5	8	41	420	117.7	-	1.6	2.6	13.2	135.0
Wellington	189	3	1	3	16	212	143.3	2.3	0.8	2.3	12.1	160.7
Total	559	3	6	11	57	636	117.7	0.6	1.3	2.3	12.0	134.0
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	150	-	-	-	2	152	216.5	-	-	-	2.9	219.3
Huron	30	-	-	1	-	31	53.0	-	-	1.8	-	54.8
Middlesex	472	-	2	10	10	494	147.0	-	0.6	3.1	3.1	153.9
Oxford	164	-	2	2	3	171	189.4	-	2.3	2.3	3.5	197.5
Perth	74	-	-	3	2	79	110.6	-	-	4.5	3.0	118.1
Total	890	-	4	16	17	927	148.2	-	0.7	2.7	2.8	154.4
<u>Niagara</u>												
Niaqara	395	-	10	5	20	430	107.1	-	2.7	1.4	5.4	116.6
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	68	-	-	-	-	68	200.6	-	-	-	-	200.6
Nipissing	149	-	-	-	5	154	186.0	-	-	-	6.2	192.3
Timiskaming	25	-	1	1	3	30	60.4	-	2.4	2.4	7.2	72.5
Muskoka	147	-	-	2	6	155	376.9	-	-	5.1	15.4	397.4
Total	389	-	1	3	14	407	200.1	-	0.5	1.5	7.2	209.4
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	58	-	2	1	7	68	108.8	-	3.8	1.9	13.1	127.6
Ottawa-Carleton	2,101	39	132	78	119	2,469	378.6	7.0	23.8	14.1	21.4	445.0
Total	2,159	39	134	79	126	2,537	355.0	6.4	22.0	13.0	20.7	417.1

TABLE 120 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	97	-	-	2	4	103	159.8	-	-	3.3	6.6	169.7
Grey	151	1	-	4	5	161	201.9	1.3	-	5.3	6.7	215.2
Total	248	1	-	6	9	264	183.0	0.7	-	4.4	6.6	194.8
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>												
Peel	721	-	15	4	37	777	141.8	-	2.9	0.8	7.3	152.8
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	95	-	-	-	16	111	108.0	-	-	-	18.2	126.1
<u>Perth</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	92	-	12	3	3	110	114.0	-	14.9	3.7	3.7	136.3
Lanark	19	-	-	15	1	35	40.2	-	-	31.7	2.1	74.0
Total	111	-	12	18	4	145	86.7	-	9.4	14.1	3.1	113.3
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	22	-	-	2	-	24	193.0	-	-	17.5	-	210.5
Northumberland	85	-	3	3	-	91	129.2	-	4.6	4.6	-	138.3
Peterborough	92	-	2	6	3	103	89.1	-	1.9	5.8	2.9	99.8
Victoria	108	-	1	3	2	114	221.8	-	2.1	6.2	4.1	234.1
Total	307	-	6	14	5	332	134.0	-	2.6	6.1	2.2	144.9
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	290	-	-	1	18	309	228.5	-	-	0.8	14.2	243.5
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	237	-	1	4	4	246	171.0	-	0.7	2.9	2.9	177.5
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Halldimand-Norfolk	86	-	2	1	4	93	95.4	-	2.2	1.1	4.4	103.2
Brant	121	-	1	2	2	126	115.1	-	1.0	1.9	1.9	119.9
		-	-	-	6	219	106.0	-	1.5	1.5	3.1	112.2

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total ³
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitowlin	9	-	-	-	1	10	81.8	-	-	-	9.1	90.9
Sudbury (R.M.)	213	-	1	15	24	253	133.5	-	0.6	9.4	15.0	158.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	39	-	-	-	1	40	145.5	-	-	-	3.7	149.3
Total	261	-	1	15	26	303	132.2	-	0.5	7.6	13.2	153.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	189	-	2	10	9	210	122.1	-	1.3	6.5	5.8	135.7
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	149	-	3	2	10	164	151.6	-	3.1	2.0	10.2	166.8
<u>Metro Toronto</u>												
Toronto Metro	3,779	50	188	118	217	4,352	177.1	2.3	8.8	5.5	10.2	204.0
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	221	1	2	4	24	252	71.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	7.7	81.2
Ontario	15,422	96	449	347	800	17,114	176.9	1.1	5.2	4.0	9.2	196.4

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. These figures differ from those in Table 52 which refer to convictions only. Numbers refer to offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics. For drugs and types of offences included under drug offences see Technical Notes.

³ For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Notes: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 121
TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1,2}
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1985-86

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based				Community-Based				Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	ARF Centre	Family Programs	
Facilities Surveyed	19	18	17	83	26	25	4	2	194
Facilities Responding	19	17	15	77	25	24	4	2	183
Total Cases ^{3,4}	12,443	12,264	5,341	11,079	6,581	5,273	505	1,556	55,042
Type of Problem: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alcohol	55.2	50.0	61.0	37.1	49.3	56.4	28.0	n.a.	22,515
Drugs	2.7	12.3	10.5	15.8	12.8	15.4	39.5	n.a.	4,899
Alcohol/drugs combined	32.7	37.7	28.5	38.2	37.9	28.2	32.5	n.a.	15,647
Substance unspecified	9.4	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	n.a.	2,005
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	171	45,237 ⁶
Sex: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Male	89.0	71.7	74.7	72.3	66.4	75.1	71.9	n.a.	34,603
Female	11.0	28.3	25.3	27.7	33.6	24.9	28.1	n.a.	10,463
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	171	45,237 ⁶
Age: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Under 18	2.4	1.9	9.6	10.5	17.8	8.2	3.3	n.a.	2,682
18 - 29	15.9	31.3	26.6	37.8	27.5	42.6	58.9	n.a.	12,626
30 - 49	50.7	31.4	45.9	37.0	31.2	34.4	29.2	n.a.	18,531
50 - 64	26.5	17.3	15.1	12.6	15.8	12.7	8.2	n.a.	7,707
65 and over	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	7.7	2.1	0.4	n.a.	1,475
Total Number	11,340	11,415	3,497	8,510	3,222	4,584	453	171	43,192 ⁶
Region: ^{5,7}	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Northern	19.5	11.8	15.4	10.7	4.9	4.8	56.1	n.a.	5,945
Metro	40.1	64.3	30.5	29.5	27.5	15.4	43.9	n.a.	17,953
Eastern	10.4	14.6	16.6	33.8	28.9	38.1	-	n.a.	9,436
Western	30.0	9.3	37.5	26.0	38.7	41.7	-	n.a.	11,732
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	171	45,237 ⁶

TABLE 121 (Continued)

TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1,2}

AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1985-86

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based			Community-Based					Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	ARF Community Centre	Family Programs	
Ethnicity: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
English	71.2	85.6	78.8	79.8	81.0	90.7	82.3	n.a.	31,909
French	9.1	6.5	9.4	10.9	4.1	4.0	14.8	n.a.	3,271
Native	14.3	4.3	4.2	6.6	8.2	1.7	2.9	n.a.	3,079
Other	5.4	3.6	7.6	2.7	6.7	3.6	-	n.a.	1,777
Total Number	11,290	8,168	3,344	9,402	3,272	4,107	453	171	40,207 ⁶
Employment Status: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Employed full-time	33.7	53.1	39.3	27.8	46.2	52.2	61.1	n.a.	17,760
Unemployed or disabled	59.8	35.8	41.8	54.1	32.6	32.7	34.9	n.a.	19,849
Other ^a	6.5	11.1	18.9	18.1	21.2	15.1	4.0	n.a.	5,690
Total Number	11,123	11,413	3,471	9,379	3,222	4,238	453	171	43,470 ⁶

¹ Alcohol and/or drug treatment resources included in the survey had to be operative as of March 31, 1986 and have as one of their major goals the management/treatment of addiction problems. In addition, they had to be viewed by other community services as specializing in the delivery of services to persons with addiction problems. A number of other resources involved in the treatment of addictions were excluded from this survey. These include the following: Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, Alateen and Women for Sobriety; services offered by groups such as physicians, psychiatrists, general hospitals and social workers; psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units in general hospitals and community mental health clinics unless they provided a program specifically for alcohol or drug dependent individuals; specialized counselling services provided in some communities by private psychologists, social workers and other professionals on a fee-for-service basis unless these services were deemed to be an integral part of the local network of services; and native alcohol programs and corrections-based alcohol education services unless there was a significant treatment component to the program.

² Resources were classified as follows: Detox - a facility providing a short stay allowing the safe withdrawal from alcohol and/or drug intoxication as defined by the province. This also includes the Pinewood Primary Care and Detox program; Residential - any programs which had treatment beds for an overnight stay. Many of these programs also provide non-residential services (eg. outpatient, aftercare); Assessment/Referral - programs intended primarily to assess cases and refer them to local treatment. A small number of these were affiliated with hospitals but were included with community-based services for ease of reporting; ARF Community Centre - ARF offices providing crisis intervention and a limited assessment/referral service; Family Programs - programs specializing almost exclusively in the treatment of family members of persons with alcohol/drug problems. The extent to which a program was affiliated with a hospital for fiscal and/or administrative reasons determined its placement in the hospital-based or community-based category. The treatment or rehabilitation service provided while they reside in-house may be short term (less than 30 days) or long term (greater than 30 days) and may include emergency shelter/care.

³ Refers to the number of persons seen, excluding readmissions to the same program during the reporting period. Admissions by the same person to more than one program are counted, however, making the actual number of persons treated less than reported above.

⁴ Includes family members of individuals with substance abuse problems and cases with non-substance abuse problems.

⁵ Excludes data for 171 cases for whom type of problem and sex information were not available, 2,216 cases for whom age was unknown, 171 cases for whom program location information was unavailable, 5,201 cases for whom ethnicity was not available and 1,938 cases for whom data on unemployment status was not available.

⁶ Column components may not add to totals due to missing data.

⁷ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.

^a Includes students, homemakers and retired individuals.

Note: The data are based on a province-wide survey conducted by staff of the Community Services Division of the Addiction Research Foundation. Personal interviews and questionnaires mailed to remote northern regions were used to gather the information. The overall response rate of 94.3% varied from a high of 100.0% for the Eastern Region to 86.4% for Metro Toronto and from 100.0% for Detoxes, ARF Community Centres and Family Programs to 88.2% for hospital-based non-residential programs. The reader is cautioned against making direct comparisons between these data and earlier estimates in this series due to differences in sample composition and data handling between surveys.

Source: B. Rush and A. Ekdahl, Treatment Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Ontario: Results of a Provincial Survey, 1986 (Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1987)

TABLE 122 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>														
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	6	1	13	9	6	107	54	12	8	-	30	3	117	132
Rainy River	1	-	4	1	5	57	7	-	1	-	7	-	25	58
Total	7	1	17	10	11	164	61	12	9	-	37	3	142	190
<u>Kingston</u>														
Frontenac	3	4	1	12	8	17	26	23	11	5	40	26	89	87
Lennox & Addington	-	-	-	4	-	3	5	10	3	1	14	5	22	23
Total	3	4	1	16	8	20	31	33	14	6	54	31	111	110
<u>Kitchener</u>														
Dufferin	3	-	2	8	1	1	8	5	7	1	6	5	27	20
Waterloo	3	5	18	16	12	27	128	21	41	4	158	22	360	95
Wellington	7	4	20	25	2	5	54	16	10	2	52	14	145	66
Total	13	9	40	49	15	33	190	42	58	7	216	41	532	181
<u>London</u>														
Elgin	2	2	2	2	8	5	25	4	5	-	36	5	78	18
Huron	-	2	2	3	1	5	24	6	4	2	16	5	47	23
Middlesex	14	11	13	18	7	36	66	17	26	8	100	23	226	113
Oxford	2	2	7	1	2	6	19	8	6	5	25	15	61	37
Perth	-	1	2	14	-	4	16	8	6	3	19	7	43	37
Total	18	18	26	38	18	56	150	43	47	18	196	55	455	228
<u>Niagara</u>														
Niagara	26	6	42	49	9	21	110	34	73	14	130	56	390	180

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	5	-	12	2
Northumberland	2	2	9	6	15	13	14	13	10	4	26	18	67	58
Peterborough	3	3	9	14	43	15	23	15	8	5	40	18	88	98
Victoria	1	-	2	2	4	3	8	3	7	5	12	7	32	21
Total	6	5	22	22	63	32	48	32	26	14	83	43	199	179
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	6	2	5	16	3	6	39	9	15	9	31	19	99	61
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	9	2	15	2	7	19	63	17	37	9	65	18	196	67
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	-	2	3	4	5	19	12	5	-	38	7	70	27
Brant	2	-	3	6	3	11	41	15	10	5	46	27	105	64
Total	4	-	5	9	7	16	60	27	15	5	84	34	175	91
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitowlin	1	-	-	2	1	-	16	6	3	1	9	1	30	10
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	9	2	8	4	5	9	79	16	31	1	107	3	239	35
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	1	1	-	1	10	2	4	2	12	2	27	8
Total	10	2	9	7	6	10	105	24	38	4	128	6	296	53
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	2	1	4	5	4	650	35	22	17	7	43	9	105	694
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	6	1	14	11	7	20	38	19	15	5	27	19	107	75

TABLE 122 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹

BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total	
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics, & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
<u>Metro Toronto</u>														
Toronto Metro	52	34	253	182	181	230	349	209	181	91	403	250	1,419	996
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	10	12	44	69	20	20	50	28	75	24	82	50	281	203
Unknown	12	8	26	19	10	26	101	19	24	4	58	12	231	88
Ontario	295	175	742	851	436	1,630	2,158	998	966	357	2,606	1,209	7,203	5,220

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 130 to 132.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1983).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES ¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total	
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	4	2	9	7	11	16	41	18	11	10	42	15	118	68
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	9	2	2	11	3	20	18
Total	4	2	9	7	13	20	46	27	13	12	53	18	138	86
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	4	4	7	15	4	14	20	10	23	8	39	15	97	66
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	5	1	6	19	5	8	18	17	8	6	42	10	84	61
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	7	9	24	38	19	23	57	29	41	14	91	40	239	153
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	10	10	16	34	12	22	54	31	20	4	83	33	195	134
York	2	2	13	10	26	9	52	26	14	4	31	40	138	91
Total	12	12	29	44	38	31	106	57	34	8	114	73	333	225
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	7	6	11	10	1	7	55	36	15	7	40	41	129	107
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	10	7	25	22	15	29	95	99	32	32	78	97	255	286

TABLE 123 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES ¹

BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ²ONTARIO, 1983-84

Number of Hospital Separations ³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>North Bay</u>														
Parry Sound	-	2	1	1	-	3	10	1	3	1	16	2	30	10
Nipissing	-	1	5	8	1	6	11	8	12	3	22	3	51	29
Timiskaming	2	-	3	14	2	17	11	8	6	3	13	9	37	51
Muskoka	3	1	1	-	1	4	18	8	10	2	18	2	51	17
Total	5	4	10	23	4	30	50	25	31	9	69	16	169	107
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>														
Prescott & Russell	-	3	5	7	3	7	11	5	10	1	17	8	46	31
Ottawa-Carleton	27	19	79	98	15	64	93	74	54	28	116	98	384	381
Total	27	22	84	105	18	71	104	79	64	29	133	106	430	412
<u>Owen Sound</u>														
Bruce	3	-	3	13	3	5	19	4	5	3	14	7	47	32
Grey	1	2	3	17	4	8	14	5	8	1	23	9	53	42
Total	4	2	6	30	7	13	33	9	13	4	37	16	100	74
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>														
Peel	19	2	40	32	8	24	112	68	60	25	138	111	377	262
<u>Pembroke</u>														
Renfrew	3	1	8	6	8	6	29	11	7	-	38	7	93	31
<u>Perth</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	2	1	3	4	1	8	13	11	6	1	26	10	51	35
Lanark	-	-	5	4	1	5	20	9	4	1	25	7	55	26
Total	2	1	8	8	2	13	33	20	10	2	51	17	106	61

TABLE 123 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ^a												
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Peterborough</u>													
Haliburton	-	-	3	1	1	4	4	1	-	3	-	11	6
Northumberland	2	4	5	13	1	11	14	12	2	38	8	66	50
Peterborough	7	5	9	13	-	35	13	16	8	30	13	65	90
Victoria	1	-	3	3	1	3	9	4	-	15	3	32	13
Total	10	9	20	30	3	53	40	33	10	86	24	174	159
<u>Sarnia</u>													
Lambton	-	5	5	15	5	7	23	13	6	28	11	75	57
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>													
Algoma	11	1	9	4	5	10	72	13	7	71	13	190	48
<u>Simcoe</u>													
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	-	5	12	-	2	22	2	-	26	6	59	22
Brant	4	1	3	8	4	8	23	19	7	26	45	66	88
Total	6	1	8	20	4	10	45	21	7	52	51	125	110
<u>Sudbury</u>													
Manitoulin	1	-	-	1	-	2	16	4	-	7	2	24	9
Sudbury (R.M.) ^b	4	2	5	6	5	6	62	8	1	72	3	185	26
Sudbury (T.D.) ^b	1	-	5	2	1	-	12	1	1	10	1	33	5
Total	6	2	10	9	6	8	90	13	2	89	6	242	40
<u>Thunder Bay</u>													
Thunder Bay	1	3	3	10	7	329	45	16	12	37	13	105	374
<u>Timmins</u>													

TABLE 123 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Metro Toronto														
Toronto Metro	70	32	200	179	188	224	347	183	161	71	493	219	1,459	908
Windsor														
Essex	11	9	40	57	21	34	55	34	69	28	75	40	271	202
Unknown	6	9	45	30	10	17	79	21	22	9	58	15	220	101
Ontario	312	181	744	894	444	1,246	2,097	1,004	949	370	2,542	1,142	7,088	4,837

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 130 to 132.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

* R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1983-84 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1983-84) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 124

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Belleville</u>													
Hastings	-	5	11	7	8	24	36	27	17	11	36	14	88
Prince Edward	2	-	1	3	1	6	2	6	1	1	2	4	20
Total	2	5	12	10	9	30	38	33	18	12	38	18	108
<u>Chatham</u>													
Kent	4	3	6	11	5	17	18	14	13	6	50	20	71
<u>Cornwall</u>													
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	4	4	11	21	5	5	20	12	17	6	32	13	61
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>													
Durham	9	6	10	15	19	31	48	36	22	17	64	45	150
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>													
Simcoe	12	5	11	21	9	36	67	26	24	6	84	33	127
York	4	1	9	12	23	6	79	21	18	10	50	32	82
Total	16	6	20	33	32	42	146	47	42	16	134	65	209
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>													
Halton	15	7	11	11	6	11	56	19	13	14	60	34	96
<u>Hamilton</u>													
Hamilton-Wentworth	15	6	14	32	5	45	78	84	24	22	93	93	282

TABLE 124 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Kenora</u>													
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	8	1	14	13	5	40	80	9	8	-	19	3	134
Rainy River	3	2	2	2	8	21	10	1	5	-	8	2	36
Total	11	3	16	15	13	61	90	10	13	-	27	5	170
<u>Kingston</u>													
Frontenac	3	2	7	13	6	32	19	38	8	4	50	31	93
Lennox & Addington	1	-	1	2	3	6	8	9	5	1	7	10	25
Total	4	2	8	15	9	38	27	47	13	5	57	41	118
<u>Kitchener</u>													
Dufferin	1	1	4	3	2	3	12	3	5	2	13	5	37
Waterloo	4	5	17	33	7	18	95	21	31	5	86	17	240
Wellington	5	4	15	16	4	10	45	13	22	2	50	6	141
Total	10	10	36	52	13	31	152	37	58	9	149	28	418
<u>London</u>													
Elgin	5	1	4	4	4	8	26	8	5	1	27	4	71
Huron	3	4	-	2	2	8	10	9	1	3	6	9	22
Middlesex	18	9	17	21	16	23	82	28	35	5	106	33	274
Oxford	5	-	9	9	7	12	18	7	7	2	12	13	58
Perth	-	1	6	6	5	6	7	6	5	3	12	18	35
Total	31	15	36	42	34	57	143	58	53	14	163	77	460
<u>Niagara</u>													
Niagara	28	12	34	43	16	23	90	29	51	21	98	61	317

TABLE 124 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
North Bay														
Parry Sound	-	3	2	2	-	8	4	5	-	10	3	25	12	
Nipissing	2	-	2	10	5	20	4	13	4	15	5	57	28	
Timiskaming	4	-	4	8	2	12	5	2	4	14	4	38	31	
Muskoka	2	3	3	1	3	11	3	7	2	14	6	37	18	
Total	8	6	11	21	7	51	16	27	10	53	18	157	89	
Ottawa-Carleton														
Prescott & Russell	4	4	2	2	2	5	9	10	3	19	10	42	47	
Ottawa-Carleton	21	21	92	87	16	92	69	36	37	113	86	370	383	
Total	25	25	94	89	18	97	78	46	40	132	96	412	430	
Owen Sound														
Bruce	4	-	1	7	2	18	3	9	2	10	4	44	20	
Grey	2	5	-	15	7	22	8	5	1	22	16	58	53	
Total	6	5	1	22	9	40	11	14	3	32	20	102	73	
Peel (Mississauga)														
Peel	11	8	34	27	19	147	65	50	44	126	127	387	294	
Pembroke														
Renfrew	5	5	7	10	4	36	16	6	2	29	10	87	60	
Perth														
Leeds-Grenville	2	3	2	5	1	19	21	1	1	23	10	48	45	
Lanark	2	2	4	3	2	16	10	5	2	15	9	44	31	
Total	4	5	6	8	3	35	31	6	3	38	19	92	76	

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	1	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	8
Northumberland	1	1	3	11	4	16	24	17	6	2	21	6	59	53
Peterborough	8	4	9	14	8	36	32	15	8	8	39	14	104	91
Victoria	1	-	3	2	-	3	12	3	4	-	14	3	34	11
Total	11	5	16	29	13	60	68	35	18	10	76	24	202	163
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	2	5	7	21	6	8	26	5	21	7	29	9	91	55
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	11	3	16	10	12	10	83	8	33	9	72	9	227	49
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	-	3	10	2	3	22	10	7	4	20	5	56	32
Brant	2	2	3	4	7	5	24	18	15	9	28	30	79	68
Total	4	2	6	14	9	8	46	28	22	13	48	35	135	100
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitowlin	-	3	-	3	3	2	6	3	-	-	3	3	12	14
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	4	-	5	7	2	8	50	11	25	2	63	4	149	32
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	5	-	5	1	17	3
Total	5	3	5	10	5	11	62	14	30	3	71	8	178	49
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	1	1	16	22	10	309	36	15	14	5	37	11	114	363
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	10	4	10	34	5	20	49	21	13	9	38	22	125	110

TABLE 124 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total	
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
<u>Metro Toronto</u>														
Toronto Metro	74	31	131	160	224	230	402	174	148	87	455	229	1,434	911
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	10	5	34	54	26	31	53	32	43	24	63	31	229	177
Unknown	19	8	74	68	26	69	157	44	60	24	111	68	447	281
Ontario	355	200	682	899	562	1,329	2,294	1,019	888	435	2,375	1,236	7,156	5,118

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 130 to 132.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1984-85 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1984-85) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1986).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³													
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	4	1	9	9	5	22	50	22	15	13	35	15	118	82
Prince Edward	1	-	1	-	-	2	8	10	2	-	7	1	19	13
Total	5	1	10	9	5	24	58	32	17	13	42	16	137	95
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	1	2	3	15	6	13	24	11	16	7	39	24	89	72
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	8	2	12	15	3	5	27	18	18	5	41	18	109	63
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	4	8	9	19	11	31	41	51	26	18	37	57	128	184
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	9	6	13	28	11	38	71	37	21	15	104	47	229	171
York	3	3	9	16	26	24	65	29	8	6	47	24	158	102
Total	12	9	22	44	37	62	136	66	29	21	151	71	387	273
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	9	8	12	16	8	14	47	32	26	6	49	32	151	108
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	10	8	14	29	13	41	58	67	25	23	86	83	206	251

TABLE 125 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹

BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³													
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>														
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	9	3	15	17	2	20	78	7	2	-	15	1	121	48
Rainy River	-	-	3	6	-	11	17	-	3	-	7	2	30	19
Total	9	3	18	23	2	31	95	7	5	-	22	3	151	67
<u>Kingston</u>														
Frontenac	10	5	11	9	10	60	35	37	8	3	45	25	119	139
Lennox & Addington	1	1	2	2	3	12	7	22	3	5	10	7	26	49
Total	11	6	13	11	13	72	42	59	11	8	55	32	145	188
<u>Kitchener</u>														
Dufferin	-	-	-	3	2	5	15	3	8	-	17	7	42	18
Waterloo	8	3	11	18	14	30	94	10	46	3	121	11	294	75
Wellington	5	4	10	14	13	20	50	14	14	2	67	8	159	62
Total	13	7	21	35	29	55	159	27	68	5	205	26	495	155
<u>London</u>														
Elgin	1	2	3	5	4	4	31	3	7	-	31	7	77	21
Huron	2	1	2	3	1	5	6	6	5	-	11	3	27	18
Middlesex	14	9	14	22	15	34	45	24	28	5	75	21	191	115
Oxford	7	2	3	4	8	8	25	16	5	6	21	16	69	52
Perth	2	2	2	10	1	3	14	10	7	2	11	13	37	40
Total	26	16	24	44	29	54	121	59	52	13	149	60	401	246
<u>Niagara</u>														
Niagara	17	6	47	38	21	19	73	31	61	19	99	39	318	152

TABLE 125
(Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>North Bay</u>													
Parry Sound	-	2	-	3	-	2	12	2	3	1	7	3	13
Nipissing	2	1	7	8	3	8	22	7	11	2	14	7	33
Timiskaming	1	-	-	4	1	11	11	4	2	1	12	3	23
Muskoka	1	1	-	3	-	1	13	2	5	2	13	2	11
Total	4	4	7	18	4	22	58	15	21	6	46	15	80
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>													
Prescott & Russell	5	2	6	9	2	26	10	5	6	3	11	3	48
Ottawa-Carleton	39	16	101	87	18	87	90	50	40	23	121	92	355
Total	44	18	107	96	20	113	100	55	46	26	132	95	403
<u>Owen Sound</u>													
Bruce	5	-	3	6	6	5	17	5	12	-	23	10	26
Grey	2	1	4	5	6	5	23	6	13	1	25	10	28
Total	7	1	7	11	12	10	40	11	25	1	48	20	54
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>													
Peel	18	7	37	36	28	35	128	80	45	37	147	128	323
<u>Pembroke</u>													
Renfrew	5	3	21	8	6	11	26	10	11	10	29	10	52
<u>Perth</u>													
Leeds-Grenville	1	2	4	3	1	17	20	12	3	2	22	13	49
Lanark	1	1	1	4	2	2	17	10	5	3	19	5	25
Total	2	3	5	7	3	19	37	22	8	5	41	18	74

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Peterborough</u>													
Haliburton	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Northumberland	2	2	1	10	3	28	17	8	12	1	18	5	53
Peterborough	2	1	8	8	6	66	14	18	9	3	30	12	108
Victoria	1	1	4	3	1	11	5	2	-	1	9	7	25
Total	5	4	14	22	11	108	37	28	21	5	60	24	191
<u>Sarnia</u>													
Lambton	1	5	9	14	1	4	37	8	21	3	15	12	46
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>													
Algoma	9	4	27	14	17	32	72	9	30	6	51	12	77
<u>Simcoe</u>													
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	2	6	4	1	6	15	12	11	5	32	8	37
Brant	2	5	9	14	9	14	23	21	6	4	28	20	78
Total	3	7	15	18	10	20	38	33	17	9	60	28	115
<u>Sudbury</u>													
Manitoulin	-	-	1	3	-	2	9	3	-	1	5	6	15
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	4	1	7	6	7	15	62	5	43	4	68	7	191
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	2	-	2	-	3	2	8	-	1	-	4	1	3
Total	6	1	10	9	10	19	79	8	44	5	77	14	56
<u>Thunder Bay</u>													
Thunder Bay	5	3	9	13	13	109	29	15	8	3	33	10	153
<u>Timmins</u>													
Cochrane	8	7	12	19	11	16	54	24	20	5	48	16	153
													87

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Metro Toronto</u>													
Toronto Metro	55	42	127	192	247	262	355	180	157	77	441	248	1,382 1,001
<u>Windsor</u>													
Essex	13	3	26	61	51	63	61	25	43	37	78	42	272 231
Unknown	7	6	40	22	6	53	57	15	13	6	48	22	171 124
Ontario	317	194	678	858	627	1,317	2,089	993	884	379	2,329	1,175	6,924 4,921

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 130 to 132.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1985-86 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1985-86) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1987).

TABLE 126

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	1.8	1.8	8.3	6.5	12.0	23.1	31.4	23.1	12.0	3.7	39.7	21.2	105.3	79.4
Prince Edward	-	-	13.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	31.2	17.9	4.5	8.9	35.7	8.9	93.8	53.6
Total	1.5	1.5	9.2	6.9	11.5	20.7	31.4	22.2	10.7	4.6	39.0	19.1	103.3	75.0
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	1.9	2.8	7.5	13.1	7.5	12.2	21.6	14.1	15.0	7.5	59.0	26.2	112.5	75.9
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2.0	1.0	6.9	21.6	3.9	7.9	19.7	3.9	19.7	5.9	49.2	11.8	101.3	52.1
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	1.4	2.4	7.6	9.3	3.1	9.6	15.5	11.0	10.3	3.4	26.5	12.4	64.3	48.2
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	5.3	3.5	7.4	8.3	3.5	3.9	29.8	11.0	11.0	5.3	33.3	18.0	90.3	50.0
York	1.9	0.4	4.9	5.6	6.0	6.0	18.3	9.0	4.5	2.2	16.1	13.5	51.6	36.6
Total	3.4	1.8	6.1	6.9	4.8	5.0	23.6	9.9	7.5	3.6	24.0	15.5	69.4	42.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	5.4	0.8	5.0	6.6	0.8	5.8	25.2	15.1	8.2	1.6	21.7	13.6	66.4	43.5
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.6	1.2	4.1	7.9	3.9	8.9	22.1	15.9	9.1	5.5	31.3	23.8	73.2	63.3

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	9.9	1.6	21.4	14.8	9.9	176.0	88.8	19.7	13.2	-	49.3	4.9	192.4	217.1
Rainy River	4.3	-	17.4	4.3	21.7	247.8	30.4	-	4.3	-	30.4	-	108.7	252.2
Total	8.4	1.2	20.3	11.9	13.1	195.7	72.8	14.3	10.7	-	44.2	3.6	169.5	226.7
<u>Kingston</u>														
Frontenac	2.8	3.7	0.9	11.0	7.3	15.6	23.9	21.1	10.1	4.6	36.7	23.9	81.7	80.0
Lennox & Addington	-	-	-	12.0	-	9.0	15.1	30.1	9.0	3.0	42.2	15.1	66.3	69.3
Total	2.1	2.8	0.7	11.3	5.6	14.1	21.8	23.2	9.8	4.2	38.0	21.8	78.1	77.4
<u>Kitchener</u>														
Dufferin	9.4	-	6.2	25.0	3.1	3.1	25.0	15.6	21.9	3.1	18.8	15.6	84.4	62.5
Waterloo	1.0	1.6	5.8	5.1	3.9	8.7	41.2	6.8	13.2	1.3	50.8	7.1	115.8	30.5
Wellington	5.3	3.0	15.2	19.0	1.5	3.8	40.9	12.1	7.6	1.5	39.4	10.6	109.9	50.0
Total	2.7	1.9	8.4	10.3	3.2	6.9	40.0	8.8	12.2	1.5	45.5	8.6	112.0	38.1
<u>London</u>														
Elgin	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	11.5	7.2	36.1	5.8	7.2	-	51.9	7.2	112.6	26.0
Huron	-	3.5	3.5	5.3	1.8	8.8	42.4	10.6	7.1	3.5	28.3	8.8	83.0	40.6
Middlesex	4.4	3.4	4.0	5.6	2.2	11.2	20.6	5.3	8.1	2.5	31.2	7.2	70.4	35.2
Oxford	2.3	2.3	8.1	1.2	2.3	6.9	21.9	9.2	6.9	5.8	28.9	17.3	70.4	42.7
Perth	-	1.5	3.0	20.9	-	6.0	23.9	12.0	9.0	4.5	28.4	10.5	64.3	55.3
Total	3.0	3.0	4.3	6.3	3.0	9.3	25.0	7.2	7.8	3.0	32.6	9.2	75.8	38.0
<u>Niagara</u>														
Niagara	7.0	1.6	11.4	13.3	2.4	5.7	29.8	9.2	19.8	3.8	35.2	15.2	105.7	48.8

TABLE 126 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation ³ Rates Per 100,000 Population														
Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
North Bay														
Parry Sound	5.9	-	-	8.8	-	-	26.5	8.8	11.8	2.9	38.3	2.9	82.6	23.6
Nipissing	-	1.2	5.0	3.7	2.5	3.7	20.0	7.5	7.5	2.5	21.2	7.5	56.2	26.2
Timiskaming	-	-	2.4	43.5	2.4	21.7	29.0	7.2	19.3	-	24.2	12.1	77.3	84.5
Muskoka	-	-	5.1	2.6	-	5.1	41.0	7.7	23.1	2.6	23.1	7.7	92.3	25.6
Total	1.0	0.5	3.6	12.9	1.5	7.2	27.3	7.7	13.9	2.1	25.2	7.7	72.5	38.1
Ottawa-Carleton														
Prescott & Russell	3.8	-	3.8	15.0	-	3.8	18.8	9.4	5.6	3.8	33.8	20.6	65.7	52.5
Ottawa-Carleton	3.8	4.7	9.2	19.6	1.8	9.9	15.9	15.0	7.6	3.4	19.5	14.8	57.7	67.4
Total	3.8	4.3	8.7	19.2	1.6	9.4	16.1	14.5	7.4	3.5	20.7	15.3	58.4	66.1
Owen Sound														
Bruce	6.6	-	3.3	4.9	3.3	8.2	14.8	4.9	4.9	3.3	24.7	1.6	57.7	23.1
Grey	4.0	2.7	6.7	6.7	-	2.7	13.4	10.7	12.0	1.3	30.7	17.4	66.8	41.4
Total	5.2	1.5	5.2	5.9	1.5	5.2	14.0	8.1	8.9	2.2	28.0	10.3	62.7	33.2
Peel (Mississauga)														
Peel	4.9	1.2	5.9	3.9	2.4	5.1	19.9	11.4	8.7	5.3	25.0	20.5	66.7	47.4
Pembroke														
Renfrew	1.1	1.1	10.2	15.9	9.1	6.8	34.1	9.1	6.8	9.1	20.5	11.4	81.8	53.4
Perth														
Leeds-Grenville	1.2	5.0	1.2	7.4	-	6.2	14.9	12.4	3.7	-	50.8	12.4	71.9	43.4
Lanark	-	2.1	6.3	2.1	6.3	16.9	25.4	8.5	19.0	4.2	50.7	10.6	107.8	44.4
Total	0.8	3.9	3.1	5.5	2.3	10.2	18.8	10.9	9.4	1.6	50.8	11.7	85.2	43.8

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	17.5	-	8.8	8.8	26.3	8.8	8.8	-	43.9	-	105.3	17.5
Northumberland	3.0	3.0	13.7	9.1	9.1	22.8	21.3	19.8	15.2	6.1	39.5	27.4	101.8	88.1
Peterborough	2.9	2.9	8.7	13.6	4.8	41.7	22.3	14.5	7.8	4.8	38.8	17.4	85.3	95.0
Victoria	2.1	-	4.1	4.1	4.1	8.2	16.4	6.2	14.4	10.3	24.6	14.4	65.7	43.1
Total	2.6	2.2	9.6	9.6	6.1	27.5	21.0	14.0	11.3	6.1	36.2	18.8	86.9	78.1
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	4.7	1.6	3.9	12.6	2.4	4.7	30.7	7.1	11.8	7.1	24.4	15.0	78.0	48.1
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	6.5	1.4	10.8	1.4	5.1	13.7	45.5	12.3	26.7	6.5	46.9	13.0	141.4	48.3
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Halldimand-Norfolk	2.2	-	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.5	21.1	13.3	5.5	-	42.2	7.8	77.7	30.0
Brant	1.9	-	2.9	5.7	2.9	10.5	39.0	14.3	9.5	4.8	43.8	25.7	99.9	60.9
Total	2.0	-	2.6	4.6	3.6	8.2	30.7	13.8	7.7	2.6	43.0	17.4	89.7	46.6
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitoulin	9.1	-	-	18.2	9.1	-	145.5	54.5	27.3	9.1	81.8	9.1	272.7	90.9
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	5.6	1.3	5.0	2.5	3.1	5.6	49.5	10.0	19.4	0.6	67.0	1.9	149.7	21.9
Sudbury (I.D.) ⁴	-	-	3.7	3.7	-	3.7	37.3	7.5	14.9	7.5	44.8	7.5	100.7	29.8
Total	5.1	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.0	5.1	53.2	12.2	19.3	2.0	64.8	3.0	149.9	26.8
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	1.3	0.6	2.6	3.2	2.6	419.9	22.6	14.2	11.0	4.5	27.8	5.8	67.8	448.3
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	6.1	1.0	14.2	11.2	7.1	20.3	38.7	19.3	15.3	5.1	27.5	19.3	108.9	76.3

TABLE 126 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics, Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Metro Toronto</u>														
Toronto Metro	2.4	1.6	11.9	8.5	8.5	10.8	16.4	9.8	8.5	4.3	18.9	11.7	66.5	46.7
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	3.2	3.9	14.2	22.2	6.4	6.4	16.1	9.0	24.2	7.7	26.4	16.1	90.5	65.4
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3.4	2.0	8.5	9.8	5.0	18.7	24.8	11.5	11.1	4.1	29.9	13.9	82.6	59.9

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 133 to 135.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
p.p. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1983); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 127

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	3.7	1.8	8.2	6.4	10.1	14.6	37.5	16.5	10.1	9.2	38.4	13.7	108.0	62.2
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	8.9	17.8	22.3	40.1	8.9	8.9	49.0	13.4	89.1	80.2
Total	3.6	1.5	6.8	5.3	9.9	15.2	34.9	20.5	9.9	9.1	40.2	13.7	104.8	65.3
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	3.7	3.7	6.5	14.0	3.7	13.0	18.6	9.3	21.4	7.5	36.3	14.0	90.3	61.5
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	4.9	1.0	5.8	18.4	4.9	7.8	17.5	16.5	7.8	5.8	40.7	9.7	81.5	59.2
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	2.3	3.0	8.1	12.7	6.4	7.7	19.1	9.7	13.8	4.7	30.5	13.4	80.2	51.3
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	4.3	4.3	6.9	14.7	5.2	9.5	23.3	13.4	8.6	1.7	35.9	14.3	84.3	57.9
York	0.7	0.7	4.7	3.6	9.3	3.2	18.6	9.3	5.0	1.4	11.1	14.3	49.4	32.6
Total	2.3	2.3	5.7	8.6	7.4	6.1	20.8	11.2	6.7	1.6	22.3	14.3	65.2	44.1
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	2.7	2.3	4.2	3.9	0.4	2.7	21.2	13.9	5.8	2.7	15.4	15.8	49.7	41.2
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.4	1.7	6.0	5.3	3.6	6.9	22.7	23.7	7.7	7.7	18.7	23.2	61.0	68.4

TABLE 127 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹

BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation ³ Rates Per 100,000 Population														
Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Kenora														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	15.0	6.7	23.3	11.6	6.7	99.8	103.2	10.0	13.3	1.7	34.9	6.7	196.3	136.4
Rainy River	-	-	4.3	38.6	4.3	128.6	38.6	-	4.3	-	30.0	4.3	81.4	171.5
Total	10.8	4.8	18.0	19.2	6.0	107.9	85.1	7.2	10.8	1.2	33.6	6.0	164.2	146.2
Kingston														
Frontenac	5.4	1.8	9.9	9.0	1.8	32.6	25.3	19.9	11.8	7.2	58.8	28.0	113.1	98.6
Lennox & Addington	-	8.9	3.0	-	5.9	32.7	14.9	23.8	11.9	8.9	29.7	8.9	65.3	83.2
Total	4.2	3.5	8.3	6.9	2.8	32.6	22.9	20.8	11.8	7.6	52.0	23.6	101.9	95.0
Kitchener														
Dufferin	-	-	6.2	15.4	3.1	3.1	18.5	9.2	18.5	-	18.5	9.2	64.6	36.9
Waterloo	1.6	1.9	-	7.0	1.0	7.7	28.1	3.8	10.5	2.6	43.7	3.5	84.9	26.5
Wellington	6.0	3.0	13.5	13.5	1.5	4.5	42.7	6.0	15.0	0.7	42.7	3.0	121.5	30.7
Total	2.7	2.1	4.2	9.4	1.3	6.5	31.5	4.8	12.3	1.9	41.7	3.8	93.7	28.4
London														
Elgin	4.3	2.8	7.1	2.8	5.7	4.3	32.8	7.1	4.3	1.4	61.2	2.8	115.4	21.4
Huron	5.3	-	1.8	3.5	-	10.6	15.9	7.1	5.3	7.1	24.7	5.3	52.9	33.5
Middlesex	4.3	2.5	5.3	6.2	3.1	10.2	25.4	7.1	13.9	2.2	31.5	6.2	83.5	34.3
Oxford	3.4	1.1	3.4	4.6	5.7	8.0	21.8	6.9	8.0	5.7	34.4	18.4	76.9	44.8
Perth	1.5	-	6.0	8.9	7.4	6.0	22.3	1.5	4.5	8.9	14.9	13.4	56.6	38.7
Total	4.0	1.8	5.0	5.6	4.0	8.8	24.5	6.5	10.1	3.8	32.9	8.3	80.4	34.7
Niagara														
Niagara	6.5	1.6	12.7	14.0	0.8	7.6	25.1	12.9	18.3	5.1	27.8	15.4	91.2	56.6

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84
Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>North Bay</u>														
Parry Sound	-	5.8	2.9	2.9	-	8.7	29.0	2.9	8.7	2.9	46.5	5.8	87.1	29.0
Nipissing	-	1.2	6.2	9.9	1.2	7.4	13.6	9.9	14.9	3.7	27.2	3.7	63.1	35.9
Timiskaming	4.8	-	7.1	33.3	4.8	40.5	26.2	19.0	14.3	7.1	31.0	21.4	88.1	121.4
Muskoka	7.6	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	10.2	45.7	20.3	25.4	5.1	45.7	5.1	129.5	43.2
Total	2.5	2.0	5.1	11.7	2.0	15.3	25.4	12.7	15.8	4.6	35.1	8.1	86.0	54.4
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>														
Prescott & Russell	-	5.6	9.3	13.0	5.6	13.0	20.4	9.3	18.6	1.9	31.6	14.9	85.4	57.6
Ottawa-Carleton	4.8	3.3	13.9	17.3	2.6	11.3	16.4	13.0	9.5	4.9	20.4	17.3	67.6	67.1
Total	4.3	3.5	13.5	16.9	2.9	11.4	16.7	12.7	10.3	4.7	21.4	17.1	69.2	66.3
<u>Owen Sound</u>														
Bruce	4.8	-	4.8	20.7	4.8	8.0	30.3	6.4	8.0	4.8	22.3	11.2	74.9	51.0
Grey	1.3	2.7	4.0	22.7	5.4	10.7	18.7	6.7	10.7	1.3	30.8	12.0	70.9	56.2
Total	2.9	1.5	4.4	21.8	5.1	9.5	24.0	6.5	9.5	2.9	26.9	11.6	72.7	53.8
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>														
Peel	3.6	0.4	7.6	6.1	1.5	4.6	21.3	12.9	11.4	4.7	26.2	21.1	71.6	49.8
<u>Pembroke</u>														
Renfrew	3.4	1.1	9.0	6.8	9.0	6.8	32.7	12.4	7.9	-	42.8	7.9	104.7	34.9
<u>Perth</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	2.4	1.2	3.7	4.9	1.2	9.8	15.9	13.4	7.3	1.2	31.7	12.2	62.3	42.7
Lanark	-	-	10.6	8.4	2.1	10.6	42.2	19.0	8.4	2.1	52.8	14.8	116.1	54.9
Total	1.5	0.8	6.2	6.2	1.5	10.1	25.5	15.5	7.7	1.5	39.5	13.2	82.0	47.2

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	25.8	8.6	8.6	34.3	34.3	8.6	-	-	25.8	-	94.4	51.5
Northumberland	3.0	6.0	7.5	19.5	1.5	16.5	21.0	18.0	9.0	3.0	57.1	12.0	99.2	75.2
Peterborough	6.8	4.8	8.7	12.6	-	33.8	12.6	15.5	5.8	7.7	29.0	12.6	62.8	87.0
Victoria	2.0	-	6.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	18.0	8.0	-	-	30.0	6.0	63.9	26.0
Total	4.3	3.9	8.6	12.9	1.3	22.9	17.3	14.2	6.5	4.3	37.1	10.4	75.1	68.6
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	-	3.9	3.9	11.7	3.9	5.5	18.0	10.2	11.0	4.7	21.9	8.6	58.7	44.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	8.0	0.7	6.5	2.9	3.6	7.3	52.3	9.4	16.0	5.1	51.5	9.4	137.9	34.8
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Haldimand-Norfolk	2.2	-	5.5	13.2	-	2.2	24.1	2.2	4.4	-	28.5	6.6	64.7	24.1
Brant	3.8	0.9	2.8	7.5	3.8	7.5	21.7	17.9	5.6	6.6	24.5	42.4	62.1	82.9
Total	3.0	0.5	4.1	10.1	2.0	5.1	22.8	10.6	5.1	3.5	26.3	25.8	63.3	55.7
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitowlin	8.9	-	-	8.9	-	17.7	141.8	35.4	-	-	62.0	17.7	212.6	79.7
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	2.5	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	39.1	5.0	23.3	0.6	45.4	1.9	116.7	16.4
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	3.7	-	18.5	7.4	3.7	-	44.5	3.7	14.8	3.7	37.0	3.7	122.2	18.5
Total	3.0	1.0	5.1	4.6	3.0	4.1	45.7	6.6	20.8	1.0	45.2	3.0	123.0	20.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	0.6	1.9	1.9	6.4	4.5	211.8	29.0	10.3	7.7	1.9	23.8	8.4	67.6	240.8
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	6.1	1.0	13.2	24.4	11.2	16.3	47.7	24.4	18.3	8.1	25.4	19.3	121.9	93.5

TABLE 127 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Metro Toronto</u>														
Toronto Metro	3.3	1.5	9.3	8.3	8.8	10.4	16.2	8.5	7.5	3.3	23.0	10.2	67.9	42.3
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	3.5	2.9	12.8	18.3	6.7	10.9	17.6	10.9	22.1	9.0	24.0	12.8	86.8	64.7
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3.5	2.1	8.4	10.1	5.0	14.1	23.8	11.4	10.8	4.2	28.8	13.0	80.4	54.9

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 133 to 135.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1983-84 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1983-84) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 128

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	-	4.5	10.0	6.3	7.2	21.7	32.6	24.5	15.4	10.0	32.6	12.7	97.8	79.7
Prince Edward	8.9	-	4.5	13.4	4.5	26.8	8.9	26.8	4.5	4.5	8.9	17.9	40.2	89.3
Total	1.5	3.8	9.0	7.5	6.8	22.6	28.6	24.8	13.6	9.0	28.6	13.6	88.1	81.3
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	3.7	2.8	5.6	10.2	4.6	15.7	16.7	13.0	12.0	5.6	46.3	18.5	88.9	65.7
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	3.8	3.8	10.5	20.1	4.8	4.8	19.1	11.5	16.3	5.7	30.6	12.4	85.2	58.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	2.9	2.0	3.3	4.9	6.2	10.1	15.6	11.7	7.2	5.5	20.8	14.7	56.0	48.8
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	5.1	2.1	4.7	8.9	3.8	15.3	28.4	11.0	10.2	2.5	35.6	14.0	87.8	53.9
York	1.3	0.3	3.0	4.0	7.6	2.0	26.2	7.0	6.0	3.3	16.6	10.6	60.6	27.2
Total	3.0	1.1	3.7	6.1	6.0	7.8	27.1	8.7	7.8	3.0	24.9	12.1	72.5	38.9
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	5.6	2.6	4.1	4.1	2.3	4.1	21.0	7.1	4.9	5.3	22.5	12.8	60.5	36.1
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	3.6	1.4	3.3	7.6	1.2	10.7	18.6	20.0	5.7	5.2	22.2	22.2	54.6	67.2

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES ¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ² ONTARIO, 1984-85
Separation ³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	13.1	1.6	22.9	21.3	8.2	65.5	130.9	14.7	13.1	-	31.1	4.9	219.3	108.0
Rainy River	12.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	33.8	88.6	42.2	4.2	21.1	-	33.8	8.4	151.9	118.1
Total	13.0	3.5	18.9	17.7	15.3	71.9	106.1	11.8	15.3	-	31.8	5.9	200.5	110.8
<u>Kingston</u>														
Frontenac	2.7	1.8	6.2	11.5	5.3	28.4	16.8	33.7	7.1	3.5	44.3	27.5	82.4	106.4
Lennox & Addington	2.9	-	2.9	5.8	8.7	17.3	23.1	26.0	14.5	2.9	20.2	28.9	72.3	80.9
Total	2.7	1.4	5.4	10.2	6.1	25.8	18.3	31.9	8.8	3.4	38.7	27.8	80.1	100.4
<u>Kitchener</u>														
Dufferin	3.0	3.0	12.1	9.1	6.1	9.1	36.4	9.1	15.2	6.1	39.4	15.2	112.1	51.5
Waterloo	1.3	1.6	5.4	10.4	2.2	5.7	30.0	6.6	9.8	1.6	27.2	5.4	75.8	31.3
Wellington	3.7	3.0	11.1	11.8	3.0	7.4	33.2	9.6	16.2	1.5	36.9	4.4	104.1	37.6
Total	2.1	2.1	7.4	10.7	2.7	6.4	31.3	7.6	12.0	1.9	30.7	5.8	86.2	34.4
<u>London</u>														
Elgin	7.1	1.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	11.4	37.1	11.4	7.1	1.4	38.5	5.7	101.3	37.1
Huron	5.3	7.0	-	3.5	3.5	14.1	17.6	15.8	1.8	5.3	10.5	15.8	38.7	61.5
Middlesex	5.5	2.8	5.2	6.4	4.9	7.0	25.1	8.6	10.7	1.5	32.5	10.1	83.9	36.4
Oxford	5.7	-	10.3	10.3	8.0	13.8	20.7	8.0	8.0	2.3	13.8	14.9	66.6	49.4
Perth	-	1.5	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.9	10.4	8.9	7.4	4.5	17.9	26.8	52.1	59.5
Total	5.1	2.5	5.9	6.9	5.6	9.4	23.5	9.5	8.7	2.3	26.8	12.7	75.7	43.3
<u>Niagara</u>														
Niagara	7.5	3.2	9.1	11.5	4.3	6.2	24.2	7.8	13.7	5.6	26.3	16.4	85.1	50.8

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary		Primary Secondary	
North Bay														
Parry Sound	-	8.6	5.7	5.7	-	-	23.0	11.5	14.4	-	28.7	8.6	71.8	34.5
Nipissing	2.5	-	2.5	12.3	6.2	6.2	24.7	4.9	16.0	4.9	18.5	6.2	70.3	34.5
Timiskaming	9.5	-	9.5	18.9	4.7	23.6	28.4	11.8	4.7	9.5	33.1	9.5	89.8	73.3
Muskoka	5.0	7.5	7.5	2.5	-	7.5	27.4	7.5	17.5	5.0	34.9	15.0	92.3	44.9
Total	4.0	3.0	5.5	10.6	3.5	9.1	25.7	8.1	13.6	5.0	26.7	9.1	79.2	44.9
Ottawa-Carleton														
Prescott & Russell	7.1	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	33.8	8.9	16.0	17.8	5.3	33.8	17.8	74.7	83.6
Ottawa-Carleton	3.6	3.6	15.8	14.9	2.7	14.3	15.8	11.9	6.2	6.4	19.4	14.8	63.6	65.8
Total	3.9	3.9	14.7	13.9	2.8	16.0	15.2	12.2	7.2	6.3	20.7	15.0	64.6	67.4
Owen Sound														
Bruce	6.3	-	1.6	11.0	3.1	6.3	28.3	4.7	14.2	3.1	15.7	6.3	69.3	31.5
Grey	2.6	6.6	-	19.9	9.3	10.6	29.1	10.6	6.6	1.3	29.1	21.2	76.8	70.2
Total	4.3	3.6	0.7	15.8	6.5	8.6	28.8	7.9	10.1	2.2	23.0	14.4	73.4	52.5
Peel (Mississauga)														
Peel	2.0	1.5	6.2	4.9	3.5	4.2	26.9	11.9	9.1	8.0	23.0	23.2	70.8	53.8
Pembroke														
Renfrew	5.6	5.6	7.8	11.2	4.5	19.0	40.2	17.9	6.7	2.2	32.4	11.2	97.2	67.0
Perth														
Leeds-Grenville	2.4	3.6	2.4	5.9	1.2	5.9	22.6	25.0	1.2	1.2	27.3	11.9	57.1	53.5
Lanark	4.1	4.1	8.1	6.1	4.1	10.2	32.6	20.4	10.2	4.1	30.5	18.3	89.6	63.1
Total	3.0	3.8	4.5	6.0	2.3	7.5	26.3	23.3	4.5	2.3	28.5	14.3	69.1	57.1

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984-85

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	8.3	-	8.3	16.7	8.3	41.7	-	-	-	-	16.7	8.3	41.7	66.7
Northumberland	1.5	1.5	4.4	16.3	5.9	23.7	35.6	25.2	8.9	3.0	31.1	8.9	87.4	78.5
Peterborough	7.6	3.8	8.6	13.3	7.6	34.3	30.4	14.3	7.6	7.6	37.1	13.3	99.0	86.6
Victoria	2.0	-	5.9	3.9	-	5.9	23.5	5.9	7.8	-	27.4	5.9	66.5	21.5
Total	4.7	2.1	6.8	12.3	5.5	25.5	28.9	14.8	7.6	4.2	32.2	10.2	85.7	69.2
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	1.6	3.9	5.5	16.4	4.7	6.2	20.2	3.9	16.4	5.5	22.6	7.0	70.9	42.8
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	7.9	2.1	11.4	7.2	8.6	7.2	59.4	5.7	23.6	6.4	51.5	6.4	162.4	35.1
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Haldimand-Norfolk	2.2	-	3.3	10.9	2.2	3.3	24.0	10.9	7.6	4.4	21.8	5.4	61.0	34.9
Brant	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.7	6.6	4.7	22.5	16.9	14.0	8.4	26.2	28.1	74.0	63.7
Total	2.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	4.5	4.0	23.2	14.1	11.1	6.5	24.2	17.6	68.0	50.4
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitoulin	-	26.3	-	26.3	26.3	17.5	52.6	26.3	-	-	26.3	26.3	105.3	122.8
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	2.5	-	3.2	4.4	1.3	5.1	31.8	7.0	15.8	1.3	39.8	2.5	94.2	20.2
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	3.7	-	-	-	-	3.7	22.0	-	18.3	3.7	18.3	3.7	62.3	11.0
Total	2.5	1.5	2.5	5.1	2.5	5.6	31.5	7.1	15.2	1.5	36.1	4.1	90.4	24.9
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	0.6	0.6	10.3	14.2	6.5	199.9	23.3	9.7	9.1	3.2	23.9	7.1	73.7	234.8
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	10.2	4.1	10.2	34.6	5.1	20.3	49.8	21.4	13.2	9.2	38.7	22.4	127.2	111.9

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	3.5	0.9	8.0	8.0	4.4	19.5	44.4	19.5	13.3	11.5	31.1	13.3	104.7	72.8
Prince Edward	4.4	-	4.4	-	-	8.8	35.2	44.1	8.8	-	30.8	4.4	83.7	57.3
Total	3.7	0.7	7.4	6.6	3.7	17.7	42.8	23.6	12.6	9.6	31.0	11.8	101.2	70.2
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	0.9	1.8	2.8	13.8	5.5	11.9	22.1	10.1	14.7	6.4	35.8	22.1	81.8	66.2
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	7.5	1.9	11.3	14.1	2.8	4.7	25.4	16.9	16.9	4.7	38.6	16.9	102.6	59.3
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	1.3	2.5	2.8	6.0	3.5	9.7	12.9	16.0	8.2	5.7	11.6	17.9	40.3	57.9
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>														
Simcoe	3.8	2.5	5.5	11.7	4.6	15.9	29.8	15.5	8.8	6.3	43.6	19.7	96.0	71.7
York	0.9	0.9	2.8	4.9	8.0	7.4	20.0	8.9	2.5	1.8	14.5	7.4	48.6	31.4
Total	2.1	1.6	3.9	7.8	6.6	11.0	24.1	11.7	5.1	3.7	26.8	12.6	68.7	48.5
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>														
Halton	3.3	3.0	4.4	5.9	3.0	5.2	17.4	11.9	9.6	2.2	18.2	11.9	56.0	40.0
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.4	1.9	3.3	6.8	3.1	9.7	13.7	15.8	5.9	5.4	20.3	19.6	48.6	59.2

TABLE 129 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	14.6	4.9	24.4	27.6	3.3	32.5	126.8	11.4	3.3	-	24.4	1.6	196.7	78.0
Rainy River	-	-	12.8	25.5	-	46.8	72.3	-	12.8	-	29.8	8.5	127.7	80.9
Total	10.6	3.5	21.2	27.1	2.4	36.5	111.8	8.2	5.9	-	25.9	3.5	177.6	78.8
<u>Kingston</u>														
Frontenac	8.8	4.4	9.7	7.9	8.8	52.8	30.8	32.6	7.0	2.6	39.6	22.0	104.8	122.4
Lennox & Addington	2.9	2.9	5.7	5.7	8.6	34.4	20.1	63.0	8.6	14.3	28.7	20.1	74.5	140.4
Total	7.4	4.0	8.8	7.4	8.8	48.5	28.3	39.7	7.4	5.4	37.0	21.5	97.6	126.6
<u>Kitchener</u>														
Dufferin	-	-	-	9.0	6.0	15.1	45.2	9.0	24.1	-	51.2	21.1	126.5	54.2
Waterloo	2.4	0.9	3.3	5.4	4.2	9.0	28.3	3.0	13.9	0.9	36.4	3.3	88.6	22.6
Wellington	3.6	2.9	7.3	10.2	9.4	14.5	36.3	10.2	10.2	1.5	48.6	5.8	115.3	45.0
Total	2.6	1.4	4.2	7.0	5.8	10.9	31.6	5.4	13.5	1.0	40.7	5.2	98.4	30.8
<u>London</u>														
Elgin	1.4	2.8	4.2	7.1	5.6	5.6	43.8	4.2	9.9	-	43.8	9.9	108.8	29.7
Huron	3.5	1.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	8.7	10.5	10.5	8.7	-	19.2	5.2	47.1	31.4
Middlesex	4.2	2.7	4.2	6.7	4.6	10.3	13.7	7.3	8.5	1.5	22.8	6.4	58.0	34.9
Oxford	7.9	2.3	3.4	4.5	9.1	9.1	28.3	18.1	5.7	6.8	23.8	18.1	78.2	59.0
Perth	2.9	2.9	2.9	14.7	1.5	4.4	20.6	14.7	10.3	2.9	16.2	19.1	54.5	58.9
Total	4.2	2.6	3.9	7.2	4.7	8.8	19.7	9.6	8.5	2.1	24.3	9.8	65.3	40.1
<u>Niagara</u>														
Niagara	4.5	1.6	12.5	10.1	5.6	5.1	19.5	8.3	16.3	5.1	26.4	10.4	84.8	40.6

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>North Bay</u>														
Parry Sound	-	5.7	-	8.5	-	5.7	34.0	5.7	8.5	2.8	19.8	8.5	62.3	36.8
Nipissing	2.5	1.2	8.6	9.8	3.7	9.8	27.1	8.6	13.5	2.5	17.2	8.6	72.6	40.6
Timiskaming	2.4	-	-	9.5	2.4	26.2	26.2	9.5	4.8	2.4	28.6	7.1	64.3	54.8
Muskoka	2.4	2.4	-	7.3	-	2.4	31.6	4.9	12.2	4.9	31.6	4.9	77.9	26.8
Total	2.0	2.0	3.5	9.0	2.0	11.0	29.0	7.5	10.5	3.0	23.0	7.5	70.1	40.1
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>														
Prescott & Russell	8.6	3.5	10.4	15.5	3.5	44.9	17.3	8.6	10.4	5.2	19.0	5.2	69.1	82.9
Ottawa-Carleton	6.6	2.7	17.0	14.7	3.0	14.7	15.2	8.4	6.8	3.9	20.4	15.5	69.0	59.9
Total	6.8	2.8	16.5	14.8	3.1	17.4	15.4	8.5	7.1	4.0	20.3	14.6	69.0	62.0
<u>Owen Sound</u>														
Bruce	7.9	-	4.7	9.5	9.5	7.9	26.8	7.9	18.9	-	36.3	15.8	104.1	41.0
Grey	2.6	1.3	5.3	6.6	7.9	6.6	30.2	7.9	17.1	1.3	32.9	13.1	95.9	36.8
Total	5.0	0.7	5.0	7.9	8.6	7.2	28.7	7.9	17.9	0.7	34.4	14.3	99.6	38.7
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>														
Peel	3.2	1.2	6.5	6.3	4.9	6.2	22.5	14.1	7.9	6.5	25.8	22.5	70.9	56.8
<u>Pembroke</u>														
Renfrew	5.5	3.3	23.1	8.8	6.6	12.1	28.6	11.0	12.1	11.0	31.9	11.0	107.8	57.2
<u>Perth</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	1.2	2.3	4.7	3.5	1.2	19.8	23.3	14.0	3.5	2.3	25.6	15.1	59.4	57.0
Lanark	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	34.2	20.1	10.1	6.0	38.2	10.1	90.5	50.3
Total	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.2	2.2	14.0	27.3	16.2	5.9	3.7	30.2	13.3	70.8	54.6

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	8.2	8.2	8.2	24.6	8.2	-	17.4	-	24.6	-	49.2	32.8
Northumberland	2.9	2.9	1.5	14.5	4.4	40.7	24.7	11.6	1.5	-	26.2	7.3	77.0	78.5
Peterborough	1.9	0.9	7.6	7.6	5.7	62.4	13.2	17.0	8.5	-	28.4	11.4	65.3	102.2
Victoria	1.9	1.9	7.5	5.6	1.9	20.6	9.4	3.7	-	-	16.9	13.1	37.5	46.8
Total	2.1	1.7	5.8	9.2	4.6	45.0	15.4	11.7	8.7	2.1	25.0	10.0	61.6	79.6
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	0.8	3.9	7.0	10.8	0.8	3.1	28.6	6.2	16.2	2.3	11.6	9.3	64.9	35.5
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	6.5	2.9	19.4	10.1	12.2	23.0	51.8	6.5	21.6	4.3	36.7	8.6	148.3	55.4
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Halidiland-Norfolk	1.1	2.2	6.5	4.3	1.1	6.5	16.2	13.0	11.9	5.4	34.6	8.6	71.4	40.0
Brant	1.9	4.6	8.3	13.0	8.3	13.0	21.3	19.5	5.6	3.7	25.9	18.5	71.4	72.3
Total	1.5	3.5	7.5	9.0	5.0	10.0	19.0	16.5	8.5	4.5	29.9	14.0	71.4	57.4
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitoulin	-	-	8.8	26.3	-	17.5	78.9	26.3	-	8.8	43.9	52.6	131.6	131.6
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	2.5	0.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	9.5	39.5	3.2	27.4	2.5	43.3	4.5	121.6	24.2
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	7.4	-	7.4	-	11.1	7.4	29.5	-	3.7	-	14.8	3.7	73.8	11.1
Total	3.1	0.5	5.1	4.6	5.1	9.7	40.4	4.1	22.5	2.6	39.4	7.2	115.5	28.6
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	3.2	1.9	5.7	8.3	8.3	69.5	18.5	9.6	5.1	1.9	21.0	6.4	61.8	97.5
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	8.1	7.1	12.2	19.3	11.2	16.2	54.8	24.3	20.3	5.1	48.7	16.2	155.2	88.2

TABLE 129 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Metro Toronto</u>														
Toronto Metro	2.5	1.9	5.9	8.9	11.4	12.1	16.4	8.3	7.3	3.6	20.4	11.5	63.9	46.3
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	4.1	0.9	8.2	19.2	16.1	19.9	19.2	7.9	13.6	11.7	24.6	13.2	85.8	72.8
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3.5	2.1	7.5	9.5	6.9	14.5	23.0	11.0	9.7	4.2	25.7	12.9	76.3	54.2

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 60 to 76); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 133 to 135.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1985-86 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1985-86) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1987); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1986).

TABLE 130
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	-	-	-	-	2	2
Prince Edward	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	-	2	2
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	1	2	-	-	3	-
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	7	15	2	4	23	2
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>						
Simcoe	6	4	-	2	1	1
York	2	2	-	-	6	1
Total	8	6	-	2	7	2
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>						
Halton	4	8	-	1	1	1
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	9	7	2	-	2	3
Total	24	44	4	11	51	6

TABLE 130 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Kenora</u>										
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	2	3	-	5		-	-	-	-	
Rainy River	1	-	-	1		-	1	-	1	
Total	3	3	-	6		-	1	-	1	
<u>Kingston</u>										
Frontenac	7	5	1	13		-	2	-	2	
Lennox and Addington	1	1	-	2		-	-	-	-	
Total	8	6	1	15		-	2	-	2	
<u>Kitchener</u>										
Dufferin	-	1	1	2		-	-	-	-	
Waterloo	-	9	2	11		-	4	1	5	
Wellington	6	15	1	22		1	2	-	3	
Total	6	25	4	35		1	6	1	8	
<u>London</u>										
Elgin	2	5	1	8		-	2	2	4	
Huron	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Middlesex	5	17	2	24		-	9	2	11	
Oxford	2	1	-	3		-	-	-	-	
Perth	-	2	-	2		-	-	-	-	
Total	9	25	3	37		-	11	6	17	
<u>Niagara</u>										
Niagara	3	5	2	10		-	5	-	5	

TABLE 130 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>North Bay</u>										
Parry Sound	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Nipissing	7	2	5	14	-	-	1	2	2	7
Timiskaming	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
Muskoka	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	13	3	5	21	-	-	1	6	4	11
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>										
Prescott and Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa-Carleton	26	49	2	77	-	-	6	28	3	37
Total	26	49	2	77	-	-	6	28	3	37
<u>Owen Sound</u>										
Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>										
Peel	8	5	1	14	-	-	1	2	4	7
<u>Pembroke</u>										
Renfrew	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>Perth</u>										
Leeds-Grenville	5	4	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	2
Lanark	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total	5	5	1	11	-	-	1	3	-	4

TABLE 130 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total						
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	2	-	2
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	2	-	2
<u>Sarnia</u>										
Lambton	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>										
Algoma	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
<u>Simcoe</u>										
Halldimand-Norfolk	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Brant	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2
<u>Sudbury</u>										
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	1	17	1	-	19	1	1	9	-	10
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	1	17	1	-	19	1	1	9	-	10
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thunder Bay</u>										
Thunder Bay	8	11	-	3	19	7	-	-	-	10
<u>Timmins</u>										
Cochrane	5	2	-	-	7	4	-	4	3	7

TABLE 130 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Total	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence						
Metro Toronto								
Toronto Metro	76	29	137	32	12	42	70	124
Windsor								
Essex	3	5	10	2	1	8	7	16
Other	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	7	9	1	2	4	1	7
Ontario	208	250	519	61	36	181	111	328

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 122 to 125.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
 T.D. - Territorial District
 P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 131

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Belleville</u>										
Hastings	2	3	-	5		-	1	-	1	1
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	3	-	5		-	1	-	1	1
<u>Chatham</u>										
Kent	-	6	-	6		-	2	-	2	2
<u>Cornwall</u>										
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2	1	-	3		-	5	-	5	5
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>										
Durham	12	13	14	39		-	19	16	35	35
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>										
Simcoe	4	4	3	11		1	2	1	4	4
York	-	1	2	3		-	4	3	7	7
Total	4	5	5	14		1	6	4	11	11
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>										
Halton	-	2	-	2		-	2	2	4	4
<u>Hamilton</u>										
Hamilton-Mentworth	20	1	1	22		2	4	-	6	6

TABLE 131 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs						
<u>Kenora</u>									
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	1	3	-	4	-	1	4	1	6
Rainy River	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Total	2	4	-	6	-	1	5	1	7
<u>Kingston</u>									
Frontenac	1	8	1	10	-	-	4	-	4
Lennox and Addington	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	9	1	11	-	-	4	-	4
<u>Kitchener</u>									
Dufferin	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Waterloo	4	11	-	15	-	-	9	2	11
Wellington	2	2	4	8	-	-	5	2	7
Total	6	15	4	25	-	-	16	4	20
<u>London</u>									
Elgin	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	4
Huron	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	4	33	-	37	3	3	10	1	14
Oxford	1	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Perth	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	44	-	51	-	3	15	1	19
<u>Niagara</u>									
Niagara	-	3	2	5	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE 131 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>North Bay</u>										
Parry Sound	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	
Nipissing	5	3	-	8		4	-	5	9	
Timiskaming	-	3	1	4		1	-	1	2	
Muskoka	1	1	-	2		-	-	-	-	
Total	6	8	1	15		5	-	6	11	
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>										
Prescott and Russell	2	3	-	5		1	1	-	2	
Ottawa-Carleton	23	38	-	61		9	27	4	40	
Total	25	41	-	66		10	28	4	42	
<u>Owen Sound</u>										
Bruce	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	1	
Grey	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	1	
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>										
Peel	1	5	5	11		3	2	5	10	
<u>Pembroke</u>										
Renfrew	3	-	-	3		-	2	2	4	
<u>Perth</u>										
Leeds-Grenville	3	3	-	6		-	13	3	16	
Lanark	3	2	-	5		-	3	-	3	
Total	6	5	-	11		-	16	3	19	

TABLE 131 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ¹			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1	-	-	1	1	-
Peterborough	1	1	-	-	1	-
Victoria	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total	2	2	-	1	3	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	-	3	-	-	-	-
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>						
Algoma	1	5	-	1	1	2
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Halldmand-Norfolk	2	3	-	-	-	1
Brant	1	-	-	-	3	3
Total	3	3	-	-	3	4
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	6	10	2	1	3	1
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	10	2	1	3	-
Total	6	20	4	2	6	1
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	7	10	2	-	5	1
<u>Timmins</u>						
	6	2	-	-	2	4

TABLE 131 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
Metro Toronto						
Toronto Metro	67	27	36	17	38	99
Windsor						
Essex	4	5	1	-	8	1
Other	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unknown	3	2	2	1	3	-
Ontario	196	235	76	46	194	160
			507			400

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 122 to 125.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 132
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Belleville</u>										
Hastings	-	5	-	5		-	3	-	3	
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-		-	2	-	2	
Total	-	5	-	5		-	5	-	5	
<u>Chatham</u>										
Kent	-	8	1	9		-	-	-	-	
<u>Cornwall</u>										
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	1	2	-	3		-	1	-	1	
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>										
Durham	9	2	38	49		2	5	46	53	
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>										
Simcoe	3	2	18	23		3	1	3	7	
York	3	1	1	5		-	1	4	5	
Total	6	3	19	28		3	2	7	12	
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>										
Halton	1	4	-	5		-	1	1	2	
<u>Hamilton</u>										
Hamilton-Wentworth	23	8	-	31		2	3	1	6	

TABLE 132 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Kenora</u>						
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	-	5	1	-	3	1
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	5	1	-	3	1
<u>Kingston</u>						
Frontenac	1	14	-	1	4	-
Lennox and Addington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	14	-	1	4	-
<u>Kitchener</u>						
Dufferin	2	2	-	-	2	-
Waterloo	-	11	-	1	5	2
Wellington	6	17	1	3	5	1
Total	8	30	1	4	12	3
<u>London</u>						
Elgin	-	4	-	-	3	1
Huron	-	1	-	-	1	-
Middlesex	9	13	-	4	17	2
Oxford	1	8	-	1	-	-
Perth	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	10	27	-	5	21	3
<u>Niagara</u>						
Niagara	2	3	-	-	1	-
Total	2	3	-	-	1	-

TABLE 132 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total	Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Nipissing	7	5	1	13	-	-	2	2
Timiskaming	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	4
Muskoka	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	11	5	2	18	2	1	3	6
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	1	2	-	3	-	4	-	4
Ottawa-Carleton	10	34	1	45	11	50	-	61
Total	11	36	1	48	11	54	-	65
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Grey	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	4	8	1	13	1	1	5	7
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	2	4	-	6	-	-	-	-
<u>Perth</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	4	2	1	7	-	13	1	14
Lanark	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total	5	3	1	9	-	13	1	14

TABLE 132 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³				Total
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Peterborough</u>									
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Total	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	6	6
<u>Sarnia</u>									
Lambton	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	2	2
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>									
Algoma	4	5	-	9	2	1	2	5	5
<u>Simcoe</u>									
Halldimand-Norfolk	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Brant	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sudbury</u>									
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	3	12	-	15	-	1	-	1	1
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	12	-	15	-	1	-	1	1
<u>Thunder Bay</u>									
Thunder Bay	3	16	1	20	1	8	2	11	11
<u>Timmins</u>									
Cochrane	3	2	-	5	-	1	1	2	2

TABLE 132 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs					
Metro Toronto								
Toronto Metro	38	27	43	108		19	28	135
Windsor								
Essex	3	2	2	7		-	5	4
Other	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Unknown	1	4	-	5		3	3	-
Ontario	153	248	111	512		57	176	220
								453

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 122 to 125.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	-	4.5	-	-	1.9	1.9
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.8	-	-	1.5	1.5
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	0.9	1.8	-	-	2.8	-
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	2.5	5.4	0.7	1.4	8.2	0.7
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>						
Simcoe	2.7	1.8	-	0.9	0.4	0.4
York	0.8	0.8	-	-	2.5	0.4
Total	1.7	1.3	-	0.4	1.5	0.4
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>						
Halton	1.6	3.2	-	0.4	0.4	-
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.2	1.7	0.5	-	0.5	0.7

TABLE 133 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	
<u>North Bay</u>							
Parry Sound	8.9	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Nipissing	8.6	2.5	6.2	1.2	4.9	2.5	8.6
Timiskaming	4.8	-	-	-	4.8	2.4	7.3
Muskoka	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
Total	6.7	1.5	2.6	0.5	3.1	2.1	5.7
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>							
Prescott and Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa-Carleton	4.8	9.0	0.4	1.1	5.2	0.6	6.8
Total	4.4	8.2	0.3	1.0	4.7	0.5	6.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>							
Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>							
Peel	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5
<u>Pembroke</u>							
Renfrew	1.1	5.7	-	-	1.1	-	1.1
<u>Perth</u>							
Leeds-Grenville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark	6.2	4.9	-	-	2.5	-	2.5
Total	-	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	4.4
	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.8	2.4	-	3.2

TABLE 133 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	1.0	2.0	-	2.0	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.4	0.9	-	0.9	-
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	0.8	4.1	-	-	-	0.8
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>						
Algoma	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Halldinand-Norfolk	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
Brant	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1.0	-	-	0.5	1.0
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	0.5	9.1	0.5	0.5	4.8	-
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	0.5	8.6	0.5	0.5	4.5	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	5.2	7.1	-	1.9	4.5	-
<u>Timmins</u>						
Timmins	5.3	2.1	-	-	4.2	3.1
						7.3

TABLE 133 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
Metro Toronto								
Toronto Metro	3.6	1.4	1.5	6.4	0.6	2.0	3.3	5.8
Windsor								
Essex	1.0	1.6	0.6	3.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	5.0
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.4	2.9	0.7	6.1	0.4	2.1	1.3	3.8

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84), whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis is listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 126 to 129.

R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984).

TABLE 134
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	1.9	2.8	-	-	0.9	-
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.6	2.3	-	-	0.8	-
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	-	5.6	-	-	1.9	-
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2.0	1.0	-	-	4.9	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	4.2	4.6	4.9	-	6.7	5.6
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>						
Simcoe	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
York	-	0.4	0.8	-	1.6	1.2
Total	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>						
Halton	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	-

1.5

TABLE 134 (Continued)

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	1.7	5.0	-	6.7	1.7	6.7	1.7	10.1
Rainy River	4.4	4.4	-	8.8	-	4.4	-	4.4
Total	2.4	4.9	-	7.3	1.2	6.1	1.2	8.5
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	0.9	7.4	0.9	9.2	-	3.7	-	3.7
Lennox and Addington	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
Total	0.7	6.4	0.7	7.8	-	2.8	-	2.8
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	6.4	-	6.4	-	6.4	-	6.4
Waterloo	1.3	3.6	-	4.9	-	2.9	0.7	3.6
Wellington	1.5	1.5	3.1	6.2	-	3.9	1.5	5.4
Total	1.3	3.2	0.9	5.4	-	3.4	0.9	4.3
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	4.3	-	4.3	-	5.7	-	5.7
Huron	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	1.3	10.4	-	11.6	0.9	3.1	0.3	4.4
Oxford	1.2	7.0	-	8.2	-	-	-	-
Perth	3.0	1.5	-	4.5	-	1.5	-	1.5
Total	1.2	7.4	-	8.6	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.2
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	-	0.8	0.5	1.4	-	0.3	-	0.3

TABLE 134 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population			
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>North Bay</u>				
Parry Sound	-	3.0	-	3.0
Nipissing	6.2	3.7	-	10.0
Timiskaming	-	7.3	2.4	9.7
Muskoka	2.6	2.6	-	5.2
Total	3.1	4.1	0.5	7.8
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>				
Prescott and Russell	3.8	5.7	-	9.5
Ottawa-Carleton	4.2	6.9	-	11.2
Total	4.2	6.8	-	11.0
<u>Owen Sound</u>				
Bruce	-	-	-	-
Grey	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>				
Peel	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.2
<u>Pembroke</u>				
Renfrew	3.4	-	-	3.4
<u>Perth</u>				
Leeds-Grenville	3.7	3.7	-	7.4
Lanark	6.6	4.4	-	10.9
Total	4.7	3.9	-	8.7
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>				
Peel	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.2
<u>Pembroke</u>				
Renfrew	3.4	-	-	3.4
<u>Perth</u>				
Leeds-Grenville	3.7	3.7	-	7.4
Lanark	6.6	4.4	-	10.9
Total	4.7	3.9	-	8.7

TABLE 134 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	3.1
Peterborough	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0
Victoria	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1
Total	0.9	0.9	-	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.2
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	2.4	-	2.4	-	-	-	-
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	0.7	3.7	-	4.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	3.0
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Halldimand-Norfolk	2.2	3.4	-	5.6	-	-	1.1	1.1
Brant	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	2.9	-	2.9
Total	1.5	1.5	-	3.1	-	1.5	0.5	2.1
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	3.2	5.4	1.1	9.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.7
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	3.0	5.0	1.0	9.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.5
Total								
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	4.5	6.5	1.3	12.3	-	3.2	0.6	3.9
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	6.2	2.1	-	8.3	-	2.1	4.1	6.2

TABLE 134 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
Metro Toronto							
Toronto Metro	3.1	1.3	1.7	6.1	0.8	1.8	4.6
Windsor							
Essex	1.3	1.6	0.3	3.2	-	2.6	0.3
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.3	2.7	0.9	5.9	0.5	2.2	1.9
							4.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 126 to 129.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984).

TABLE 135

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	4.6	-	4.6	-	2.8	-	2.8
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	8.9
Total	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	3.8
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	7.5	0.9	8.4	-	-	-	-
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glenqarry-Stormont	1.0	2.0	-	2.9	-	1.0	-	1.0
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	3.1	0.7	13.1	16.9	0.7	1.7	15.8	18.2
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	1.3	0.9	7.9	10.1	1.3	0.4	1.3	3.1
York	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	-	0.4	1.5	1.9
Total	1.2	0.6	3.8	5.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.4
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	0.4	1.6	-	1.9	-	0.4	0.4	0.8
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	5.5	1.9	-	7.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.4

TABLE 135 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	-	8.2	1.6	9.9	-	4.9	1.6	6.6
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6.0	1.2	7.2	-	3.6	1.2	4.8
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	0.9	12.8	-	13.8	0.9	3.7	-	4.6
Lennox and Addington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.7	9.8	-	10.5	0.7	2.8	-	3.5
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	6.2	6.2	-	12.5	-	6.2	-	6.2
Waterloo	-	3.5	-	3.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	2.6
Wellington	4.5	12.9	0.8	18.2	2.3	3.8	0.8	6.8
Total	1.7	6.3	0.2	8.2	0.8	2.5	0.6	4.0
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	5.8	-	5.8	-	4.3	1.4	5.8
Huron	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8
Middlesex	2.8	4.0	-	6.8	1.2	5.3	0.6	7.2
Oxford	1.2	9.2	-	10.4	1.2	-	-	1.2
Perth	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Total	1.7	4.5	-	6.2	0.8	3.5	0.5	4.8
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	0.5	0.8	-	1.4	-	0.3	-	0.3

TABLE 135 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
Nipissing	8.7	6.2	1.2	16.2	-	1.2	1.2	2.5
Timiskaming	7.2	-	-	7.2	4.8	-	4.8	9.7
Muskoka	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-
Total	5.7	2.6	1.0	9.3	1.0	0.5	1.5	3.1
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	1.9	3.8	-	5.6	-	7.5	-	7.5
Ottawa-Carleton	1.8	6.1	0.2	8.1	2.0	9.0	-	11.0
Total	1.8	5.9	0.2	7.9	1.8	8.9	-	10.7
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
Grey	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	0.8	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	2.3	4.5	-	6.8	-	-	-	-
<u>Perth</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	5.0	2.5	1.2	8.7	-	16.1	1.2	17.3
Lanark	2.1	2.1	-	4.2	-	-	-	-
Total	3.9	2.3	0.8	7.0	-	10.2	0.8	10.9

TABLE 135 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
Total	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.6
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	0.8	1.6	-	2.4	-	0.8	0.8	1.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	2.9	3.6	-	6.5	1.4	0.7	1.4	3.6
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	3.3	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
Brant	2.8	2.8	-	5.7	-	-	-	-
Total	1.5	3.1	-	4.6	-	-	-	-
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	1.6	6.4	-	8.0	-	0.5	-	0.5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	1.5	6.1	-	7.6	-	0.5	-	0.5
Total			-					
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	1.9	10.3	0.6	12.9	0.6	5.2	1.3	7.1
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	3.0	2.0	-	5.1	-	1.0	1.0	2.0

TABLE 135 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
Metro Toronto	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.3	6.3
Toronto Metro			5.1			8.5
Windsor						
Essex	1.0	0.6	0.6	-	1.6	1.3
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	1.8	2.8	1.3	0.6	2.0	2.5
			5.9			5.2

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 77 to 84); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 126 to 129.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 136
 DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ^a from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	3	-	3	-	2.8	-	2.8
Prince Edward	1	-	-	1	4.5	-	-	4.5
Total	1	3	-	4	0.8	2.3	-	3.1
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	1	-	1	-	0.9	-	0.9
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	-	4	-	4	-	3.9	-	3.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	4	7	-	11	1.4	2.4	-	3.8
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	3	3	-	6	1.3	1.3	-	2.6
York	-	3	-	3	-	1.1	-	1.1
Total	3	6	-	9	0.6	1.2	-	1.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	4	4	-	8	1.6	1.6	-	3.1
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	8	15	1	24	1.9	3.6	0.2	5.8
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	1	-	1	2	1.6	-	1.6	3.3
Rainy River	-	1	-	1	-	4.3	-	4.3
Total	1	1	1	3	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	-	2	-	2	-	1.8	-	1.8
Lennox & Addington	-	1	-	1	-	3.0	-	3.0
Total	-	3	-	3	-	2.1	-	2.1
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	2	-	-	2	6.3	-	-	6.3
Waterloo	1	1	2	4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.3
Wellington	3	3	-	6	2.3	2.3	-	4.5
Total	6	4	2	12	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.5
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	1	-	1	-	1.4	-	1.4
Huron	-	2	-	2	-	3.5	-	3.5
Middlesex	1	9	-	10	0.3	2.8	-	3.1
Oxford	-	1	-	1	-	1.2	-	1.2
Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	13	-	14	0.2	2.2	-	2.3
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	11	12	1	24	3.0	3.3	0.3	6.5
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	1	-	1	-	2.6	-	2.6
Nipissing	-	2	-	2	-	2.5	-	2.5
Parry Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timiskaming	2	-	-	2	4.8	-	-	4.8
Total	2	3	-	5	1.0	1.5	-	2.6

TABLE 136 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

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REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	5	22	3	30	0.9	4.0	0.5	5.4
Prescott & Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	22	3	30	0.8	3.6	0.5	4.9
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	1	-	1	-	1.6	-	1.6
Grey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	1	-	0.7	-	0.7
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	1	6	-	7	0.2	1.2	-	1.4
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1	1	-	2	1.1	1.1	-	2.3
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	1	1	-	2	2.1	2.1	-	4.2
Leeds & Grenville	-	1	-	1	-	1.2	-	1.2
Total	1	2	-	3	0.8	1.6	-	2.3
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1	2	-	3	1.5	3.0	-	4.6
Peterborough	1	3	-	4	1.0	2.9	-	3.9
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	-	7	0.9	2.2	-	3.1
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	2	1	3	-	1.6	0.8	2.4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	1	3	-	4	0.7	2.2	-	2.9
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	2	1	3	-	1.9	1.0	2.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	-	1	3	2.2	-	1.1	3.3
Total	2	2	2	6	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	1	-	1	-	9.1	-	9.1
Sudbury (R.M.)	3	4	1	8	1.9	2.5	0.6	5.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	2	-	2	-	7.5	-	7.5
Total	3	7	1	11	1.5	3.5	0.5	5.6
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	2	3	3	8	1.3	1.9	1.9	5.2
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	3	1	-	4	3.1	1.0	-	4.1
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	33	77	11	121	1.5	3.6	0.5	5.7
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	-	4	1	5	-	1.3	0.3	1.6
Ontario	95	212	27	334	1.1	2.4	0.3	3.8

TABLE 136 (Continued)
DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1982

¹ Includes poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biologicals.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

³ Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted by drugs, medicaments and biologicals were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under the diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1982 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARFREGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	1	6	-	7	0.9	5.5	-	6.4
Prince Edward	-	1	-	1	-	4.5	-	4.5
Total	1	7	-	8	0.8	5.3	-	6.1
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	2	2	-	4	1.9	1.9	-	3.7
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	1	2	1	4	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	2	7	-	9	0.7	2.3	-	3.0
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	6	4	-	10	2.6	1.7	-	4.3
York	1	4	-	5	0.4	1.4	-	1.8
Total	7	8	-	15	1.4	1.6	-	2.9
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	3	3	1	7	1.2	1.2	0.4	2.7
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	7	11	-	18	1.7	2.6	-	4.3
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	-	3	1	4	-	5.0	1.7	6.7
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3	1	4	-	3.6	1.2	4.8
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	-	1	-	1	-	0.9	-	0.9
Lennox & Addington	-	2	-	2	-	5.9	-	5.9
Total	-	3	-	3	-	2.1	-	2.1
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	3	-	3	-	9.2	-	9.2
Waterloo	4	4	-	8	1.3	1.3	-	2.6
Wellington	1	4	-	5	0.7	3.0	-	3.7
Total	5	11	-	16	1.0	2.3	-	3.3
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huron	-	1	-	1	-	1.8	-	1.8
Middlesex	2	5	-	7	0.6	1.5	-	2.2
Oxford	1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	1.1
Perth	1	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	1.5
Total	4	6	-	10	0.7	1.0	-	1.7
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	6	11	-	17	1.6	3.0	-	4.6
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	-	1	1	-	-	2.5	2.5
Nipissing	-	2	-	2	-	2.5	-	2.5
Parry Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timiskaming	1	2	-	3	2.4	4.8	-	7.1
Total	1	4	1	6	0.5	2.0	0.5	3.1

TABLE 137 (Continued)
 DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1983

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	3	15	-	18	0.5	2.6	-	3.2
Prescott & Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	15	-	18	0.5	2.4	-	2.9
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	1	-	1	-	1.6	-	1.6
Grey	1	1	-	2	1.3	1.3	-	2.7
Total	1	2	-	3	0.7	1.5	-	2.2
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	2	12	-	14	0.4	2.3	-	2.7
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	3	1	-	4	3.4	1.1	-	4.5
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	1	1	1	3	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.3
Leeds & Grenville	1	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	1.2
Total	2	1	1	4	1.5	0.8	0.8	3.1
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1	1	-	2	1.5	1.5	-	3.0
Peterborough	1	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	1.0
Victoria	-	1	-	1	-	2.0	-	2.0
Total	2	2	-	4	0.9	0.9	-	1.7
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	1	-	1	-	0.8	-	0.8
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	-	1	1	-	-	0.7	0.7
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	2	-	2	-	1.9	-	1.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	-	2	-	1.0	-	1.0
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	1	-	1	-	8.8	-	8.8
Sudbury (R.M.)	1	4	-	5	0.6	2.5	-	3.2
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	5	-	6	0.5	2.5	-	3.0
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	1	2	-	3	0.6	1.3	-	1.9
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	2	1	-	3	2.0	1.0	-	3.0
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	50	72	8	130	2.3	3.4	0.4	6.1
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	4	5	-	9	1.3	1.6	-	2.9
Ontario	110	199	14	323	1.2	2.3	0.2	3.7

¹ Includes poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biologicals.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

³ Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted by drugs, medicaments and biologicals were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1983 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

TABLE 138
 DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	3	3	-	6	2.7	2.7	-	5.4
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	6	2.3	2.3	-	4.5
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	2	-	2	-	1.9	-	1.9
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	1	3	-	4	1.0	2.9	-	3.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	4	3	-	7	1.3	1.0	-	2.3
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	1	12	1	14	0.4	5.1	0.4	5.9
York	2	5	-	7	0.7	1.7	-	2.3
Total	3	17	1	21	0.6	3.2	0.2	3.9
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	-	3	1	4	-	1.1	0.4	1.5
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	9	6	-	15	2.1	1.4	-	3.6
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	1	-	1	2	1.6	-	1.6	3.3
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	2	1.2	-	1.2	2.4
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	4	4	-	8	3.5	3.5	-	7.1
Lennox & Addington	-	2	-	2	-	5.8	-	5.8
Total	4	6	-	10	2.7	4.1	-	6.8
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	1	-	1	-	3.0	-	3.0
Waterloo	6	12	-	18	1.9	3.8	-	5.7
Wellington	-	3	-	3	-	2.2	-	2.2
Total	6	16	-	22	1.2	3.3	-	4.5
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	1	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	1.4
Huron	-	2	-	2	-	3.5	-	3.5
Middlesex	1	9	-	10	0.3	2.8	-	3.1
Oxford	2	2	-	4	2.3	2.3	-	4.6
Perth	1	2	-	3	1.5	3.0	-	4.5
Total	5	15	-	20	0.8	2.5	-	3.3
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	4	8	3	15	1.1	2.1	0.8	4.0
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nipissing	2	2	-	4	2.5	2.5	-	4.9
Parry Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timiskaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	4	1.0	1.0	-	2.0

DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARFREGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	4	19	-	23	0.7	3.3	-	4.0
Prescott & Russell	-	3	-	3	-	5.3	-	5.3
Total	4	22	-	26	0.6	3.4	-	4.1
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	2	-	2	-	3.1	-	3.1
Grey	1	1	-	2	1.3	1.3	-	2.6
Total	1	3	-	4	0.7	2.2	-	2.9
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	8	14	-	22	1.5	2.6	-	4.0
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	2	5	-	7	2.2	5.6	-	7.8
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	2	1	-	3	4.1	2.0	-	6.1
Leeds & Grenville	-	1	-	1	-	1.2	-	1.2
Total	2	2	-	4	1.5	1.5	-	3.0
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	1	-	1	-	1.5	-	1.5
Peterborough	2	3	-	5	1.9	2.9	-	4.8
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	-	6	0.8	1.7	-	2.5
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	1	2	-	3	0.8	1.6	-	2.3
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	5	1	6	-	3.6	0.7	4.3
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	1	-	1	2	0.9	-	0.9	1.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	4	-	5	1.1	4.4	-	5.4
Total	2	4	1	7	1.0	2.0	0.5	3.5
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.)	4	1	-	5	2.5	0.6	-	3.2
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	1	-	1	-	3.7	-	3.7
Total	4	2	-	6	2.0	1.0	-	3.0
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	4	5	2	11	2.6	3.2	1.3	7.1
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	-	1	1	2	-	1.0	1.0	2.0
<u>Toronto Metro</u>								
Toronto Metro	40	69	7	116	1.9	3.2	0.3	5.4
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	4	8	-	12	1.3	2.5	-	3.8
Ontario	116	230	18	364	1.3	2.6	0.2	4.1

TABLE 138 (Continued)
DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1984

¹ Includes poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biologicals.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

³ Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted by drugs, medicaments and biologicals were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under the diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1984 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	2	-	2	-	1.8	-	1.8
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	-	2	-	1.5	-	1.5
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	4	-	4	-	3.7	-	3.7
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	-	2	-	2	-	1.9	-	1.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	3	4	1	8	0.9	1.3	0.3	2.5
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	-	4	-	4	-	1.7	-	1.7
York	3	3	1	7	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.2
Total	3	7	1	11	0.5	1.2	0.2	2.0
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	3	7	-	10	1.1	2.6	-	3.7
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	4	7	1	12	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.8
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	1	2	-	3	1.6	3.3	-	4.9
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	3	1.2	2.4	-	3.5
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	3	5	-	8	2.6	4.4	-	7.0
Lennox & Addington	-	1	-	1	-	2.9	-	2.9
Total	3	6	-	9	2.0	4.0	-	6.1
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	-	2	1	3	-	0.6	0.3	0.9
Wellington	1	4	-	5	0.7	2.9	-	3.6
Total	1	6	1	8	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	4	-	4	-	5.6	-	5.6
Huron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	4	10	-	14	1.2	3.0	-	4.2
Oxford	-	3	-	3	-	3.4	-	3.4
Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	17	-	21	0.7	2.8	-	3.4
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	7	5	4	16	1.9	1.3	1.1	4.3
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	1	-	1	-	2.4	-	2.4
Nipissing	-	2	-	2	-	2.5	-	2.5
Parry Sound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timiskaming	-	1	-	1	-	2.4	-	2.4
Total	-	4	-	4	-	2.0	-	2.0

TABLE 139 (Continued)
 DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ³ from Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total	Accidental Poisoning	Suicide	Undetermined Accidental or Suicide	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	4	20	2	26	0.7	3.4	0.3	4.4
Prescott & Russell	1	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	1.7
Total	5	20	2	27	0.8	3.1	0.3	4.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	3	1	-	4	4.7	1.6	-	6.3
Grey	-	1	-	1	-	1.3	-	1.3
Total	3	2	-	5	2.2	1.4	-	3.6
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	7	5	1	13	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.3
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	2	-	1	3	2.2	-	1.1	3.3
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	-	-	1	1	-	-	2.0	2.0
Leeds & Grenville	1	1	-	2	1.2	1.2	-	2.3
Total	1	1	1	3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	1.5
Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	1	1	-	-	1.9	1.9
Total	1	-	1	2	0.4	-	0.4	0.8
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	5	1	6	-	3.9	0.8	4.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	2	1	-	3	1.4	0.7	-	2.2
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	1	-	1	-	0.9	-	0.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	1	-	2	1.1	1.1	-	2.2
Total	1	2	-	3	0.5	1.0	-	1.5
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	2	-	2	-	17.5	-	17.5
Sudbury (R.M.)	1	3	-	4	0.6	1.9	-	2.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	1	-	-	1	3.7	-	-	3.7
Total	2	5	-	7	1.0	2.6	-	3.6
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	5	-	2	7	3.2	-	1.3	4.5
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	2	4	1	7	2.0	4.1	1.0	7.1
<u>Toronto Metro</u>								
Toronto Metro	39	55	10	104	1.8	2.5	0.5	4.8
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	2	2	1	5	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.6
Ontario	101	175	29	305	1.1	1.9	0.3	3.4

TABLE 139 (Continued)
DRUG-RELATED¹ DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1985

¹ Includes poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biologicals.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

³ Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; suicide by drugs, medicaments and biologicals; and injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted by drugs, medicaments and biologicals were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1985 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1986)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

LICIT DRUG USE

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
COCAINE ¹										
Africa										
South Africa	5	4	4	5	5	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.15
Sudan	2	2	2	-	n.a.	0.11	0.11	0.10	-	n.a.
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.13	-
Total	7	6	6	6	5	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08
Americas										
Argentina	1	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-
Canada	35	25	36	40	21	1.44	1.03	1.45	1.59	0.83
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	-	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.05	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.84	-	-	-
United States of America	502	529	503	407	422	2.15	2.27	2.12	1.69	1.74
Venezuela	-	3	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-
Total	538	558	539	448	443	1.69	1.74	1.66	1.36	1.33
Asia										
China	n.a.	n.a.	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	n.a.
India	-	7	8	7	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Israel	1	-	-	-	1	0.25	-	-	-	0.24
Japan	17	20	17	19	19	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.16
Korea, Republic of	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	2	1	1	2	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.13
Singapore	3	2	3	3	2	1.23	0.82	1.20	1.19	0.78
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	2	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	-
Thailand	-	1	1	-	1	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.02
Turkey	1	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Total	25	34	35	37	25	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Europe										
Austria	1	1	2	2	2	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.26	0.26
Belgium	23	26	19	16	18	2.33	2.64	1.93	1.62	1.82
Bulgaria	4	14	12	4	11	0.45	1.57	1.34	0.45	1.23
Czechoslovakia	10	9	9	9	9	0.65	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.58
Denmark	5	4	3	3	3	0.96	0.77	0.58	0.58	0.57
Finland	8	7	7	8	6	1.67	1.46	1.44	1.64	1.22
France	17	18	31	17	30	0.31	0.33	0.56	0.30	0.53
German Democratic Republic	1	1	1	1	1	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	8	5	5	4	4	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Hungary	10	11	9	12	10	0.93	1.03	0.84	1.13	0.94
Ireland	3	1	2	2	2	0.87	0.29	0.57	0.57	0.56
Italy	2	1	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	-
Netherlands	13	13	13	12	14	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.97
Poland	10	11	10	11	7	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.19
Portugal	3	4	4	5	3	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.49	0.29
Romania	22	17	3	17	21	0.98	0.76	0.13	0.74	0.91
Spain	-	1	1	1	1	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Sweden	2	2	1	1	1	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12
Switzerland	8	6	8	4	6	1.23	0.93	1.22	0.62	0.94
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	97	89	67	89	89	0.36	0.33	0.25	0.32	0.32
United Kingdom	66	10	60	62	17	1.18	0.18	1.08	1.11	0.30
Yugoslavia	2	-	6	2	9	0.09	-	0.26	0.09	0.39
Total	315	251	273	282	264	0.43	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.35
Oceania										
Australia	15	15	17	14	15	1.00	1.00	1.11	0.90	0.95
New Zealand	3	4	3	3	n.a.	0.96	1.28	0.94	0.93	n.a.
Total	18	19	20	17	15	1.00	1.03	1.08	0.90	0.79
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	5 ³	5 ³	6 ³	4 ³	5 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴										
	933 ³	901 ³	904 ³	825 ³	777 ³	0.21 ³	0.20 ³	0.19 ³	0.17 ³	0.16 ³
CODEINE ¹										
Africa										
Algeria	47	39	22	13	n.a.	2.40	1.99	1.07	0.61	n.a.
Burundi	n.a.	n.a.	-	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	1.10	n.a.
Egypt	1,219	1,257	1,443	1,658	1,548	28.05	28.92	32.40	36.31	32.25

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
CODEINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Africa (Cont'd)										
Ethiopia	31	50	49	9	146	0.96	1.55	1.45	0.25	3.37
Guinea	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kenya	112	140	84	132	n.a.	6.53	8.07	4.47	6.76	n.a.
Lesotho	7	-	n.a.	6	1	5.09	-	n.a.	3.93	0.65
Madagascar	1	48	62	57	28	0.11	5.36	6.60	5.86	2.80
Malawi	1	1	1	-	n.a.	0.16	0.16	0.16	-	n.a.
Mauritius	-	3	4	7	3	-	3.09	4.03	6.92	2.94
Morocco	472	-	605	483	n.a.	22.86	-	27.36	21.14	n.a.
Mozambique	-	3	1	1	2	-	0.28	0.08	0.07	0.14
Nigeria	777	445	544	718	140	9.75	5.58	6.11	7.80	1.47
Rwanda	3	3	-	-	n.a.	0.59	0.59	-	-	n.a.
Senegal	65	120	132	124	160	11.19	20.65	20.90	19.52	24.83
Seychelles	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15.38	15.38
South Africa	3,769	3,262	3,061	4,450	4,787	121.53	108.26	94.86	134.47	141.03
Sudan	8	15	4	1	n.a.	0.42	0.79	0.20	0.05	n.a.
Tanzania	21	30	17	50	55	1.13	1.62	0.83	2.37	2.53
Tunisia	204	300	267	390	334	31.32	46.06	38.77	55.38	47.17
Zaire	n.a.	1	24	1	n.a.	n.a.	0.04	0.77	0.03	n.a.
Zambia	20	6	8	18	n.a.	3.36	1.01	1.28	2.79	n.a.
Zimbabwe	384	310	296	59	617	50.53	40.79	38.24	7.39	74.34
Total	7,142	6,033	6,624	8,183	7,822	18.38	15.11	16.10	19.31	17.94
Americas										
Argentina	307	268	270	279	219	10.93	9.54	9.11	9.27	7.17
Bahamas	-	-	2	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	9.01	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	6	9	8	7	14	22.56	33.83	31.75	27.78	55.34
Belize	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6.41	-
Bolivia	11	3	8	12	n.a.	1.91	0.52	1.32	1.92	n.a.
Brazil	1,381	1,344	1,103	1,221	1,168	11.36	11.06	9.51	9.21	8.62
Canada	6,048	7,614	8,736	9,392	10,002	249.60	312.78	350.74	373.44	394.11
Chile	161	108	91	104	117	14.26	9.56	7.79	8.76	9.69
Colombia	55	41	52	63	58	1.91	1.42	1.89	2.23	2.03
Costa Rica	12	138	3	7	4	5.28	60.77	1.23	2.76	1.54
Cuba	281	284	360	236	600	28.77	29.23	36.42	23.62	60.02
Dominican Republic	3	2	2	3	n.a.	0.53	0.36	0.34	0.49	n.a.
Ecuador	n.a.	62	51	74	85	n.a.	7.17	5.51	8.12	9.06
El Salvador	48	50	52	62	61	9.72	10.26	9.94	11.51	12.66
Guatemala	36	21	34	41	33	4.81	2.81	4.29	5.30	4.14
Guyana	151	51	41	40	39	167.22	56.48	44.66	42.74	49.37
Haiti	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-
Honduras	2	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	9	33	14	27	n.a.	4.05	14.86	6.20	11.79	n.a.
Mexico	945	727	504	744	794	13.27	10.21	6.71	9.69	10.11
Nicaragua	-	2	n.a.	4	-	-	0.71	n.a.	1.27	-
Panama	39	24	7	3	3	20.10	12.37	3.35	1.41	1.38
Paraguay	13	9	11	19	13	3.98	2.75	3.17	5.80	3.53
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	113	249	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.04	12.97	n.a.
Suriname	2	2	4	4	1	5.04	5.04	11.40	11.36	2.67
Trinidad and Tobago	2	5	2	-	-	1.69	4.22	1.74	-	-
United States of America	48,880	46,554	49,847	46,941	51,245	209.13	199.55	210.06	195.32	210.76
Uruguay	136	59	40	47	n.a.	46.46	20.16	13.48	15.72	n.a.
Venezuela	350	317	176	193	252	24.45	22.15	10.74	11.45	14.55
Total	58,878	57,728	61,531	59,773	64,708	95.30	91.82	96.20	91.95	97.61
Asia										
Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.45	n.a.	n.a.
Bangladesh	260	-	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	-
Burma	118	122	278	171	97	3.26	3.37	7.40	4.55	2.61
China	n.a.	n.a.	359	328	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	0.31	n.a.
Cyprus	2	3	4	5	9	3.14	4.71	6.11	7.61	13.53
India	6,276	5,478	5,018	5,176	8,251	9.18	8.10	6.85	6.93	11.00
Indonesia	531	491	563	298	649	3.53	3.26	3.53	1.86	3.97
Iran	1,514	2,421	2,590	2,881	1,796	38.50	62.02	62.21	66.36	40.62
Iraq	593	505	438	580	541	43.84	37.33	29.89	38.26	34.03
Israel	478	455	475	586	514	120.89	115.25	115.94	139.72	121.43
Japan	2,423	2,330	2,303	2,391	2,261	20.60	19.80	19.31	19.92	18.84
Jordan	222	296	634	397	453	65.99	87.99	195.26	108.74	128.88
Korea, Republic of	39	58	119	90	161	1.01	1.50	2.98	2.22	3.91
Kuwait	30	28	28	17	14	20.49	19.10	16.75	9.51	8.19
Lebanon	136	124	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.60	46.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	831	724	590	645	833	57.65	50.23	39.70	42.42	53.55
Nepal	n.a.	-	39	75	41	n.a.	-	2.48	4.66	2.47
Philippines	51	49	57	56	66	1.03	0.99	1.10	1.05	1.21

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(kilograms)										
CODEINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Asia (Cont'd)										
Saudi Arabia	3	3	2	1	n.a.	0.32	0.32	0.19	0.09	n.a.
Singapore	236	273	286	360	290	96.60	111.75	114.31	142.35	113.37
Sri Lanka	26	18	22	27	11	1.73	1.20	1.43	1.73	0.69
Syrian Arab Republic	61	84	96	19	85	6.55	9.02	9.99	1.91	8.28
Thailand	29	36	47	70	49	0.60	0.76	0.95	1.39	0.96
Turkey	1,882	1,497	1,161	1,423	780	40.58	33.00	24.56	29.48	15.83
United Arab Emirates	17	10	16	41	60	22.31	13.12	13.27	32.67	45.21
Yemen Arab Republic	9	-	-	-	-	1.52	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Democratic	4	-	4	4	3	1.97	-	1.85	1.80	1.31
Total	15,771	15,005	15,154	15,641	16,964	6.52	6.03	5.99	6.08	6.52
Europe										
Albania	29	39	52	47	36	10.38	13.95	18.30	16.20	12.15
Austria	260	243	247	192	217	34.62	32.36	32.72	25.42	28.72
Belgium	2,354	1,413	2,562	2,192	2,119	238.72	143.29	259.94	221.93	213.98
Bulgaria	2,332	2,110	3,011	3,766	3,599	262.32	237.35	336.84	420.27	401.81
Czechoslovakia	1,829	1,825	1,459	2,490	2,589	119.43	119.13	94.65	161.07	167.68
Denmark	2,092	1,812	1,937	2,103	2,424	401.80	347.33	371.71	403.65	462.33
Finland	550	553	571	524	501	114.66	115.15	117.42	107.33	102.08
France	9,876	8,923	9,975	9,094	8,793	178.92	161.67	178.68	161.63	155.70
German Democratic Republic	923	1,504	834	991	1,203	55.15	89.87	49.94	59.44	72.28
Germany, Federal Republic of	13,755	11,107	10,999	9,338	10,365	223.06	180.12	179.08	152.63	169.88
Greece	353	555	575	390	386	36.37	57.05	58.43	39.41	38.85
Hungary	1,800	1,227	1,468	1,000	963	168.05	114.54	137.32	93.76	90.43
Iceland	33	33	30	30	29	142.86	142.86	126.58	125.52	120.33
Ireland	160	53	41	19	59	46.91	15.39	11.69	5.37	16.61
Italy	1,154	910	1,051	866	903	20.17	15.90	18.49	15.19	15.80
Luxembourg	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2.74	2.75	2.73
Malta	14	7	9	4	48	38.25	19.13	23.87	10.53	125.33
Netherlands	395	371	214	441	529	27.73	26.04	14.90	30.58	36.52
Norway	1,093	1,232	1,437	1,644	1,797	266.59	300.49	348.03	397.10	432.70
Poland	1,231	1,151	1,192	1,013	1,204	34.29	32.06	32.59	27.44	32.36
Portugal	911	637	707	544	633	91.73	64.14	70.01	53.52	61.82
Romania	2,273	742	1,445	2,121	1,933	101.22	33.19	64.07	92.63	83.98
Spain	4,410	3,300	3,611	2,997	3,571	117.12	87.64	94.46	77.41	92.51
Sweden	727	809	844	1,026	1,493	87.35	97.24	101.33	123.07	178.63
Switzerland	1,156	930	937	956	928	177.87	144.66	143.47	147.78	144.95
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12,922	13,207	13,379	14,128	8,495	48.27	49.33	49.10	51.37	30.88
United Kingdom	9,530	8,485	8,359	7,839	9,113	170.09	151.45	149.79	140.43	161.81
Yugoslavia	1,536	2,261	2,621	3,156	2,329	68.22	100.42	114.68	137.44	100.72
Total	73,698	65,439	69,568	68,912	66,270	97.79	86.37	91.34	90.02	86.10
Oceania										
Australia	3,539	3,223	3,216	3,524	4,037	237.09	216.32	209.25	226.71	256.28
New Zealand	598	541	581	631	n.a.	191.05	172.84	181.11	194.87	n.a.
Total	4,137	3,770	3,797	4,155	4,037	229.20	205.34	204.36	221.13	212.47
Non-Metropolitan Territories										
	622	801 ^a	905 ^a	876 ^a	924 ^a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	160,309 ^a	148,837 ^a	157,638 ^a	157,573 ^a	160,791 ^a	35.56 ^a	32.31 ^a	33.65 ^a	33.10 ^a	32.24 ^a
DEXTROPROPOXYPHENE ^{1,2,3}										
Africa										
Botswana	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.92
Egypt	1,501	142	158	167	5	34.53	3.27	3.65	3.66	0.19
Morocco	n.a.	50	26	-	n.a.	n.a.	2.42	1.18	-	n.a.
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0.05
South Africa	1,176	807	935	907	7	37.92	26.78	28.98	27.41	0.21
Zaire	n.a.	-	-	5	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	0.20	n.a.
Zimbabwe	206	170	223	2	114	27.11	22.37	28.81	0.25	13.73
Total	2,883	1,169	1,342	1,091	132	13.62	5.38	6.00	4.68	0.56
Americas										
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	1,055	869	1,231	n.a.	n.a.	35.61	28.87	40.28
Bolivia	n.a.	29	71	113	n.a.	n.a.	6.78	11.67	18.07	n.a.
Brazil	n.a.	1,593	1,758	2,404	2,342	n.a.	13.11	13.66	18.13	17.28
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	2,330	1,886	1,106	n.a.	n.a.	93.55	74.99	43.56

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(kilograms)					(kilograms)					
DEXTROPROPOXYPHENE ^{1,2} (Cont'd)										
Americas (Cont'd)										
Colombia	135	1,177	913	481	357	4.69	40.90	33.18	17.05	12.47
Costa Rica	n.a.	72	22	85	40	n.a.	31.70	9.03	33.54	15.38
Cuba	453	500	292	440	550	46.39	51.46	29.54	44.04	55.00
Dominican Republic	n.a.	n.a.	67	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.23	2.95	n.a.
Ecuador	n.a.	226	259	446	206	n.a.	26.15	28.00	48.93	21.97
Guatemala	n.a.	n.a.	45	100	250	n.a.	n.a.	5.67	12.92	31.40
Mexico	9,897	7,433	3,644	6,582	5,168	139.02	104.41	48.52	85.71	65.81
Nicaragua	n.a.	140	n.a.	222	21	n.a.	49.58	n.a.	70.21	6.42
Panama	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	4.22	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	13.31
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	345	506	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.44	26.36	n.a.
United States of America	50,765	47,812	70,721	71,297	73,179	217.20	204.95	298.03	296.66	300.97
Uruguay	n.a.	n.a.	250	113	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84.23	37.79	n.a.
Venezuela	n.a.	118	140	157	130	n.a.	8.24	8.54	9.32	7.51
Total	61,250	59,110	81,912	85,728	84,629	104.19	98.81	134.58	138.59	134.38
Asia										
Cyprus	33	93	128	91	134	51.81	146.00	195.42	138.51	201.50
India	n.a.	8,723	8,845	14,138	15,603	n.a.	12.90	12.08	18.93	20.80
Indonesia	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	0.63	-
Iran	-	162	-	-	-	-	4.15	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	4.03	-	-
Israel	n.a.	437	456	394	468	n.a.	110.69	111.30	93.94	110.56
Jordan	248	249	521	441	487	73.72	74.02	160.46	130.67	138.55
Korea, Republic of	150	160	60	68	-	3.87	4.13	1.50	1.68	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	n.a.	n.a.	66	261	306	n.a.	n.a.	0.74	2.80	3.18
Philippines	29	5	12	20	8	0.59	0.10	0.23	0.37	0.15
Singapore	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1.17
Thailand	8	12	9	-	-	0.17	0.25	0.18	-	-
Turkey	n.a.	824	1,486	883	765	n.a.	18.16	31.43	18.29	15.53
Total	468	10,665	11,642	16,397	17,774	0.40	8.81	9.41	12.98	13.89
Europe										
Austria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	115	180	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.23	23.83
Belgium	n.a.	3	26	17	79	n.a.	0.30	2.64	1.72	7.98
Denmark	2,608	3,046	2,748	2,874	3,867	499.90	583.86	527.35	551.63	737.55
France	3,551	4,321	5,957	7,725	8,743	64.33	78.29	106.71	137.30	154.81
Germany, Federal Republic of	n.a.	2,000	2,166	1,591	1,555	n.a.	32.43	35.26	26.00	25.49
Greece	n.a.	90	89	66	142	n.a.	9.25	9.04	6.67	14.29
Italy	3,350	2,338	2,404	863	1,283	58.55	40.86	42.29	15.14	22.45
Netherlands	-	-	40	-	167	-	-	2.79	-	11.53
Norway	630	417	318	253	252	153.66	101.71	77.02	61.11	60.68
Portugal	16	174	149	92	155	1.61	17.52	14.75	9.05	15.15
Spain	n.a.	2,386	3,386	914	490	n.a.	63.37	88.57	23.61	12.69
Sweden	n.a.	3,282	2,135	2,738	1,695	n.a.	394.47	256.33	328.42	202.80
Switzerland	134	203	856	158	5,579	20.62	31.58	131.07	24.42	871.45
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	21,006	22,882	28,802	n.a.	n.a.	376.42	409.90	511.40
Total	10,289	18,260	41,280	40,288	52,989	30.12	53.31	120.24	117.17	154.23
Oceania										
Australia	5,407	4,877	3,393	3,513	2,373	362.23	326.72	220.77	226.00	150.65
Fiji	7	-	-	-	-	10.92	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	n.a.	3	912	433	n.a.	n.a.	0.96	284.29	133.72	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	1	-	n.a.	n.a.	2	0.33	-	n.a.	n.a.	0.60
Total	5,415	4,880	4,305	3,946	2,375	248.85	220.71	191.84	172.24	103.13
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	4 ³	2 ³	251 ³	375 ³	519 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴										
	80,318 ³	94,106 ³	140,820 ³	147,839 ³	157,889 ³	17.82 ³	20.43 ³	30.06 ³	31.06 ³	32.64 ³

DIHYDROCODEINE¹

Africa										
Egypt	149	287	40	153	263	3.43	6.60	0.90	3.35	5.4 ²
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.55	-
South Africa	23	16	27	55	12	0.74	0.53	0.84	1.66	0.3 ²
Zimbabwe	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	-	-
Total	172	304	68	210	275	2.06	3.55	0.77	2.32	2.96

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
DIHYDROCODEINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Americas										
Bolivia	-	1	1	-	n.a.	-	0.17	0.16	-	n.a.
Brazil	21	9	11	7	2	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.01
Colombia	72	44	29	135	89	2.50	1.53	1.05	4.78	3.11
Ecuador	n.a.	-	6	42	45	n.a.	-	0.65	4.61	4.80
Guatemala	-	10	8	13	2	-	1.34	1.01	1.68	0.25
Mexico	5	-	-	1	-	0.07	-	-	0.01	-
Nicaragua	-	1	n.a.	-	-	-	0.35	n.a.	-	-
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	-	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.26	n.a.
United States of America	1,063	857	1,075	969	748	4.55	3.67	4.53	4.03	3.08
Venezuela	22	25	5	24	2	1.54	1.75	0.30	1.42	0.11
Total	1,183	947	1,135	1,196	888	2.32	1.83	2.15	2.23	1.63
Asia										
Cyprus	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	6.11	4.57	4.51
Japan	4,620	4,044	4,101	5,019	5,065	39.27	34.37	34.39	41.82	42.21
Korea, Republic of	387	362	450	544	603	9.99	9.35	11.26	13.41	14.63
Malaysia	66	41	73	60	100	4.58	2.84	4.91	3.95	6.43
Total	5,073	4,447	4,628	5,626	5,771	29.65	25.72	26.49	31.88	32.39
Europe										
Austria	148	97	137	105	136	19.71	12.92	18.15	13.90	18.00
Belgium	28	73	47	82	58	2.84	7.40	4.77	8.30	5.86
German Democratic Republic	5	5	5	4	6	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.36
Germany, Federal Republic of	781	665	595	581	762	12.67	10.78	9.69	9.50	12.49
Hungary	89	85	100	81	51	8.31	7.94	9.35	7.59	4.79
Ireland	1	1	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	-	-
Italy	408	342	303	251	268	7.13	5.98	5.33	4.40	4.69
Norway	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.24	-
Poland	10	4	1	1	1	0.28	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.03
Portugal	8	4	6	6	2	0.81	0.40	0.59	0.59	0.20
Spain	52	65	52	34	33	1.38	1.73	1.36	0.88	0.85
Switzerland	205	113	137	176	164	31.54	17.58	20.98	27.21	25.62
United Kingdom	3,502	3,588	3,921	4,587	5,501	62.50	64.04	70.26	82.17	97.67
Total	5,237	5,042	5,304	5,909	6,982	16.53	15.87	16.66	18.53	21.88
Oceania										
Australia	156	188	147	189	219	10.45	12.59	9.56	12.16	13.90
New Zealand	1	-	2	-	n.a.	0.32	-	0.62	-	n.a.
Total	157	188	149	189	219	8.70	10.24	8.02	10.06	11.53
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	11,840 ³	10,944 ³	11,299 ³	13,148 ³	14,150 ³	2.63 ³	2.38 ³	2.41 ³	2.76 ³	2.93 ³
DIPHENOXYLATE ¹										
Africa										
Egypt	13	28	21	23	34	0.30	0.64	0.47	0.50	0.71
Morocco	4	3	4	4	n.a.	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.18	n.a.
South Africa	10	5	5	-	-	0.32	0.17	0.15	-	-
Zaire	n.a.	-	4	3	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.13	0.09	n.a.
Zambia	-	4	-	-	n.a.	-	0.67	-	-	n.a.
Total	27	40	34	30	34	0.21	0.31	0.26	0.22	0.24
Americas										
Argentina	7	6	7	3	7	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.10	0.23
Brazil	97	82	205	85	182	0.80	0.67	1.58	0.64	1.34
Canada	26	10	14	22	20	1.07	0.41	0.56	0.87	0.79
Colombia	35	13	18	46	17	1.22	0.45	0.65	1.63	0.59
Mexico	179	148	161	146	159	2.51	2.08	2.14	1.90	2.02
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	12	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.64	0.16	n.a.
United States of America	741	655	576	667	689	3.17	2.81	2.43	2.78	2.83
Venezuela	18	1	-	14	1	1.26	0.07	-	0.83	0.06
Total	1,103	915	993	986	1,075	2.05	1.67	1.79	1.74	1.87

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

357

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
					(kilograms)	(kilograms)				
DIPHENOXYLATE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Asia										
Cyprus	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1.52	1.50
India	694	93	93	467	613	1.01	0.14	0.13	0.63	0.82
Indonesia	-	1	-	5	-	-	0.01	-	0.03	-
Iran	232	279	55	139	311	5.90	7.15	1.32	3.20	7.03
Iraq	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	-	0.26	1.51
Israel	22	18	15	19	22	5.56	4.56	3.66	4.53	5.20
Jordan	2	18	18	19	30	0.59	5.35	5.54	5.63	8.53
Korea, Republic of	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0.10
Malaysia	-	2	-	4	-	-	0.14	-	0.26	-
Pakistan	50	40	20	60	69	0.59	0.47	0.22	0.64	0.72
Philippines	15	20	15	18	23	0.30	0.40	0.29	0.34	0.42
Singapore	5	4	7	5	7	2.05	1.64	2.80	1.98	2.74
Thailand	8	4	7	-	35	0.17	0.08	0.14	-	0.68
Turkey	11	10	7	8	11	0.24	0.22	0.15	0.17	0.22
Total	1,039	489	237	749	1,150	0.89	0.40	0.19	0.59	0.89
Europe										
Belgium	95	84	50	46	47	9.63	8.52	5.07	4.66	4.75
Denmark	11	12	10	19	23	2.11	2.30	1.92	3.65	4.39
Finland	-	28	15	22	20	-	5.83	3.08	4.51	4.07
France	49	58	52	46	37	0.89	1.05	0.93	0.82	0.66
Greece	8	12	6	24	17	0.82	1.23	0.61	2.43	1.71
Hungary	67	66	68	68	79	6.26	6.16	6.36	6.38	7.42
Italy	3	2	-	2	-	0.05	0.03	-	0.04	-
Portugal	3	-	3	8	4	0.30	-	0.30	0.79	0.39
Spain	30	22	24	22	25	0.80	0.58	0.63	0.57	0.65
Sweden	23	23	18	23	7	2.76	2.76	2.16	2.76	0.84
Switzerland	9	11	8	6	3	1.38	1.71	1.22	0.93	0.47
United Kingdom	280	337	259	217	194	5.00	6.02	4.64	3.89	3.44
Yugoslavia	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Total	578	656	513	503	456	1.98	2.24	1.74	1.70	1.55
Oceania										
Australia	86	104	91	109	68	5.76	6.97	5.92	7.01	4.32
New Zealand	7	8	10	7	n.a.	2.24	2.56	3.12	2.16	n.a.
Total	93	112	101	116	68	5.15	6.10	5.44	6.17	3.58
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	9 ³	5 ³	5 ³	7 ³	12 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	2,868 ³	2,236 ³	1,905 ³	2,414 ³	2,810 ³	0.64 ³	0.49 ³	0.41 ³	0.51 ³	0.58 ³
ETHYLMORPHINE ¹										
Africa										
Egypt	95	77	24	82	78	2.19	1.77	0.54	1.80	1.63
Madagascar	4	7	13	15	13	0.45	0.78	1.38	1.54	1.30
Morocco	56	55	69	40	n.a.	2.71	2.66	3.12	1.75	n.a.
South Africa	1	3	3	-	-	0.03	0.10	0.09	-	-
Tunisia	40	35	11	56	44	6.14	5.37	1.60	7.95	6.21
Total	196	177	120	193	135	1.80	1.59	1.05	1.65	1.13
Americas										
Argentina	58	9	16	34	23	2.07	0.32	0.54	1.13	0.75
Bolivia	5	4	8	4	n.a.	0.87	0.70	1.32	0.64	n.a.
Brazil	193	23	16	34	9	1.59	0.19	0.12	0.26	0.07
Canada	2	1	1	1	1	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Chile	18	16	13	8	11	1.59	1.42	1.11	0.67	0.91
Cuba	64	26	26	29	39	6.55	2.68	2.62	2.90	3.91
Mexico	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Paraguay	2	3	2	2	3	0.61	0.92	0.58	0.61	0.81
United States of America	9	8	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	-	-	-
Uruguay	24	10	2	9	n.a.	8.20	3.42	0.67	3.01	n.a.
Venezuela	68	51	15	55	47	4.75	3.56	0.91	3.26	2.71
Total	443	151	99	177	133	0.84	0.28	0.18	0.32	0.24
Asia										
Bangladesh	4	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-
China	n.a.	n.a.	25	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	0.02	n.a.
India	954	881	516	582	801	1.40	1.30	0.70	0.78	1.07

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
ETHYLMORPHINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Asia (Cont'd)										
Indonesia	3	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Iran	99	61	-	-	-	2.52	1.56	-	-	-
Philippines	1	1	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-
Turkey	362	385	161	84	68	7.81	8.49	3.41	1.74	1.38
Total	1,423	1,328	702	682	869	0.69	0.62	0.32	0.31	0.39
Europe										
Albania	1	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-
Austria	3	4	2	3	1	0.40	0.53	0.26	0.40	0.13
Belgium	168	144	76	124	128	17.04	14.60	7.71	12.55	12.93
Bulgaria	152	190	159	155	214	17.10	21.37	17.79	17.30	23.89
Czechoslovakia	106	109	111	108	119	6.92	7.11	7.20	6.99	7.68
Denmark	10	10	8	8	6	1.92	1.92	1.54	1.54	1.14
Finland	39	35	51	42	41	8.12	7.29	10.49	8.60	8.35
France	3,379	2,876	2,907	2,734	2,723	61.22	52.11	52.07	48.59	48.22
German Democratic Republic	11	10	8	13	14	0.66	0.60	0.48	0.78	0.84
Germany, Federal Republic of	103	77	79	73	107	1.67	1.25	1.29	1.19	1.75
Hungary	444	526	440	488	510	41.45	49.10	41.16	45.76	47.89
Italy	86	68	44	46	43	1.50	1.19	0.77	0.81	0.75
Netherlands	14	-	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	-	-
Norway	28	26	19	21	23	6.83	6.34	4.60	5.07	5.54
Poland	55	55	58	63	69	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.71	1.85
Portugal	34	21	29	23	26	3.42	2.11	2.87	2.26	2.54
Romania	-	73	41	41	100	-	3.27	1.82	1.79	4.34
Spain	102	60	70	52	52	2.71	1.59	1.83	1.34	1.35
Sweden	127	133	176	150	144	15.26	15.99	21.13	17.99	17.23
Switzerland	21	15	21	16	14	3.23	2.32	3.22	2.47	2.19
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	445	450	300	250	250	1.66	1.68	1.10	0.91	0.91
United Kingdom	63	71	93	107	116	1.12	1.27	1.67	1.92	2.06
Yugoslavia	6	-	1	-	3	0.27	-	0.04	-	0.13
Total	5,397	4,953	4,693	4,517	4,703	7.30	6.66	6.28	6.01	6.23
Oceania										
Australia	5	6	5	5	3	0.33	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.19
New Zealand	1	-	-	-	n.a.	0.32	-	-	-	n.a.
Total	6	6	5	5	3	0.33	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.16
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	13 ³	28 ³	24 ³	20 ³	24 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	7,509 ³	6,670 ³	5,673 ³	5,622 ³	5,851 ³	1.67 ³	1.45 ³	1.21 ³	1.18 ³	1.21 ³
METHADONE ¹										
Africa										
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.02
Zambia	-	2	-	-	n.a.	-	0.34	-	-	n.a.
Total	-	2	-	-	1	-	0.06	-	-	0.03
Americas										
Canada	12	12	16	25	27	0.50	0.43	0.64	0.99	1.06
Chile	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-
United States of America	1,349	1,317	1,365	1,419	1,504	5.77	5.65	5.75	5.90	6.19
Total	1,361	1,330	1,381	1,444	1,531	5.12	4.95	5.09	5.28	5.53
Asia										
China	n.a.	n.a.	-	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Israel	28	31	32	32	33	7.08	7.85	7.81	7.63	7.80
Thailand	27	13	20	35	34	0.56	0.27	0.40	0.69	0.66
Total	55	44	52	70	67	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
Europe										
Austria	2	2	2	2	5	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.66
Belgium	7	9	7	6	6	0.71	0.91	0.71	0.61	0.61
Denmark	26	29	34	39	41	4.98	5.56	6.52	7.49	7.82
Finland	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	-

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
METHADONE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Europe (Cont'd)										
German Democratic Republic	-	1	-	1	1	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	9	9	9	9	10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
Hungary	3	2	4	3	4	0.28	0.19	0.37	0.28	0.38
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28
Italy	67	81	76	65	57	1.17	1.42	1.34	1.14	1.00
Netherlands	55	59	68	75	85	3.86	4.14	4.73	5.20	5.87
Norway	3	4	4	5	4	0.73	0.98	0.97	1.21	0.96
Romania	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Spain	7	12	25	25	41	0.19	0.32	0.65	0.65	1.06
Sweden	11	11	12	11	10	1.32	1.32	1.44	1.32	1.20
Switzerland	20	25	25	24	22	3.08	3.89	3.83	3.71	3.44
United Kingdom	51	60	63	63	75	0.91	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.33
Yugoslavia	6	9	12	15	9	0.27	0.40	0.53	0.65	0.39
Total	268	314	343	345	371	0.77	0.90	0.98	0.99	1.06
Oceania										
Australia	25	39	47	50	65	1.67	2.61	3.06	3.22	4.13
New Zealand	2	5	4	4	n.a.	0.64	1.60	1.25	1.24	n.a.
Total	27	44	51	54	65	1.50	2.40	2.74	2.87	3.42
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	89 ³	120 ³	84 ³	83 ³	108 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	1,813 ³	1,868 ³	1,925 ³	2,010 ³	2,157 ³	0.40 ³	0.41 ³	0.41 ³	0.42 ³	0.45 ³
MORPHINE ¹										
Africa										
Egypt	-	5	2	-	3	-	0.12	0.04	-	0.06
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0.12
Kenya	-	-	-	1	n.a.	-	-	-	0.05	n.a.
Malawi	-	-	-	1	n.a.	-	-	-	0.15	n.a.
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	0.64
Nigeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
South Africa	161	63	112	60	79	5.19	2.09	3.47	1.81	2.33
Sudan	1	-	-	-	n.a.	0.05	-	-	-	n.a.
Zambia	5	2	3	2	n.a.	0.84	0.23	0.48	0.31	n.a.
Zimbabwe	17	4	6	4	6	2.24	0.53	0.78	0.50	0.72
Total	184	74	124	68	102	0.70	0.27	0.44	0.24	0.34
Americas										
Argentina	-	-	1	3	8	-	-	0.03	0.10	0.26
Canada	113	90	142	163	199	4.66	3.70	5.70	6.48	7.84
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Colombia	11	7	6	6	10	0.38	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.35
Cuba	3	1	2	2	3	0.31	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Mexico	3	2	2	2	2	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Nicaragua	-	-	n.a.	1	-	-	-	n.a.	0.32	-
Paraguay	8	-	9	-	12	2.45	-	2.59	-	3.26
United States of America	495	533	610	719	1,025	2.12	2.28	2.57	2.99	4.22
Uruguay	8	-	-	2	n.a.	2.73	-	-	0.67	n.a.
Venezuela	1	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-
Total	643	634	773	899	1,260	1.49	1.45	1.74	1.99	2.75
Asia										
Bangladesh	15	2	2	7	7	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07
Burma	1	57	-	-	11	0.03	1.58	-	-	0.30
China	n.a.	n.a.	7	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	-	n.a.
India	194	368	352	181	228	0.28	0.54	0.48	0.24	0.30
Indonesia	3	-	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	-	0.01
Iran	29	5	4	2	9	0.74	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.20
Iraq	-	1	1	-	1	-	0.07	0.07	-	0.06
Israel	1	1	1	2	3	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.48	0.71
Japan	27	34	40	44	50	0.23	0.29	0.34	0.36	0.42
Korea, Republic of	3	5	-	4	31	0.08	0.13	-	0.10	0.75
Malaysia	4	5	1	3	1	0.28	0.35	0.07	0.20	0.06
Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	1	n.a.	-	-	0.10	0.09	n.a.
Singapore	5	-	1	1	2	2.05	-	0.40	0.40	0.78
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	0.10	-	0.19

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
MORPHINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Asia (Cont'd)										
Thailand	3	4	3	3	4	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08
Turkey	-	2	1	7	3	-	0.04	0.02	0.15	0.06
Total	285	484	415	259	353	0.12	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.14
Europe										
Albania	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	0.35	0.34	0.34
Austria	4	2	5	5	5	0.53	0.27	0.66	0.66	0.66
Belgium	6	9	7	9	8	0.61	0.91	0.71	0.91	0.81
Bulgaria	6	6	7	6	7	0.67	0.67	0.78	0.67	0.78
Czechoslovakia	11	12	12	13	13	0.72	0.78	0.78	0.84	0.84
Denmark	24	23	39	52	87	4.60	4.41	7.48	9.98	16.59
Finland	1	3	3	3	5	0.21	0.62	0.62	0.61	1.02
France	23	26	22	27	27	0.42	0.47	0.39	0.48	0.48
German Democratic Republic	12	11	12	14	14	0.72	0.66	0.72	0.84	0.84
Germany, Federal Republic of	18	17	18	27	47	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.77
Greece	2	1	-	1	1	0.21	0.10	-	0.10	0.10
Hungary	12	13	13	13	11	1.12	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.03
Iceland	1	1	-	1	2	4.33	4.33	-	4.18	8.30
Ireland	7	8	10	17	16	2.03	2.32	2.85	4.81	4.50
Italy	70	75	75	65	45	1.22	1.31	1.32	1.14	0.79
Poland	37	50	49	25	36	1.03	1.39	1.34	0.68	0.97
Portugal	49	12	19	14	14	4.93	1.21	1.88	1.38	1.37
Romania	8	4	5	5	8	0.36	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.35
Spain	3	9	7	16	22	0.08	0.24	0.18	0.41	0.57
Sweden	32	56	19	41	41	3.84	6.73	2.28	4.92	4.91
Switzerland	24	19	20	18	22	3.69	2.96	3.06	2.78	3.44
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	399	205	299	289	205	1.49	0.77	1.10	1.05	0.75
United Kingdom	373	348	286	605	643	6.66	6.21	5.12	10.84	11.42
Yugoslavia	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	0.18	0.04	0.17
Total	1,131	927	946	1,296	1,316	1.50	1.22	1.24	1.69	1.71
Oceania										
Australia	163	90	109	174	115	10.92	6.03	7.09	11.19	7.30
New Zealand	18	21	29	29	n.a.	5.75	6.71	9.04	8.96	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	8	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	2.61	-	n.a.	n.a.	-
Total	189	111	138	203	115	8.95	5.17	6.34	9.14	5.15
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	2 ³	2 ³	1 ³	1 ³	2 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	2,479 ³	2,267 ³	2,434 ³	3,040 ³	3,180 ³	0.55 ³	0.49 ³	0.52 ³	0.64 ³	0.66 ³
OXYCODONE ¹										
Africa										
South Africa	-	1	1	3	1	-	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.02
Total	-	1	1	3	1	-	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.02
Americas										
Argentina	5	3	6	2	1	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.07	0.03
Canada	54	77	67	57	92	2.23	3.16	2.69	2.27	2.63
Colombia	12	20	26	7	25	0.42	0.70	0.94	0.25	0.87
Dominican Republic	-	-	1	-	n.a.	-	-	0.11	-	n.a.
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.01
United States of America	1,534	1,639	1,734	2,046	1,942	6.56	7.03	7.31	8.51	7.99
Total	1,605	1,739	1,834	2,112	2,061	4.15	4.44	4.61	5.24	5.04
Asia										
Israel	3	4	2	3	3	0.76	1.01	0.49	0.72	0.71
Japan	3	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
Total	6	4	2	3	3	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Europe										
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Finland	6	5	7	7	4	1.25	1.04	1.44	1.43	0.81
France	3	3	3	3	2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
German Democratic Republic	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
OXYCODONE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Europe (Cont'd)										
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	3	2	2	2	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.07
Poland	2	1	1	2	1	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03
Spain	8	8	13	8	-	0.21	0.21	0.34	0.21	-
Sweden	2	-	1	1	-	0.24	-	0.12	0.12	-
United Kingdom	7	8	15	11	15	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.20	0.27
Total	32	30	43	35	26	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.09
Oceania										
Australia	26	18	27	31	38	1.74	1.21	1.76	1.99	2.41
Total	26	18	27	31	38	1.74	1.21	1.76	1.99	2.41
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	1,680 ³	1,804 ³	1,918 ³	2,193 ³	2,137 ³	0.37 ³	0.39 ³	0.41 ³	0.46 ³	0.44 ³
PETHIDINE ¹										
Africa										
Algeria	4	4	5	4	n.a.	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.19	n.a.
Botswana	1	1	1	2	2	1.07	1.07	0.99	1.90	1.84
Burundi	n.a.	n.a.	2	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.45	-	n.a.
Cameroon	2	10	n.a.	9	4	0.23	1.15	n.a.	0.95	0.40
Egypt	16	42	29	21	17	0.37	0.97	0.65	0.46	0.35
Ethiopia	4	3	7	16	29	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.45	0.67
Kenya	16	17	13	7	n.a.	0.93	0.98	0.69	0.36	n.a.
Lesotho	2	-	n.a.	-	-	1.46	-	n.a.	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3	3	4	5	3	0.97	0.97	1.20	1.38	0.83
Madagascar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Malawi	4	2	5	3	n.a.	0.65	0.33	0.78	0.44	n.a.
Mauritius	6	3	3	2	4	6.18	3.09	3.02	1.98	3.92
Morocco	7	14	10	2	n.a.	0.34	0.68	0.45	0.09	n.a.
Mozambique	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-
Nigeria	5	27	31	24	26	0.06	0.34	0.35	0.26	0.27
South Africa	130	127	134	154	n.a.	4.19	4.21	4.15	4.65	n.a.
Sudan	4	4	4	3	n.a.	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.14	n.a.
Swaziland	n.a.	-	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	-	1.65	n.a.	1.55
Tanzania	14	10	14	15	8	0.76	0.54	0.69	0.71	0.37
Togo	1	2	1	1	1	0.37	0.74	0.36	0.35	0.34
Tunisia	4	4	3	4	3	0.61	0.61	0.44	0.57	0.42
Uganda	n.a.	2	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.15	0.27	n.a.	n.a.
Zaire	n.a.	8	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	0.30	0.16	0.06	n.a.
Zambia	10	4	4	6	n.a.	1.68	0.67	0.64	0.93	n.a.
Zimbabwe	14	32	29	12	21	1.84	4.21	3.75	1.50	2.53
Total	247	320	309	293	119	0.62	0.78	0.73	0.67	0.26
Americas										
Argentina	52	56	24	7	59	1.85	1.99	0.81	0.23	1.93
Bahamas	4	5	3	n.a.	n.a.	16.13	23.36	13.51	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	2	2	1	3	3	7.52	7.52	3.97	11.90	11.86
Belize	1	-	2	-	2	5.99	-	12.82	-	12.05
Bolivia	3	1	1	1	n.a.	0.52	0.17	0.16	0.16	n.a.
Brazil	168	187	135	204	217	1.38	1.54	1.04	1.54	1.60
Canada	773	812	962	759	878	31.90	33.36	38.62	30.18	34.60
Chile	22	16	20	27	14	1.95	1.42	1.71	2.27	1.16
Colombia	32	32	24	25	28	1.11	1.11	0.87	0.89	0.98
Costa Rica	3	2	3	4	4	1.32	0.88	1.23	1.58	1.54
Cuba	9	12	8	5	19	0.92	1.23	0.81	0.50	1.91
Dominican Republic	3	2	2	1	n.a.	0.53	0.36	0.34	0.16	n.a.
Ecuador	n.a.	1	1	-	-	n.a.	0.12	0.11	-	-
El Salvador	3	3	3	2	2	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.37	0.42
Guatemala	-	2	9	4	6	-	0.27	1.13	0.52	0.75
Guyana	4	1	1	4	1	4.43	1.11	1.09	4.27	1.27
Haiti	-	1	-	1	1	-	0.20	-	0.19	0.15
Honduras	2	2	2	1	-	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.24	-
Jamaica	5	7	8	8	n.a.	2.25	3.15	3.54	3.49	n.a.
Mexico	12	24	12	21	21	0.17	0.34	0.16	0.27	0.27
Nicaragua	7	7	n.a.	2	-	2.48	2.48	n.a.	0.63	-
Panama	3	3	3	2	3	1.55	1.55	1.44	0.94	1.38
Paraguay	3	3	-	2	2	0.92	0.92	-	0.61	0.54
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	-	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.31	n.a.

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
PETHIDINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Americas (Cont'd)										
Suriname	1	-	1	-	-	2.52	-	2.85	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	7	8	6	10	10	5.91	6.75	5.22	9.05	8.44
United States of America	10,093	9,882	9,783	9,987	9,014	43.18	42.36	41.23	41.55	37.07
Uruguay	10	7	12	10	n.a.	3.42	2.39	4.04	3.34	n.a.
Venezuela	30	36	6	5	37	2.10	2.52	0.37	0.30	2.14
Total	11,252	11,114	11,032	11,101	10,321	18.21	17.68	17.25	17.08	15.57
Asia										
Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	n.a.
Bahrain	1	2	1	2	1	3.11	6.21	2.52	5.00	2.40
Bangladesh	104	91	104	243	214	1.16	1.00	1.10	2.51	2.17
Burma	5	6	3	2	1	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.03
China	n.a.	n.a.	1,324	1,097	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.27	1.04	n.a.
Cyprus	3	4	6	5	6	4.71	6.28	9.16	7.61	9.02
India	178	696	503	354	472	0.26	1.03	0.69	0.47	0.63
Indonesia	18	29	12	58	16	0.12	0.19	0.08	0.36	0.10
Iran	32	40	41	55	35	0.81	1.02	0.98	1.27	0.79
Iraq	23	32	21	26	28	1.70	2.37	1.43	1.72	1.76
Israel	45	45	37	36	45	11.38	11.40	9.03	8.58	10.63
Japan	38	36	34	32	30	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25
Jordan	4	6	10	10	12	1.19	1.78	3.08	2.96	3.41
Korea, Republic of	44	114	76	69	102	1.14	2.94	1.90	1.70	2.48
Kuwait	7	8	8	7	8	4.78	5.46	4.78	3.92	4.68
Lebanon	6	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.23	1.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	37	40	32	29	70	2.57	2.77	2.15	1.91	4.50
Nepal	n.a.	-	5	-	5	n.a.	-	0.32	-	0.30
Oman	2	2	1	3	n.a.	2.18	2.18	0.88	2.54	n.a.
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	0.47
Philippines	20	33	24	26	21	0.40	0.67	0.46	0.49	0.39
Qatar	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3.56	3.44	3.17
Saudi Arabia	21	18	31	18	n.a.	2.25	1.93	2.97	1.66	n.a.
Singapore	10	13	11	10	12	4.09	5.32	4.40	3.95	4.69
Sri Lanka	17	22	19	19	23	1.13	1.47	1.23	1.22	1.45
Syrian Arab Republic	16	15	23	13	12	1.72	1.61	2.39	1.31	1.17
Thailand	17	17	18	19	21	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.41
Turkey	16	23	21	35	32	0.35	0.51	0.44	0.73	0.65
Yemen, Democratic	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.44
United Arab Emirates	5	8	7	5	8	6.56	10.50	5.80	3.98	6.03
Total	669	1,305	2,374	2,174	1,221	0.27	0.51	0.91	0.82	0.45
Europe										
Albania	4	3	5	8	10	1.43	1.07	1.76	2.76	3.38
Austria	43	64	23	54	34	5.73	8.52	3.05	7.15	4.50
Belgium	39	43	40	34	40	3.95	4.36	4.06	3.44	4.04
Bulgaria	50	62	88	67	57	5.62	6.97	9.84	7.48	6.36
Czechoslovakia	139	149	168	171	171	9.08	9.73	10.90	11.06	11.03
Denmark	201	225	215	260	227	38.53	43.13	41.26	49.90	43.30
Finland	28	37	36	33	16	5.83	7.71	7.40	6.76	3.26
France	207	177	183	168	182	3.75	3.21	3.28	2.99	3.22
German Democratic Republic	216	243	263	297	284	12.91	14.52	15.75	17.82	17.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	263	241	233	238	238	4.26	3.91	3.79	3.89	3.90
Greece	44	39	37	43	38	4.53	4.01	3.76	4.35	3.82
Hungary	57	61	98	60	61	5.32	5.69	9.17	5.53	5.73
Iceland	1	2	2	2	3	4.33	8.66	8.44	8.37	12.45
Ireland	41	40	41	29	23	11.92	11.62	11.69	8.22	6.48
Italy	13	25	7	17	14	0.23	0.44	0.12	0.30	0.24
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	1	2.75	-	-	-	2.73
Malta	3	-	4	-	2	8.20	-	10.61	-	5.22
Netherlands	50	46	48	35	44	3.51	3.23	3.34	2.43	3.04
Norway	47	51	36	34	46	11.46	12.44	8.72	8.21	11.08
Poland	291	253	242	243	288	8.11	7.05	6.62	6.58	7.74
Portugal	16	17	38	18	19	1.61	1.71	3.76	1.77	1.86
Romania	113	73	87	151	171	5.03	3.27	3.86	6.59	7.43
Spain	66	60	65	44	74	1.75	1.59	1.70	1.14	1.92
Sweden	62	72	78	100	80	7.45	8.65	9.36	11.99	9.57
Switzerland	41	48	54	40	39	6.31	7.47	8.27	6.18	6.09
United Kingdom	459	259	387	376	378	8.19	4.62	6.93	6.74	6.71
Yugoslavia	40	11	30	4	11	1.78	0.49	1.31	0.17	0.43
Total	2,535	2,301	2,508	2,526	2,551	5.22	4.72	5.13	5.15	5.19

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
PETHIDINE ¹ (Cont'd)										
Oceania										
Australia	322	362	380	390	423	21.57	24.25	24.73	25.09	26.85
Fiji	2	2	2	2	2	3.12	3.15	2.99	2.92	2.87
New Zealand	35	21	44	50	n.a.	11.18	6.71	13.72	15.44	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	5	11	n.a.	n.a.	2	1.63	3.59	n.a.	n.a.	0.60
Total	364	396	426	442	427	16.73	17.91	18.98	19.29	18.54
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	30 ³	30 ³	26 ³	29 ³	24 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	15,157 ³	15,519 ³	16,727 ³	16,632 ³	15,013 ³	3.36 ³	3.37 ³	3.57 ³	3.49 ³	3.10 ³
PHOLCODINE ¹										
Africa										
Algeria	25	65	65	155	n.a.	1.28	3.32	3.17	7.29	n.a.
Egypt	13	18	14	16	41	0.30	0.41	0.31	0.35	0.85
Kenya	1	-	-	-	n.a.	0.06	-	-	-	n.a.
Morocco	84	102	123	111	n.a.	4.07	4.94	5.56	4.86	n.a.
Nigeria	4	-	-	3	4	0.05	-	-	0.03	0.04
South Africa	58	42	37	56	62	1.87	1.39	1.15	1.69	1.83
Tunisia	19	23	23	35	25	2.92	3.53	3.34	4.97	3.53
Zambia	47	-	66	52	n.a.	7.88	-	10.57	8.07	n.a.
Zimbabwe	-	2	1	-	-	-	0.26	0.13	-	-
Total	251	252	329	428	132	1.17	1.15	1.45	1.84	0.55
Americas										
Argentina	16	12	41	42	26	0.57	0.43	1.38	1.40	0.85
Total	16	12	41	42	26	0.57	0.43	1.38	1.40	0.85
Asia										
China	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1.57	1.57	3.05	1.52	1.50
India	76	103	98	125	124	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.16
Iran	56	-	-	-	-	1.42	-	-	-	-
Israel	1	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	9	19	8	9	0.35	0.62	1.28	0.53	0.58
Pakistan	297	373	408	408	583	3.51	4.41	4.55	4.37	6.06
Singapore	13	11	9	12	10	5.32	4.50	3.60	4.74	3.91
Total	449	497	538	556	727	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.37
Europe										
Belgium	174	168	186	166	165	17.65	17.04	18.87	16.81	16.66
Czechoslovakia	110	118	115	125	115	7.18	7.70	7.46	8.09	7.42
Denmark	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-
Finland	11	10	6	6	6	2.29	2.08	1.23	1.23	1.22
France	3,788	3,814	4,762	4,237	5,086	68.63	69.10	85.30	75.31	90.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	5	7	4	1	4	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.07
Ireland	18	17	1	8	8	5.23	4.94	0.29	2.26	2.25
Norway	156	135	166	144	354	38.05	32.93	40.20	34.78	85.24
Spain	223	208	120	133	195	5.92	5.52	3.14	3.44	5.05
Sweden	11	4	11	11	6	1.32	0.48	1.32	1.32	0.72
Switzerland	9	6	15	10	10	1.38	0.93	2.30	1.55	1.56
United Kingdom	856	759	719	959	1,646	15.28	13.55	12.88	17.18	29.23
Yugoslavia	138	228	253	141	181	6.13	10.13	11.07	6.14	7.83
Total	5,499	5,474	6,364	5,941	7,776	18.98	18.84	21.85	20.37	26.69
Oceania										
Australia	139	146	146	184	144	9.31	9.78	9.50	11.84	9.14
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1.56	1.58	1.49	1.46	1.44
New Zealand	88	106	93	119	n.a.	28.12	33.87	28.99	36.75	n.a.
Tonga	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9.62	9.35	-
Total	228	253	241	305	145	12.13	13.23	12.45	15.58	7.32
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	31 ³	42 ³	64 ³	54 ³	63 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	6,497 ³	6,546 ³	7,599 ³	7,349 ³	8,885 ³	1.44 ³	1.42 ³	1.62 ³	1.54 ³	1.84 ³

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(kilograms)										
(kilograms)										
TOTAL ALL DRUGS ¹										
Africa										
Algeria	76	108	92	172	n.a.	3.95	5.44	4.41	8.17	n.a.
Botswana	1	1	1	2	3	1.06	1.02	0.99	1.90	2.75
Burundi	n.a.	n.a.	2	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.45	1.10	n.a.
Cameroon	2	10	n.a.	9	4	0.23	1.12	n.a.	0.94	0.41
Egypt	3,006	1,856	1,731	2,120	1,989	69.15	41.55	37.70	44.92	41.01
Ethiopia	35	53	56	25	180	0.89	1.31	1.35	0.59	4.15
Guinea	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kenya	129	157	97	140	n.a.	7.44	8.70	5.16	7.16	n.a.
Lesotho	9	-	n.a.	6	1	6.57	-	n.a.	4.08	0.65
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3	3	4	7	3	0.94	0.90	1.15	1.93	0.83
Madagascar	5	55	75	73	41	0.56	5.98	7.98	7.50	4.11
Malawi	5	3	6	4	-	0.80	0.47	0.91	0.58	n.a.
Mauritius	6	6	7	9	7	6.19	6.12	7.07	8.91	6.86
Morocco	623	224	837	640	n.a.	30.17	11.00	40.09	29.89	n.a.
Mozambique	-	4	1	1	11	-	0.31	0.08	0.07	0.79
Nigeria	786	472	576	745	175	9.43	5.48	6.47	8.09	1.84
Rwanda	3	3	-	-	-	0.56	0.54	-	-	n.a.
Senegal	65	120	132	124	160	11.07	20.03	20.89	19.38	24.84
Seychelles	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14.29	14.29
South Africa	5,333	4,330	4,319	5,690	4,954	181.95	144.14	140.23	180.12	152.95
Sudan	15	21	10	4	n.a.	0.78	1.06	0.49	0.19	n.a.
Swaziland	n.a.	-	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	-	1.64	n.a.	1.54
Tanzania	35	40	31	65	63	1.83	2.02	1.52	3.09	2.90
Togo	1	2	1	1	1	0.38	0.74	0.36	0.35	0.34
Tunisia	267	362	304	485	406	40.64	53.79	44.12	69.88	57.34
Uganda	n.a.	2	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.14	0.28	n.a.	n.a.
Zaire	n.a.	9	33	11	n.a.	n.a.	0.33	1.17	0.37	n.a.
Zambia	82	18	81	78	n.a.	14.07	2.99	12.98	12.09	n.a.
Zimbabwe	621	519	556	78	758	84.38	68.83	71.83	9.77	91.33
Total	11,109	8,378	8,957	10,495	8,758	26.56	19.49	20.22	22.99	18.65
Americas										
Argentina	446	354	1,420	1,239	1,574	15.55	12.14	47.92	41.16	51.51
Bahamas	4	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	19.05	22.73	22.73	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	8	11	9	10	17	32.00	44.00	36.00	40.00	68.00
Belize	1	-	2	1	2	6.67	-	12.50	6.25	11.76
Bolivia	19	48	89	130	n.a.	3.30	8.11	14.64	20.80	n.a.
Brazil	1,860	3,238	3,228	3,955	3,920	15.00	25.53	24.90	29.83	28.92
Canada	7,063	8,641	12,304	12,345	12,346	290.18	350.83	494.34	490.85	486.45
Chile	202	142	125	140	143	17.89	12.36	10.70	11.78	11.91
Colombia	352	1,334	1,068	763	584	13.32	49.46	38.84	27.19	20.41
Costa Rica	15	212	28	96	48	6.61	91.38	11.48	39.67	18.46
Cuba	810	823	688	712	1,211	83.33	83.98	69.49	71.27	120.02
Dominican Republic	6	4	72	22	n.a.	1.08	0.70	12.08	3.61	n.a.
Ecuador	n.a.	289	317	562	336	n.a.	33.57	35.78	61.62	35.82
El Salvador	51	53	55	64	63	11.11	11.37	11.65	13.39	13.07
Guatemala	36	33	96	158	291	5.06	4.51	12.77	20.41	36.56
Guyana	155	52	42	44	40	176.14	57.78	45.65	46.81	50.63
Haiti	-	2	-	1	1	-	0.39	-	0.19	0.15
Honduras	4	2	2	1	-	1.05	0.51	0.49	0.24	-
Jamaica	14	40	22	35	n.a.	6.36	17.94	9.69	15.22	n.a.
Mexico	11,041	8,334	4,323	7,497	6,145	154.96	113.98	57.66	97.63	78.26
Nicaragua	7	150	n.a.	229	21	2.45	50.76	n.a.	72.47	6.42
Panama	42	27	10	14	6	21.00	13.24	4.78	6.57	2.75
Paraguay	26	15	22	23	79	7.95	4.45	6.34	7.01	21.47
Peru	n.a.	n.a.	470	770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.12	40.10	n.a.
Suriname	3	2	5	4	1	8.33	5.56	13.51	10.81	2.63
Trinidad and Tobago	9	14	8	10	10	8.11	12.39	6.96	8.55	8.40
Uruguay	178	76	304	181	n.a.	60.75	25.76	102.36	60.54	n.a.
United States of America	115,431	109,786	136,214	134,452	139,768	501.78	472.50	580.77	568.08	584.12
Venezuela	489	551	342	448	469	31.57	34.57	20.87	26.59	27.08
Total	138,272	134,238	161,270	163,906	167,075	223.80	213.52	252.14	252.13	252.03
Asia										
Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.51	n.a.	n.a.
Bahrain	1	2	1	2	1	2.86	5.41	2.63	5.00	2.38
Bangladesh	383	93	106	250	221	4.23	1.00	1.12	2.58	2.24
Burma	124	185	281	173	109	3.53	5.15	7.65	4.60	2.93
China	n.a.	n.a.	1,722	1,455	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.66	1.39	n.a.
Cyprus	39	101	144	106	154	61.90	157.81	221.54	160.61	229.85
India	8,372	16,349	15,433	21,030	26,092	12.38	22.78	21.08	28.16	34.75
Indonesia	555	521	575	462	666	3.71	3.40	3.68	2.89	4.08
Iran	1,962	2,968	2,690	3,077	2,151	49.62	72.80	63.94	70.88	48.65
Iraq	616	538	519	610	594	45.06	38.13	35.02	39.71	37.36

TABLE 140 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Drug Type and Country	Number					Rates Per Million Population				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(kilograms)					(kilograms)				
TOTAL ALL DRUGS ¹ (Cont'd)										
Asia (Cont'd)										
Israel	579	991	1,018	1,072	1,089	146.58	245.91	247.69	257.69	257.45
Japan	7,128	6,464	6,495	7,505	7,425	60.59	54.57	54.46	62.53	61.49
Jordan	476	569	1,183	867	982	157.62	181.79	364.00	256.51	278.98
Korea, Republic of	623	701	705	775	901	16.09	17.82	17.65	19.10	21.88
Kuwait	37	36	36	24	22	25.87	24.00	23.08	14.63	12.87
Lebanon	142	129	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.58	48.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	944	823	716	750	1,015	66.95	56.92	48.31	49.37	65.23
Nepal	n.a.	-	44	75	46	n.a.	-	2.80	4.66	2.77
Oman	2	2	1	3	n.a.	1.92	1.83	0.88	2.52	n.a.
Pakistan	347	413	494	729	1,003	4.08	4.71	5.46	7.81	10.43
Philippines	116	108	108	120	118	2.34	2.13	2.08	2.26	2.17
Qatar	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3.57	3.33	3.13
Saudi Arabia	24	21	34	20	n.a.	2.45	2.05	3.19	1.80	n.a.
Singapore	272	303	317	391	326	111.48	122.67	126.80	154.55	127.34
Sri Lanka	45	40	41	48	34	3.00	2.63	2.66	3.08	2.15
Syrian Arab Republic	77	99	120	32	99	8.56	10.65	12.49	3.22	9.64
Thailand	92	87	105	127	144	1.94	1.79	2.12	2.52	2.81
Turkey	2,272	2,741	2,837	2,440	1,659	50.08	59.19	60.00	50.55	33.67
United Arab Emirates	22	18	23	46	68	20.75	15.79	19.01	36.22	51.13
Yemen Arab Republic	9	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Democratic	4	-	4	4	4	1.97	-	1.85	1.79	1.75
Total	25,263	34,302	35,779	42,194	44,924	10.09	13.30	13.64	15.82	16.65
Europe										
Albania	34	42	58	56	47	12.45	15.11	20.42	19.31	15.88
Austria	461	413	418	478	580	60.90	54.56	55.36	63.31	76.82
Belgium	2,895	1,973	3,021	2,693	2,669	293.91	200.10	306.39	273.40	269.60
Bulgaria	2,544	2,382	3,277	3,998	3,888	286.16	267.04	366.55	446.21	433.93
Czechoslovakia	2,205	2,222	1,874	2,916	3,026	143.93	144.57	121.61	188.62	195.23
Denmark	4,977	5,161	5,000	5,358	6,678	972.07	1,008.01	978.47	1,048.53	1,306.85
Finland	643	678	697	645	599	133.96	140.37	143.42	132.17	122.00
France	20,893	20,216	23,892	24,051	25,623	385.62	371.07	436.54	437.69	469.11
German Democratic Republic	1,173	1,783	1,127	1,322	1,527	70.07	106.77	67.49	79.30	91.77
Germany, Federal Republic of	14,940	14,124	14,106	11,863	13,090	242.26	229.14	229.66	193.90	214.52
Greece	407	697	707	524	584	41.83	71.20	71.78	52.93	58.75
Hungary	2,482	1,991	2,200	1,725	1,689	231.75	185.90	205.80	161.67	158.59
Iceland	35	36	32	33	34	152.17	156.52	133.33	137.50	141.67
Ireland	231	121	96	76	109	67.15	34.77	27.35	21.47	30.70
Italy	5,153	3,842	3,960	2,175	2,613	91.20	67.83	69.67	38.17	45.74
Luxembourg	1	-	1	1	2	2.70	-	2.70	2.70	5.41
Malta	17	7	13	4	50	47.22	19.44	34.21	10.53	131.58
Netherlands	529	498	392	580	859	37.12	34.80	27.30	40.22	59.32
Norway	1,964	1,873	1,985	2,113	2,489	479.02	454.61	480.63	510.39	599.76
Poland	1,636	1,525	1,553	1,358	1,606	45.57	42.09	42.47	36.79	43.17
Portugal	1,040	869	955	710	856	105.48	87.51	95.40	69.88	83.68
Romania	2,416	909	1,581	2,336	2,233	108.10	40.44	70.11	103.23	97.00
Spain	4,901	6,131	7,374	4,246	4,504	130.17	161.60	192.89	110.77	116.68
Sweden	997	4,392	3,295	4,102	3,477	119.83	527.25	395.56	491.85	416.41
Switzerland	1,627	1,376	2,081	1,408	6,787	253.03	212.67	319.66	218.63	1,065.46
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13,863	13,951	14,045	14,756	9,039	51.78	51.66	51.54	53.64	32.44
United Kingdom	15,187	13,925	35,168	37,708	46,500	269.37	247.16	623.77	667.52	828.43
Yugoslavia	1,728	2,510	2,927	3,319	2,546	76.90	110.87	128.38	144.56	110.12
Total	104,979	103,647	131,835	130,554	143,704	139.30	136.80	173.09	170.55	186.70
Oceania										
Australia	9,883	9,074	7,578	8,183	7,500	662.40	597.76	492.72	525.90	476.19
Fiji	10	3	3	3	3	15.38	4.55	4.48	4.35	4.29
New Zealand	753	709	1,678	1,276	n.a.	240.58	222.96	524.38	395.05	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	14	11	n.a.	n.a.	4	4.58	3.56	n.a.	n.a.	1.20
Tonga	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	-
Total	10,660	9,797	9,260	9,463	7,507	487.87	441.11	410.83	411.26	324.56
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²										
	805 ³	1,035 ³	1,366 ³	1,449 ³	1,681 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World ⁴	291,403 ³	291,698 ³	348,842 ³	358,645 ³	373,640 ³	64.64 ^a	63.32 ^a	74.46 ^a	75.35 ^a	77.25 ^a

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹ OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1985

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of the material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board.

¹ These statistics are based on data furnished to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board by Governments in accordance with the 1925, 1931, and 1961 Conventions and the 1948 and 1953 Protocols which regulate, limit and control the cultivation, production, manufacture, trade, distribution and use of poppy, opium and narcotic drugs (see Technical Notes for narcotic drugs falling under Schedules I and II of the International Conventions). According to the treaties, consumption denotes the quantity of narcotic drug supplied to any authorized person, enterprise or institute for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research. Some narcotic drugs such as morphine are not only consumed directly, but may also be used as an intermediate product in the manufacture of narcotic and other drugs, some of which may fall under Schedule III of the treaties and need not be reported. The quantities which countries reported as having been used in the manufacture of Schedule III preparations, whether intended for domestic consumption or for export, are included in the figures of consumption reproduced in this table. It may be assumed that in the case of countries which manufactured such preparations but did not report the quantities of drugs so used, the figures of consumption of these drugs generally also include quantities used in this manufacture.

² "Non-metropolitan territories" may include: Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, Netherlands Antilles, Cook Islands, Macao, Ascension Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Hong Kong, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos, and Virgin Islands.

³ Statistics incomplete.

⁴ Components will not necessarily add to totals as world totals include fractions of kilograms omitted in the quantities reported for each country.

⁵ Dextropropoxyphene was brought under the control of the International Narcotics Control Board in March 1980.

Sources: United Nations, International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1985 (New York: United Nations, Catalogue No. E/INCB/1986/3, 1986); United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1985 (New York: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1987).

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TABLE 141
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
NARCOTIC DRUGS						
CANNABIS (LIQUID)						
Africa						
Morocco	36.000	8.000 ³	20.000	1.743	0.374 ³	0.905
Tunisia	0.016	- ⁴	- ⁴	0.002	-	- ⁴
Total	36.016	8.000 ³	20.000	1.323	0.284	0.690
Americas						
Canada	583.000	261.998	184.732	23.952	10.637	7.416
	-	-	8.796 L	-	-	0.353 mL
Cayman Islands	n.a.	n.a.	4.536	n.a.	n.a.	226.800
Jamaica	-	0.227	n.a.	-	0.102	n.a.
United States of America	-	29.471 L	0.471 L	-	0.127 mL	0.002 mL
Total	583.000	262.225	189.268	2.274	1.013	0.725
	-	29.471 L	9.267 L	-	0.114 mL	0.036 mL
Europe						
Austria	0.526	2.165	2.233	0.070	0.286	0.296
Belgium	0.081	-	-	0.008	-	-
Cyprus	5.689	-	149.400	8.889	-	229.846
Czechoslovakia	-	0.400 L	-	-	0.026 mL	-
Denmark	3.817	1.386	8.463	0.746	0.271	1.656
France	43.033	23.611	25.190	0.797	0.435	0.461
German Democratic Republic	-	0.184	-	-	0.011	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	25.918	34.208	22.723	0.420	0.555	0.370

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
CANNABIS (LIQUID) (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>						
Greece	0.008	0.242	0.476	0.001	0.025	0.048
Hungary	-	0.001	-	-	..	-
Iceland	-	0.313	0.281	-	1.361	1.171
Ireland	0.129	-	- ^s	0.038	-	- ^s
Italy	127.352	23.652	23.367	2.252	0.417	0.413
Luxembourg	-	-	45 u	-	-	.. u
Netherlands	0.009	-	n.a.	0.024	-	n.a.
Norway	-	-	19.000	-	-	1.323
Portugal	0.076	- ⁶	24.100	0.019	- ⁶	5.835
Spain	170.530	0.034	0.975	-	0.003	0.097
Sweden	11.731	85.485	123.901	4.529	2.254	3.241
Switzerland	15.129	0.587	-	1.410	0.070	-
United Kingdom	82.208	19.611	11.655	2.353	3.093	1.790
Yugoslavia	17.500	34.371	43.077	1.459	0.610	0.775
Total	503.736	0.002	-	0.779	..	-
		225.852	454.841	1.224	0.548	1.102
		0.400 L	45 u	-	0.001 mL	.. u
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Kuwait	0.105	-	-	0.071	-	-
Lebanon	13.550	94.790	38.833	5.113	35.905	14.709
Pakistan	102.409	9.000	-	1.211	0.103	-
Syrian Arab Republic	6.200	33.560	n.a.	0.666	3.609	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	1.200	0.358	n.a.	1.132	0.317	n.a.
Total	123.464	137.708	38.833	1.246	1.353	0.370
<u>Asia and Far East</u>						
India	8.080	13.000	1.058	0.012	0.018	0.001
Indonesia	15.520	0.007**	n.a.	0.101	..**	n.a.

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS (LIQUID) (Cont'd)						
Asia and Far East (Cont'd)						
Japan	0.002	-	0.013	..	-	..
Nepal	2.600***	n.a.	n.a.	0.173***	n.a.	n.a.
Sri Lanka	n.a.	n.a.	147.000	n.a.	n.a.	9.533
Thailand	0.840	1.500	-	0.018	0.031	-
Total	27.042	14.507	148.071	0.026	0.014	0.136
Oceania						
Australia	0.837 123 u	15.634 72 u	60.088	0.056	1.030	3.909
New Zealand	0.042	0.051	4.746	.. u 0.013	.. u 0.016	- 1.483
Total	0.879 123 u	15.685 72 u	64.834	0.049	0.855	3.491
				.. u	.. u	-
World	1,274.137 123 u	663.977 29,871 L 72 u	915.847 9,267 L 45 u	0.283	0.144 0.006 mL	0.195 0.002 mL
				-	.. u	.. u
CANNABIS (HERB)						
Africa						
Algeria	14.000	1.000	-	0.727	0.050	-
Cameroon, Republic of	11.000	48.000	613.000 ^{7,8}	1.261	5.375	66.921 ^{7,8}
Ghana	n.a.	22.000	841.971	n.a.	1.797	66.297
Ivory Coast	880.829	618.205	2,548.285 957 u	103.021	69.775	278.197
Kenya	7,688.000*	5,234.000**	2,513.500	-	-	.. u
Lesotho	9,866.000	-	11,355.944**	443.368*	290.133**	133.839
Madagascar	1,228.000	1,117.000	805.613	7,201.460	-	7,886.072**
Mauritius	7.000	-	-	137.054	121.413	85.704
Mozambique, Peoples Republic of	25.000	25.000	n.a.	7.216	-	-
				1.995	1.993	n.a.

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS (HERB) (Cont'd)						
Africa (Cont'd)						
Nigeria	15,971.000	18,965.000	827.405	191.706	220.190	9.295
Senegal	700.000	619.000** ⁹	1,375.699**	119.250	102.483** ⁹	217.674**
Seychelles	7.000**	8.000**	0.377**	116.667**	133.333**	6.283**
South Africa	0.135	123,563.000	-	0.005	4,113.282	-
Togo	7.000	272.000	4.258	2.692	98.909	1.543
Tunisia	6.000	168.000	5.836	0.913	24.963	0.847
Zambia	- ^s	n.a.	n.a.	- ^s	n.a.	n.a.
Zimbabwe	n.a.	3,950.000	51,039.058**	n.a.	523.179	6,594.194**
Total	36,410.964	154,610.205	71,930.946	158.013	650.224	293.260
	-	-	957 u	-	-	.. u
(kilograms)						
Americas						
Argentina	155.000	290.000 ^{8,9}	470.652 ⁸	5.403	9.945 ^{8,9}	15.884 ⁸
Bahamas	202,202.000*	410,396.000	102,895.520**	962,886.667*	1,865,436.364	467,706.909**
Barbados	540.000	351.000 ^{8,9}	260.000	2,076.923	1,350.000 ^{8,9}	1,040.000
Belize	20,423.000	32,324.000	n.a.	136,153.333	215,493.333	n.a.
Bermuda	97.000 ^{8,9}	1,878.000*	n.a.	1,940.000 ^{8,9}	37,560,000*	n.a.
Brazil	232,587.000	363,394.000	1,037,097.100	1,875.399	2,865.657	7,998.589
British Virgin Islands	9.000	8.000	1,338.120	900.000	800.000	133,812.000
Canada	7,147.000	17,887.000	23,360.809	293.632	726.228	937.808
Cayman Islands	168.000*	397.000*	10,423.725	8,400.000*	19,850.000*	521,186.250
Chile	3,495.000	6,849.000	8,325.000	309.566	596.084	712.757
Colombia	3,412,975.000	3,288,879.000	7,940,451.835	127,683.315	120,959.139	288,533.860
Costa Rica	123.000	n.a.	98.874	54.185	n.a.	40.522
Cuba	n.a.	336,993.000	n.a.	n.a.	34,457.362	n.a.
Ecuador	147.000*	92.000**	112.953**	17.014*	10.279**	11.432**
Guatemala	70.000	n.a.	-	9.358	n.a.	-
Guyana	400.000	817.000	n.a. ^s	454.545	907.778	n.a. ^s
Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
CANNABIS (HERB) (Cont'd)						
Americas (Cont'd)						
Honduras	222.000	19.000	-	58.115	4.798	-
Jamaica	4,109.000	61,810.000	n.a.	1,867.727	27,717.489	n.a.
Mexico	156,881.000	71,174.000	68,052.000	2,203.694	974.853	906.152
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	31.582	n.a.	n.a.	3,158.200
Netherlands Antilles	2,182.000	11,816.000	1,616.843	8,728.000	47,264.000	6,218.667
Panama	989.000	1,942.000	402.269	509.794	951.961	192.473
Peru	409.000	547.000	518.222	23.042	30.005	27.698
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.000	20.000	2.497	58.333	200.000	24.970
Trinidad and Tobago	n.a.	11,416.000*	n.a.	n.a.	10,102.655*	n.a.
Turks and Caicos Islands	71,236.000	16,510.000	8.278	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	877,810.000	1,276,787.000	814,608.931	3,819.056	5,501.969	3,485.704
Venezuela	350.000	- [§]	18.290	22.610	- [§]	1.116
Total	4,994,733.000	5,912,596.000	10,010,093.500	8,414.591	9,792.309	16,315.307
Europe						
Austria	-	667.000	499.126	-	88.111	66.109
Belgium	848.000	618.000	850.219	86.091	62.741	86.229
Cyprus	0.266	0.019	0.007	0.416	0.029	0.011
Czechoslovakia	-	10.000	0.277	-	0.651	0.018
Denmark	32.000	30.000	26.425	6.250	5.859	5.171
Finland	-	-	33 ^u	-	-	- ^u
France	52.000	100.000	7.180	10.833	20.747	1.477
German Democratic Republic	3,569.000	18,819.000	12,520.811	66.129	347.086	229.109
Germany, Federal Republic of	15.000	24.000	99.554	0.896	1.437	5.961
Greece	6,670.000	748.000	1,256.326	108.156	12.135 ⁹	20.455
Hungary	3,207.000	8,230.000	186.130	329.599	840.654	18.916
	32.000	14.000	24.150	2.988	1.308	2.259
	2.000	189.000	0.170	8.596	821.739	0.780

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
CANNABIS (HERB) (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Ireland	44.000	48.000	44.560	12.791	13.793	12.695
Italy	668.000	964.000	1,015.272	11.815	16.990	17.950
Luxembourg	-	-	1,155 u	-	-	.. u
Malta	0.060	-	n.a.	0.162	-	n.a.
Monaco	0.084	0.223	6.748	0.233	0.619	17.758
Netherlands	-	-	0.216	-	-	7.200
Norway	4,397.000	3,013.000	3,780.000	308.561	210.552	263.231
Poland	19.000	127.000 ^{9, 10}	10.860	4.634	30.900 ^{9, 10}	2.630
Portugal	0.010	-	-	..	-	-
Portugal	393.000 ⁹	112.000	838.949	39.418 ⁹	11.167	83.064
Romania	-	0.059	-	-	0.003	-
San Marino	n.a.	0.585	0.399	n.a.	29.250	19.950
Spain	900.000	3,577.000	2,032.957	23.904	94.305	53.177
Sweden	- ¹¹	- ¹¹	1,188.240	- ¹¹	- ¹¹	142.646
Switzerland	223.000	344.000	165.011	34.681	54.259	25.347
Turkey	8,859.000 ⁹	2,141.000 ⁹	2,358.000 ⁹	195.261 ⁹	46.232 ⁹	49.873 ⁹
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15.000	23.000	26.310 ⁹	0.056	0.085	0.097 ⁹
United Kingdom	16,874.000	12,995.000	13,735.611	299.450	229.943	246.999
Yugoslavia	110.000	78.000	152.100	4.895	3.444	6.654
Total	46,929.420	52,871.886	40,825.608	59.560	66.693	51.231
	-	-	1,188 u	-	-	.. u
Near and Middle East						
Jordan	178.000 ^{**}	-	-	58.940 ^{**}	-	-
Kuwait	0.062	0.130	0.890	0.042	0.083	0.533
Pakistan	3,585.000	2,345.000	26,948.468	42.376	26.914	300.328
Oatar	89.000 ^{**}	31.000 ^{**}	n.a.	342.308 ^{**}	114.815 ^{**}	n.a.

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS (HERB) (Cont'd)						
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)						
United Arab Emirates	20.000	-	n.a.	18.868	-	n.a.
Total	3,872.062	2,376.130	26,949.358	42.828	25.487	280.314
(kilograms)						
Asia and the Far East						
Bangladesh	220.000	400.000	1,287.600	2.432	4.320	13.604
Burma	546.000	276.000	916.000	15.560	7.686	24.394
Hong Kong	8.000	28.000	9.000	1.553	5.354	1.695
India	25,861.000	21,760.000	21,685.150	38.243	30.572	29.614
	-	-	777 u	-	-	.. u
Indonesia	3,674.000	1,450.000***	2,343.629**	23.880	9.255***	14.700**
Japan	65.000	74.000	194.508	0.552	0.625	1.631
Korea, Republic of	1,871.000	416.000	94.447	48.321	10.577	2.364
Malaysia	668.000	481.000	386.370	47.042	33.104	26.001
Maldives	n.a.	n.a.	0.273	n.a.	n.a.	1.606
Nepal	349.000***	n.a.	n.a.	23.236***	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	857.000	881.000	793.790	17.303	17.363	15.277
Singapore	52.000	17.000	43.966	21.311	6.883	17.586
Sri Lanka	4,339.000**	11,532.000***	70,548.000	289.460**	759.184***	4,575.097
Thailand	43,077.000	87,124.000 ⁹	81,299.091	907.075	1,796.742 ⁹	1,643.734
Total	81,587.000	124,439.000	179,601.824	64.702	95.217	134.179
	-	-	777 u	-	-	.. u
(kilograms)						
Oceania						
Australia	7,878.000	6,224.000	1,665.000 ⁹	527.662	410.013	107.677 ⁹
Fiji	0.501	0.116	1.157	0.771	0.176	1.727
New Caledonia	-	-	-	..	-	-

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS (HERB) (Cont'd)						
Oceania (Cont'd)						
New Zealand	154.000	480.000	315.846	49.201	151.899	98.702
Total	8,032.501	6,704.116	1,982.003	426.127	350.267	102.218
World	5,171,564.947	6,253,597.337	10,331,383.239	1,147.197	1,357.412	2,205.205
			2,922 u			.. u
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS PLANTS						
Africa						
Algeria	5,571 u	524 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Central African Republic	58.000	n.a.	n.a.	24.786	n.a.	n.a.
Djibouti	4.000	28.000	6.135	12.500	82.353	18.591
Ghana	n.a.	13.000	87.525	n.a.	1.062	6.892
Ivory Coast	-	-	- s	-	-	- s
Lesotho	3,650 u	18,583.000 ^a	n.a.	3 u	13,179.433 ^a	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	84 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	4,888 u	2,896 u	960 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Mauritius	21,780 u	20,608 u	36,647 u	22 u	21 u	37 u
Morocco	1,500.000	710.000	-	72.639	33.193	-
Nigeria	-	-	- s	-	-	- s
South Africa	83,000.000	222,024 u	655,470.000	2,831.798	7 u	21,281.494
Swaziland	41,861.000	n.a.	209,559.044**	73,440.351	n.a.	343,539.416**
Tunisia	66 u	348 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Zimbabwe	n.a.	170,821 u	51.132**	n.a.	23 u	6.606**
	-	-	9,474 u	-	-	1 u
Total	126,423.000	19,334.000	865,173.836	618.326	91.656	3,977.994
	36.039 u	417,221 u	47,081 u	.. u	2 u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS PLANTS (Cont'd)						
<i>Americas</i>						
Argentina	351 u	233 u	273,838 427 u	.. u	.. u	9,242 .. u
Barbados	-	-	10,000	-	-	40,000
Belize	18,804,557 u	1,007,794,000	n.a.	125,364 u	6,718,626.666	n.a.
Bermuda	4,597 u	n.a.	n.a.	92 u	n.a.	n.a.
Brazil	-	60 u	9,200 u	-	..	.. u
Canada	24,576 u	21,615 u	35,637 u	1 u	1 u	1 u
Chile	-	350 u	48 u	-	.. u	.. u
Colombia	632,745 u	8,509,261 u	18,902,920 u	24 u	313 u	687 u
Costa Rica	7,447 u	n.a.	1,665 u	3 u	n.a.	1 u
Guatemala	-	n.a.	3,000,000	-	n.a.	378,310
Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	- ^s	n.a.	n.a.	- ^s
Honduras	28,438 u	10,371 u	20,865,000	7 u	3 u	5,101,467
Jamaica	-	268,500 u	n.a.	-	120 u	n.a.
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	5,826 u	n.a.	n.a.	583 u
Netherlands Antilles	152 u	-	348 u	1 u	-	1 u
Nicaragua	2,481 u	n.a.	n.a.	1 u	n.a.	n.a.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	408 u	6,459 u	2,760 u	3 u	65 u	28 u
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	12 u	-	-	n.a.
Total	19,505,752 u	1,007,794,000 8,816,849 u	24,148,838 18,958,843 u	81 u	4,122,363 36 u	96,902 76 u
<i>Europe</i>						
Austria	475,000	600,000	300,000	63,249	79,260	39,735
Belgium	829 u	307 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Cyprus	-	33 u	-	-	.. u	-
Czechoslovakia	20,000	-	-	1,305	-	-

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS PLANTS (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Denmark	12,000	14,000	381,712	2,344	2,734	74,699
Finland	4,081 u	1,567 u	7,937 u	1 u	.. u	2 u
France	148 u	100,000	-	.. u	20,747	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,913 u	11,745 u	7,611 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
	31,000	10,994 u	24,746 u	0.503	.. u	.. u
	4,107 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Greece	-	3,553 u	4,889 u	-	.. u	.. u
Iceland	0.080	0.061	-	0.348	0.265	-
Ireland	1,186 u	1,356 u	1,865 u	.. u	.. u	1 u
Italy	4,000	1,241,512 u	1,614	0.071	2 u	0.029
	22,583 u	-	34,289 u	.. u	-	1 u
Luxembourg	-	0.048	n.a.	-	0.130	n.a.
Malta	245,000	286,000	14 u	680,556	794,444	.. u
Norway	-	-	4,038	-	-	0.978
Poland	-	-	0.023	-	-	0.001
Portugal	69 u	15 u	128 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Romania	53,000	-	-	2,371	-	-
Spain	697,000	6,012,000	3,196,590	18,513	158,503	83,615
Sweden	29,000	25,000	249,905	3,486	3,001	30,001
Switzerland	3,879 u	7,114 u	2,805 u	1 u	1 u	.. u
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	21,314 u	18,111 u	15,741 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Yugoslavia	1,816 u	3,564 u	1,415 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Total	1,566,080	7,037,109	4,133,882	3,273	14,631	8,566
	78,925 u	1,299,871 u	101,440 u	.. u	3 u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS PLANTS (Cont'd)						
Near and Middle East						
Egypt	63,829 u	45,405 u	21,014 u	1 u	1 u	.. u
Pakistan	160,000 7,707 u	18,925 u	62,555 73 u	1.891	.. u	0.697
Total	160,000 71,536 u	64,330 u	62,555 21,087 u	1.249 1 u	.. u	0.466 .. u
Asia and Far East						
Bangladesh	4,302 u	4,972 u	11,146 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Burma	57 u	17,887 u	38,931 u	.. u	.. u	1 u
India	200,809 u	1,426 u	0,500 117,258 u	.. u	.. u	0.001
Indonesia	6,346 u	138,812 u***	182,126 u**	.. u	1 u***	.. u
Japan	12,000 2,217 u	7,000 3,645 u	2,259 u	0.102	0.059	1 u**
Korea, Republic of	64,040 u	1,877,000	-	.. u	.. u	.. u
Malaysia	4,600 u	82 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Philippines	430,262 u	903,995 u	950,645 u	9 u	18 u	-
Sri Lanka	12,417,294 u**	383,129 u***	61,827,000	828 u**	25 u***	18 u
Thailand	-	-	179,682,000	-	-	4,009.533
Total	12,000 13,129,927 u	1,884,000 1,453,948 u	241,509,500 1,302,365 u	0.010 11 u	1.468 1 u	3,632.875 183.685
Oceania						
Australia	9,000 199,000 u	164,000 725,631 u	64,986	0.603 13 u	10.804 48 u	4.228
New Caledonia	7 u	-	39 u	.. u	-	.. u
New Zealand	41,091 u	46,959 u	47,778 u	13 u	15 u	15 u
Total	9,000 240,098 u	164,000 772,590 u	64,986 47,817 u	0.494 13 u	8.874 42 u	3.471 3 u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
		(kilograms)			(kilograms)	
CANNABIS PLANTS (Cont'd)						
<u>World</u>						
	128,170.080	1,036,213.109	1,135,093.597	28.432	224.921	242.283
	<u>33,062,277 u</u>	<u>12,824,809 u</u>	<u>20,478,633 u</u>	<u>7 u</u>	<u>3 u</u>	<u>4 u</u>
CANNABIS RESIN						
<u>Africa</u>						
Algeria	134.000	566.000	578.000	6.961	28.499	27.805
Kenya	14.000*	5.000**	-	0.807*	0.277**	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20.000	n.a.	n.a.	6.452	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	47,050.000	47,299.000	47,547.000	2,278.450	2,211.267	2,150.475
Tunisia	0.190	1.000	9.190	0.029	0.149	1.334
Total	<u>47,218.190</u>	<u>47,871.000</u>	<u>48,134.190</u>	<u>705.697</u>	<u>691.378</u>	<u>672.077</u>
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	0.166	0.223	0.005	0.006	0.008	**
Brazil	0.941	1.000	4.602	0.008	0.008	0.035
Canada	13,952.000	3,421.000	3,467.444	573.213	138.896	139.199
Jamaica	3.000	-	n.a.	1.364	-	n.a.
Netherlands Antilles	0.005	-	0.025	0.020	-	0.096
Peru	0.575	-	-	0.032	-	-
United States of America	13,682.000	1,400.000	14,215.327	59.526	6.033	60.827
Venezuela	0.270	- ^s	-	0.017	- ^s	-
Total	<u>27,638.957</u>	<u>4,822.223</u>	<u>17,687.403</u>	<u>62.450</u>	<u>10.732</u>	<u>38.829</u>
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	916.000	130.000	75.198	121.971	17.173	9.960
Belgium	256.000	7,036.000	12,674.045	25.990	714.315	1,285.400

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS RESIN (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Bulgaria	250.000	196.000 ¹²	27.980	28.121	21.538 ¹²	3.130
Cyprus	8,190.000	936.000	8,325.361	12,796.875	1,440.000	12,808.248
Czechoslovakia	-	3.000	-	-	0.195	-
Denmark	1,249.000	910.000	1,740.925	243.945	177.734	340.690
Finland	12.000	2.000	2.394	2.500	0.415	0.493
France	7,330.000	7,073.000	10,942.364	135.816	130.450	200.226
German Democratic Republic	51.000	78.000	4.396	3.047	4.671	0.263
Germany, Federal Roublic of	-	2,407.000	3,326.570	-	39.049	54.161
Gibraltar	111.000	n.a.	31.915**	3,700.000	n.a.	1,063.833**
Hungary	-	2.000	0.002	-	0.187	..
Iceland	5.000	6.000	20.442	21.739	26.087	85.175
Ireland	1,647.000	173.000	485.860	478.779	49.713	138.422
Italy	10,410.000	3,901.000	4,130.945	184.117	68.752	73.037
	-	-	1,155 u	-	-	.. u
Luxembourg	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2.703	2.703	n.a.
Malta	0.001	0.004	39.270	0.003	0.011	103.342
Monaco	0.160	5.000	0.052	5.333	166.667	1.733
Netherlands	13,872.000	11,536.000	25,300.000	973.474	806.150	1,761.838
Norway	125.000	- ⁶	311.084	30.488	- ⁶	75.323
Poland	2.000	0.017	-	0.056	..	-
Portugal	-	1,121.000	240.736	-	111.765	23.835
Romania	21.000	0.044	2.103	0.940	0.002	0.093
Spain	20,000.000	18,193.000	15,489.662	531.208	479.647	405.170
Sweden	410.000 ¹²	483.000 ¹²	150.816	49.279 ¹²	57.983 ¹²	18.105
Switzerland	357.000	1,022.00	486.367	55.521	161.199	74.711
United Kingdom	7,818.000	4,413.000	6,818.359	138.740	78.328	122.610
Yugoslavia	107.000	44.000	4,087.372	4.762	1.943	178.800
Total	73,140.161	59,671.065	94,714.218	154.301	125.430	198.888
	-	-	1,155 u	-	-	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS RESIN (Cont'd)						
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Afghanistan	1,362.000***,12	1,249.000***,12	842.240***,12	83.252***,12	74.390***,12	48.911***,12
Bahrain	45.000*	11.000*	16.457	125.000*	29.730*	41.142
Egypt	68,672.000	42,479.000	65,821.528	1,579.756	950.951	1,478.139
Iran, Islamic Republic of	5,268.000	1,641.000	446.000	133.232	40.250	10.711
Iraq	2.000	0.300	0.232	0.146	0.021	0.016
Israel	4,169.000	5,176.000**	5,225.000**	1,055.443	1,284.367**	1,274.390**
Jordan	n.a.	386.000	875.311	n.a.	123.323	269.326
Kuwait	40.000	428.000	47.093	27.211	272.611	28.190
Lebanon	446.000	761.000	5,835.483	168.302	288.258	1,907.380
Oman	8.000	18.000*	0.980***	7.767	16.667*	0.867***
Pakistan	53,173.000	49,746.000	31,566.499	628.522	570.940	351.794
Syrian Arab Republic	8,308.000	5,986.000	724.833***	892.374	643.656	75.425***
United Arab Emirates	164.000	102.000	174.808***	154.717	90.265	144.469***
Total	141,657.000	107,983.300	111,576.464	642.435	476.180	481.390
Asia and Far East						
Bangladesh	321.000	-	0.003	3.549	-	-
Hong Kong	-	26.000	3.174	-	4.971	0.598
India	898.000	1,640.000	6,071.864	1.328	2.304	8.292
Japan	6.000	3.000	2.297	0.051	0.025	0.019
Korea, Republic of	-	-	0.122	-	-	0.003
Maldives	n.a.	n.a.	0.013	n.a.	n.a.	0.076
Nepal	244.000***	n.a.	n.a.	16.245***	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	12.000	0.394	2.100	0.242	0.008	0.040
Singapore	9.000	2.000	12.342	3.689	0.810	4.937
Sri Lanka	126.000**	28.000***	2.527	8.406**	1.843***	0.164
Total	1,616.000	1,699.394	6,094.442	1.599	1.616	5.658

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS RESIN (Cont'd)						
<i>Oceania</i>						
Australia	217.000	79.000	- ⁶	14.534	5.204	- ⁶
New Caledonia	-	300.000	0.110	-	2,142.857	0.733
New Zealand	6.000	0.696	7.520	1.917	0.220	2.350
Total	223.000	379.696	7.630	12.253	20.546	0.408
World	291,493.308	222,426.678	278,214.347 1,155 u	64.661	48.280	59.384 .. u
CANNABIS SEEDS						
<i>Africa</i>						
Ghana	n.a.	-	0.012	n.a.	-	0.001
Lesotho	2.000	- ¹³	n.a.	1.460	- ¹³	n.a.
Mauritius	-	0.750	-	-	0.765	-
South Africa	250.000	142.000	-	8.530	4.727	-
Tunisia	0.002	-	-	..	-	-
Zimbabwe	n.a.	100,000 u	n.a.	n.a.	13.245 u	n.a.
Total	252.002	142.750	0.012	4.390	2.422	..
	-	100,000 u	-	-	2 u	-
Americas						
Argentina	-	-	- ⁶	-	-	- ⁶
Belize	3.000	75.000	n.a.	20.000	500.000	n.a.
Brazil	15,532 u	117.000	-	.. u	0.923	-
Costa Rica	9.000	n.a.	1.918	3.965	n.a.	0.786
Honduras	7.000	7.000	146.000	1.832	1.768	35.697
Jamaica	26.000	136.000	n.a.	11.818	60.987	n.a.

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS SEEDS (Cont'd)						
Americas (Cont'd)						
Mexico	1,226,000	767,000	632,000	17.222	10.505	8.415
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	0.312	n.a.	n.a.	31.200
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	424 u	723 u	377 u	45 u	75 u	45 u
Total	1,271,000 15,956 u	1,102,000 723 u	780,230 377 u	5.467 .. u	4.635 .. u	3.205 .. u
(kilograms)						
Europe						
Austria	0.022	-	-	0.003	-	-
Belgium	-	0.747	-	-	0.076	-
France	8,000	11,000	13,679	0.148	0.203	0.250
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.059	0.049	-	0.001	..	-
Iceland	-	0.443	-	-	1.926	-
Malta	0.040	-	-	0.111	-	-
Monaco	0.055	0.118	-	1.833	3.933	-
Portugal	38 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Spain	2,000	4,000	-	0.053	0.105	-
United Kingdom	-	500 u	5 u	-	.. u	.. u
Yugoslavia	257 u	569 u	328 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Total	10,176 295 u	16,357 1,069 u	13,679 333 u	0.039 .. u	0.063 .. u	0.052 .. u
(kilograms)						
Asia and Far East						
Philippines	61,000	7,000	7,340	1.232	0.138	0.141
Sri Lanka	n.a.	n.a.	8,000	n.a.	n.a.	0.519
Total	61,000	7,000	15,340	0.945	0.106	0.228

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
CANNABIS SEEDS (Cont'd)						
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	3,000	2,000	11,347	0.201	0.132	0.738
	235,000 u	153,030 u	-	165 u	105 u	-
New Caledonia	247 u	- ⁴	250 u	25 u	- ⁴	25 u
New Zealand	1,000	2,000	0.183	0.319	0.633	0.057
Tonga	n.a.	n.a.	1,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	4,000	4,000	13,030	0.219	0.215	0.692
	235,247 u	153,030 u	250 u	13 u	8 u	.. u
<u>World</u>	1,598,178	1,272,107	822,291	0.354	0.276	0.176
	251,498 u	254,822 u	960 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
COCA BUSH						
<u>Americas</u>						
Colombia	-	18,531,017 u	46,670,837 u	-	682 u	1,696 u
Total	-	18,531,017 u	46,670,837 u	-	682 u	1,696 u
<u>World</u>	-	18,531,017 u	46,670,837 u	-	4 u	10 u
COCA LEAF						
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	5,878,000	9,446,000	11,774,248	204.880	323.937	397.376
Brazil	0.293	0.246	154,616.028	0.002	0.002	1,192.473
Chile	-	-	16,564	-	-	1,418
Colombia	550,000	-	-	20.576	-	-
Total	6,428,293	9,446,246	166,406,840	33.704	48.529	838.364

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
COCA LEAF (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	0.200	0.011	-	0.020	0.001	-
Finland	-	-	0.013	-	-	0.003
France	-	0.045	0.212	-	0.001	0.004
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	1.054	-	-	0.017
Greece	-	-	0.049	-	-	0.005
Luxembourg	-	0.200	n.a.	-	0.541	n.a.
Portugal	7.000	-	-	0.702	-	-
Sweden	0.067	0.009	0.454	0.008	0.001	0.055
United Kingdom	0.039	0.105	0.209	0.001	0.002	0.004
Total	7.306	0.370	1.991	0.034	0.002	0.009
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Lebanon	-	-	0.062	-	-	0.023
Total	-	-	0.062	-	-	0.023
World	6,435.599	9,446.616	166,408.893	1.428	2.050	35.520
COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS)						
<u>Africa</u>						
Kenya	n.a.	n.a.	0.025	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	8.000	-	0.010	0.387	-	-
Nigeria	-	3.000	-	-	0.035	-
South Africa	0.156	3.000	0.174	0.005	0.100	0.006
Tunisia	-	0.004	-	-	0.001	-
Total	8.156	6.004	0.209	0.052	0.037	0.001

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
(kilograms)						
COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS) (Cont'd)						
<i>Americas</i>						
Argentina	26.882	19.414	73.589	0.937	0.666	2.484
Bahamas	398.000*	24.169	1,189.401**	1,895.238*	109.859	5,406.368**
Barbados	-	-	4.000	-	-	16.000
Belize	-	0.003	n.a.	-	0.020	n.a.
Bermuda	0.126	n.a.	n.a.	2.520	n.a.	n.a.
Brazil	98.496	362.296	599.609	0.794	2.857	4.624
Canada	38.528	46.163	98.113	1.583	1.874	3.939
	-	-	3,006 u	-	-	.. u
Cayman Islands	n.a.	n.a.	0.045	n.a.	n.a.	2.250
Chile	46.500	12.354	64.881	4.119	1.075	5.555
Colombia	694.162	651.458	18,769.442	25.969	23.959	682.029
Costa Rica	-	n.a.	0.047	-	n.a.	0.019
Ecuador	397.735**	404.496**	85.255**	46.034**	45.195**	9.217**
Guatemala	0.020	n.a.	5.000	0.003	n.a.	0.631
Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	1.000	n.a.	n.a.	0.192
Honduras	0.014	38.670	612.000	0.004	9.765	149.633
Jamaica	4.000	9.753	n.a.	1.818	4.374	n.a.
Mexico	46.000	399.000	324.000	0.646	5.465	4.314
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	0.007	n.a.	n.a.	0.700
Netherlands Antilles	11.374	40.629	57.104	45.496	162.516	219.631
Panama	36.252	93.161	57.827	18.687	45.667	27.668
Peru	5,260.790	3,855.617	7,184.595	296.383	211.498	383.998
Turks and Caicos Islands	12.000	23.134	0.142	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	1,975.000	5,666.648	8,901.731	8.593	24.419	38.090
Venezuela	86.300	- ^s	733.004	5.575	- ^s	44.723
Total	9,132.179	11,646.965	38,760.792	15.698	19.678	65.000
	-	-	3,006 u	-	-	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS) (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	1.656	-	-	0.221	-	-
Belgium	14.238	5.221	24.754	1.445	0.530	2.511
Cyprus	-	0.004	-	-	0.006	-
Denmark	10.441	5.917	36.263	2.039	1.156	7.096
Finland	- ⁴	-	-	- ⁴	-	-
France	112.828	79.760	229.214	2.091	1.471	4.194
German Democratic Republic	0.034	0.020	1.850	0.002	0.001	0.111
Germany, Federal Republic of	24.026	29.184	106.286	0.390	0.473	1.730
	50 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Greece	-	0.040	0.176	-	0.004	0.018
Hungary	-	-	0.240	-	-	0.022
Iceland	0.005	0.001	0.025	0.022	0.004	0.104
Ireland	0.082	0.409	0.097	0.024	0.118	0.028
Italy	63.447	104.897	223.368	1.122	1.849	3.949
	198 u	59 u	276 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Luxembourg	0.010	-	n.a.	0.027	-	n.a.
Monaco	- ⁴	0.001	0.001	- ⁴	0.033	0.033
Netherlands	10.000	37.300	59.000	0.702	2.607	4.109
Norway	0.037	0.322	0.154	0.009	0.078	0.037
Portugal	75.542	4.338	46.464	7.577	0.433	41.600
Spain	50.000	113.617	275.144	1.328	2.995	7.197
Sweden	0.274	0.210	0.456	0.033	0.025	0.055
Switzerland	11.037	48.560	52.469	1.716	7.659	8.060
United Kingdom	21.064	18.785	95.736	0.374	0.333	1.722
Yugoslavia	-	-	0.046	-	-	0.002
Total	394.721	448.586	1,151.743	0.985	1.116	2.864
	248 u	59 u	276 u	.. u	.. u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS) (Cont'd)						
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Afghanistan	n.a.	0.145***	4.256***	n.a.	0.009***	0.247***
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	0.025	n.a.	n.a.	0.062
Egypt	-	-	0.005	-	-	..
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	0.146	-	-	0.004	-
Jordan	n.a.	0.145	0.001	n.a.	0.046	..
Kuwait	0.034	-	0.081	0.023	-	0.049
Lebanon	0.485	2.738	19.064	0.183	1.037	7.221
Pakistan	16 u	19 u	0.990	.. u	.. u	0.011
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	2.853***	-	-	0.297***
Total	0.519 16 u	3.174 19 u	27.275 -	0.003 .. u	0.015 .. u	0.129 -
<u>Asia and Far East</u>						
India	4.077 6 u	0.063	0.095	0.006	..	..
Japan	0.023	0.032	1.239	..	..	0.010
Macao	-	0.457	-	-	1.306	-
Philippines	0.001	-	0.457	..	-	0.009
Sri Lanka	n.a.	n.a.	0.001	n.a.	n.a.	..
Thailand	0.010	-	-	..	-	-
Total	4.111 6 u	0.552 -	1.792 -	0.004 .. u	0.001 -	0.002 -
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	0.539	5.746	8.797	0.036	0.379	0.572
Cocos Island	n.a.	n.a.	0.025	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS) (Cont'd)						
<i>Oceania (Cont'd)</i>						
New Zealand	0.061	0.001	0.208	0.019	..	0.065
Polynesia, French	0.830	n.a.	n.a.	5.533	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1.430	5.747	9.030	0.078	0.311	0.482
World	9,541.116 270 u	12,111.028 78 u	39,950.841 3,282 u	2.116 .. u	2.629 .. u	8.527 .. u
HEROIN						
<i>Africa</i>						
Algeria	0.400	-	-	0.021	-	-
Kenya	n.a.	n.a.	0.002	n.a.	n.a.	..
Tunisia	-	-	6.072	-	-	0.881
Total	0.400	-	6.074	0.009	-	0.132
<i>Americas</i>						
Argentina	0.001	-	-	..	-	-
Bermuda	0.224	n.a.	n.a.	4.480	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	7.154	8.306	30.396	0.294	0.337	1.220
	323 u	-	3,245 u	.. u	-	.. u
Jamaica	2.000	-	n.a.	0.909	-	n.a.
Mexico	25.000	8.000	11.000	0.351	0.110	0.146
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	1.700	-	-	6.538
United States of America	151.000	275.986	300.372	0.657	1.189	1.285
Total	185.379 323 u	292.292	343.468 3,245 u	0.520 .. u	0.809	0.939 .. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
					(kilograms)	
HEROIN (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	40.712	33.144	7.181	5.421	4.378	0.951
Belgium	14.304 38 u	59.847 52 u	91.290	1.452	6.076	9.259
Bulgaria	41.240	24.755	4.500	4.639	2.720	0.503
Cyprus	-	-	9.716	-	-	14.948
Czechoslovakia	-	0.350	0.021	-	0.023	0.001
Denmark	9.190	19.784	22.677	1.795	3.864	4.438
Finland	0.089	0.009	- ^b	0.019	0.002	- ^b
France	73.737	100.128	168.290	1.366	1.847	3.079
German Democratic Republic	3.358	1.813	7.861	0.201	0.109	0.471
Germany, Federal Republic of	93.069 1,729 u	202.309	259.957	1.509	3.282	4.232
Greece	0.013	52.000	14.929	0.001	5.312	1.517
Hungary	0.051	0.001	3.150	0.005	-	0.295
Iceland	-	-	- ^b	-	-	- ^b
Ireland	0.170	1.264	1.379	0.049	0.363	0.393
Italy	142.000 2,338 u	229.516 2,643 u	313.585 3,486 u	2.511	4.045	5.544
Liechtenstein	0.003	n.a.	n.a.	0.100	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	0.052	0.030	n.a.	0.141	0.081	n.a.
Malta	0.025	- ^b	- ^b	0.069	- ^b	- ^b
Monaco	-	-	0.039	-	-	1.300
Netherlands	173.100	225.300	150.000	12.147	15.744	10.446
Norway	0.553	0.721	4.568	0.135	0.175	1.106
Poland	12.815	-	1.900	0.357	-	0.052
Portugal	1.398	1.554	5.840	0.140	0.155	0.578
Romania	6.324	1.659	3.447	0.283	0.074	0.153
Spain	34.000	85.952	109.329	0.903	2.267	2.860

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
HEROIN (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Sweden	10.620	5.620 ³	3.551	1.276	0.675 ³	0.426
Switzerland	19.622	17.382	48.983	3.052	2.742	7.524
Turkey	167.000	71.000	288.000	3.681	1.533	6.091
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	-	-	0.128	-	-	..
United Kingdom	93.372	195.471	246.954	1.657	3.469	4.441
Yugoslavia	157.159	77.596	56.991	6.994	3.426	2.493
Total	1,093.976 4,105 u	1,407.205 2,695 u	1,824.266 3,486 u	1.373 .. u	1.755 .. u	2.264 .. u
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Afghanistan	41.518***	9.287***	446.331***	2.538***	0.553***	25.919***
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	6.938	n.a.	n.a.	17.345
Egypt	-	0.469	242.189	-	0.010	5.439
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3,155.000	739.000	3,464.000	79.793	18.126	83.189
Iraq	-	-	0.003	-	-	..
Israel	12.000	3.000**	7.000**	3.038	0.744**	1.707**
Kuwait	4.045	3.355	9.304	2.752	2.137	5.571
Lebanon	20.616	16.715	9.951	7.780	6.331	3.769
Oman	- ⁴	2.000*	1.837***	- ⁴	1.852*	1.626***
Pakistan	431.689	2,392.000	3,376.704	5.103	27.453	37.632
Syrian Arab Republic	5.161	6.472	26.158***	0.554	0.696	2.722***
United Arab Emirates	-	15.202	89.478***	-	13.453	73.949***
Total	3,670.029	3,187.500	7,679.893	16.875	14.253	33.606
(kilograms)						
Asia and Far East						
Burma	61.000	131.000	48.000	1.738	3.648	1.278
Hong Kong	161.061	348.000	718.650	31.274	66.539	135.339

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
HEROIN (Cont'd)						
Asia and Far East (Cont'd)						
India	8.298	34.198	138.695	0.012	0.048	0.189
Indonesia	0.012	9.630***	0.055**	..	0.061***	..**
Japan	2.849	0.059	1.422	0.024	..	0.012
Macao	0.550	1.093	2.583	1.667	3.123	8.610
Malaysia	48.137	71.027	200.080	3.390	4.888	13.464
Philippines	0.268	0.937	15.890	0.005	0.018	0.306
Singapore	2.214	29.687	2.263	0.907	12.019	0.905
Sri Lanka	0.277**	3.077***	5.263	0.018**	0.203***	0.341
Thailand	323.336	604.351	831.867	6.809	12.463	16.819
Total	608.002	1,233.059	1,964.768	0.544	1.063	1.653
Oceania						
Australia	54.867	89.345	97.071	3.675	5.886	6.316
	196 u	752 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
New Caledonia	0.040	-	-	0.286	-	-
New Zealand	0.780	0.566	0.339	0.249	0.179	0.106
Total	55.687	89.911	97.410	3.060	4.865	5.204
	196 u	752 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
World	5,613.473	6,209.967	11,915.879	1.245	1.348	2.543
	4,624 u	3,447 u	6,731 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
MORPHINE						
Africa						
South Africa	-	0.470	-	-	0.016	-
Total	-	0.470	-	-	0.016	-

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
MORPHINE (Cont'd)						
Americas						
Argentina	0.073	6.249 ¹⁴	8.296	0.003	0.214 ¹⁴	0.280
Canada	0.860	1.306	0.967	0.035	0.053	0.039
Mexico	-	-	7,483 u	-	-	.. u
United States of America	-	0.312	-	-	0.004	-
Venezuela	-	0.033	-	-	.. ^s	-
	2.000	- ^s	-	0.129	-	-
Total	2.933	7.900	9.263	0.008	0.021	0.024
	-	-	7,483 u	-	-	.. u
Europe						
Austria	0.800	0.353	0.190	0.107	0.047	0.025
	38 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Belgium	0.015	1,178 u	0.039	0.002	.. u	0.004
	10 u	-	147 u	.. u	-	.. u
Denmark	1.479	0.627	0.040	0.289	0.122	0.008
	17,059 u	876 u	0.002 L	3 u	.. u	.. mL
	-	-	183 u	-	-	.. u
Finland	27 u	0.008 L	- ⁴	.. u	.. mL	.. ⁴
	-	2 u	-	-	.. u	-
France	27.433	5.780	0.807	0.508	0.107	0.015
German Democratic Republic	0.091	0.252	0.292	0.005	0.015	0.017
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.636	0.148	0.228	0.010	0.002	0.004
	0.044 L	60 u	-	0.001 mL	.. u	-
	551 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Greece	0.145	0.001	- ⁴	0.015	.. u	-
	-	53 u	-	-	.. u	-
Hungary	-	0.041	-	-	0.004	-
Ireland	- ⁴	1.526	0.004	-	0.439	0.001
Italy	81.942	0.521	2.944	1.449	0.009	0.052
	2,157 u	3,887 u	1,105 u	.. u	.. u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
MORPHINE (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Monaco	- ^b	-	-	- ^b	-	-
Netherlands	6.200	0.600	0.006	0.435	0.042	..
Norway	0.009	0.040	0.002	..	0.010	.. u
	-	-	2 u	-	-	.. u
Portugal	0.054	0.096	0.004	0.005	0.010	..
Spain	2.370 L	0.053	0.117 L	0.063 mL	0.001	0.003 mL
Sweden	0.005	0.770	0.020	..	0.092	0.002
	0.011 L	-	0.012 L	0.001 mL	-	0.001 mL
	86 u	-	23 u	.. u	-	.. u
Switzerland	2.460	0.841	0.068	0.383	0.133	0.010
Turkey	102.000	224.000	154.000	2.248	4.837	3.257
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0.049	- ^b	-	..	- ^b	-
United Kingdom	6.517	1.969	4.591	0.116	0.035	0.083
Yugoslavia	0.028	1.901	6.000	0.001	0.084	0.262
	-	21 u	-	-	.. u	-
Total	229.863	239.519	169.235	0.322	0.334	0.235
	2.425 L	0.008 L	0.131 L	0.003 mL	.. mL	.. mL
	19,928 u	6,077 u	1,460 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Afghanistan	96.750***	146.700***	13.000***	5.914***	8.737***	0.755***
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	0.001	n.a.	n.a.	0.002
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,206.000	1,220.000	1,055.000	30.501	29.924	25.336
Kuwait	0.009	0.001	-	0.006	..	-
Lebanon	-	0.950	-	-	0.360	-
Oman	0.020	0.628**	n.a.	0.019	0.581**	n.a.
Pakistan	215.000	70.000	1,813 u	2.541	0.803	.. u
	25,303 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	3.280	1.035	9.632***	0.352	0.111	1.002***

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
MORPHINE (Cont'd)						
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)						
United Arab Emirates	0.122	-	n.a.	0.115	-	n.a.
Total	1,521.181 25,303 u	1,439.314 -	1,077.633 1,813 u	9.727 .. u	8.952 -	6.521 .. u
(kilograms)						
Asia and Far East						
Bangladesh	0.130	0.057	0.001	0.001	0.001	..
Burma	-	241.000	40.000	-	6.711	1.065
Hong Kong	0.293	14.000	-	0.057	2.677	-
India	30.423 1,010 u	16.764 -	20.869 1,287 u	0.045 .. u	0.024 -	0.028 .. u
Indonesia	0.117	1.680***	0.545**	0.001	0.011***	0.003**
Japan	-	0.001	0.450	-	..	0.004
Korea, Republic of	0.002	120 u	4 u	..	.. u	.. u
Macao	0.007	-	-	0.021	-	-
Malaysia	14.659	9.170	9.320	1.032	0.631	0.627
Philippines	46 u	4 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Singapore	0.011	0.161	0.026	0.005	0.065	0.010
Sri Lanka	0.014**	0.003***	0.006	0.001**	..***	..
Thailand	102.179	231.352	290.282	2.152	4.771	5.869
Total	147.835 1,056 u	514.188 124 u	361.499 1,291 u	0.119 .. u	0.398 .. u	0.273 .. u
(kilograms)						
Oceania						
Australia	1.020 444 u	0.070 80 u	0.008 -	0.068 .. u	0.005 .. u	0.001 -
New Caledonia	-	-	0.150	-	-	1.000

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per Million Population	
	1981	1982	1981	1983
		(kilograms)		(kilograms)
MORPHINE (Cont'd)				
Oceania (Cont'd)				
New Zealand	0.865	0.002	0.276	0.001
Total	1.885 444 u	0.072 80 u	0.104 .. u	0.008 ..
World	1,903.697 2,425 L 46,731 u	2,201.463 0.008 L 6,281 u	0.422 .. mL .. u	0.345 .. mL .. u
OPIMUM (LIQUID)				
Africa				
South Africa	-	0.025 L	-	0.001 mL
Total	-	0.025 L	-	0.001 mL
Americas				
United States of America	-	-	-	.. mL
Total	-	-	-	.. mL
Europe				
Austria	-	-	-	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.221 L	0.675 L	0.004 mL	0.011 mL
Total	0.221 L -	0.675 L -	0.003 mL -	0.010 mL 0.001 mL

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
OPIMUM (LIQUID) (Cont'd)						
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Egypt	-	-	2.003 L	-	-	0.045 mL
Total	-	-	2.003 L	-	-	0.045 mL
<u>Asia and Far East</u>						
Hong Kong	-	-	19.263 L	-	-	3.628 mL
India	10.000 L	-	-	0.015 mL	-	-
Macao	-	-	0.015 L	-	-	0.050 mL
Total	10.000 L	-	19.278 L	0.015 mL	-	0.026 mL
World	10.221 L	0.700 L	0.001 21.391 L	0.002 mL	.. mL	0.005 mL
OPIMUM (PLANTS AND HEADS)						
<u>Africa</u>						
Tunisia	-	-	1,284 u	-	-	.. u
Total	-	-	1,284 u	-	-	.. u
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	-	-	0.003	-	-	..
Denmark	24.000	81.000	4.600	4.688	15.820	0.900
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	1,168 u	-	-	.. u
Norway	0.026	340 u	14,964 u	..	.. u	.. u
	100 u	-	-	..	-	-
	-	71 u	55 u	-	.. u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
OPIMUM (PLANTS AND HEADS) (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Spain	600.000	7,000 u	70.000	15.936	.. u	1.831
Total	624.026	81.000	74.603	5.271	0.683	0.628
	100 u	7,411 u	16,187 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Egypt	4,511,300 u	3,344,061 u	2,463,184 u	104 u	75 u	55 u
Pakistan	4,020.000	474.000	155.463	47.518	5.440	1.733
	12,945 u	-	164,939 u	.. u	-	2 u
United Arab Emirates	0.050	-	n.a.	0.047	-	n.a.
Total	4,020.050	474.000	155.463	31.132	3.566	1.148
	4,524,245 u	3,344,061 u	2,628,123 u	35 u	25 u	19 u
Asia and Far East						
India	118,613.000	28,543.000	89,862.620	175.406	40.102	122.720
	510 u	42,831 u	3,458 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Japan	19,537 u	30,551 u	0.251	.. u	.. u	0.002
	-	-	21,476 u	-	-	.. u
Korea, Republic of	315 u	2,024 u	8,167 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Philippines	-	13 u	-	-	.. u	- u
Total	118,613.000	28,543.000	89,862.871	134.464	31.016	95.251
	20,362 u	75,419 u	33,101 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
World	123,257.076	29,098.000	90,092.937	27.342	6.316	19.230
	4,544,707 u	3,426,891 u	2,678,695 u	1 u	1 u	1 u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
OPIMUM (POPPY SEEDS)						
<i>Americas</i>						
Mexico	37.000	14.000	107.000	0.520	0.192	1.425
Total	37.000	14.000	107.000	0.520	0.192	1.425
<i>Asia and Far East</i>						
Korea, Republic of	0.008	0.025	0.183	..	0.001	0.005
Total	0.008	0.025	0.183	..	0.001	0.005
World	37.008	14.025	107.183	0.008	0.003	0.023
OPIMUM (RAW AND PREPARED)						
<i>Africa</i>						
Mauritius	80.000	16.000	3.000	82.474	16.327	3.000
South Africa	0.500	13.000	0.029	0.020	0.433	0.001
Tunisia	-	0.039	-	-	0.006	-
Total	80.500	29.039	3.029	2.187	0.769	0.078
<i>Americas</i>						
Argentina	0.249	31.000	0.300	0.009	1.063	0.010
Canada	0.009	0.314	1.482	..	0.013	0.059
Mexico	120.000	65.000 ³	50.000	1.686	0.890 ³	0.666
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	0.007	n.a.	n.a.	0.700
United States of America	69.000	120.000 ³	16.087	0.300	0.517 ³	0.069
Venezuela	2.000	- ⁵	-	0.129	- ⁵	-
Total	191.258	216.314	67.876	0.518	0.577	0.179

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
OPIMUM (RAW AND PREPARED) (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	1.000	0.113 ³	5.763	0.133	0.015 ³	0.763
Belgium	0.428	0.002	0.370	0.043	..	0.038
Denmark	0.379	0.611	0.180	0.074	0.119	0.035
France	11.000	16.000	1.965	0.204	0.295	0.036
German Democratic Republic	0.022	0.036	0.005	0.001	0.002	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.000	7.000	24.004	0.130	0.114	0.391
Greece	0.002	0.407	1.103	..	0.042	0.112
Ireland	.. ⁴	0.013	-	.. ⁴	0.004	-
Italy	5.000	13.000	6.863	0.088	0.229	0.121
	-	-	202 u	-	-	.. u
Netherlands	4.000	14.000	5.400	0.281	0.978	0.376
	-	-	35 u	-	-	.. u
Norway	-	-	0.300	-	-	0.073
Portugal	0.015	1.000	0.107	..	0.100	0.011
Spain	1.000	0.254 ³	0.128	0.027	0.007 ³	0.003
Sweden	0.038	0.588	4.737	0.005	0.071	0.569
Switzerland	2.000	3.000	0.208	0.311	0.473	0.032
Turkey	69.000	98.000	20.000	1.521	2.116	0.423
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1.000	13.000	2.380	0.004	0.048	0.009
United Kingdom	16.000	21.000	7.848	0.248	0.373	0.141
Yugoslavia	36.000	26.000	25.134	1.602	1.148	1.099
Total	154.884	214.024	106.495	0.222	0.305	0.151
	-	-	237 u	-	-	.. u
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Afghanistan	10,617.000***	7,473.000***	16,416.172***	648.961***	445.086***	953.320***
Bahrain	1.000*	n.a.	13.976	2.778*	n.a.	34.940
Egypt	365.000	890.000	252.361	8.397	19.924	5.667

(kilograms)

(kilograms)

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
OPTIUM (RAW AND PREPARED) (Cont'd)						
<u>Near and Middle East (Cont'd)</u>						
Iran, Islamic Republic of	21,127.000	15,057.000	35,328.000	534.320	369.316	848.415
Jordan	n.a.	1,000 ³	-	n.a.	0.319 ³	-
Kuwait	3.000	1.000	3.167	2.041	0.637	1.896
Lebanon	0.092	16.000	1.071	0.035	6.061	0.406
Oman	0.020	3.000*	16.649***	0.019	2.778*	14.734***
Pakistan	11,941.000	10,209.000	19,550.261	141.147	117.170	217.879
Qatar	22.000**	2.000**	1.379***	84.615**	7.407**	4.925***
Syrian Arab Republic	4.000	1,000 ³	28.284***	0.430	0.108 ³	2.943***
United Arab Emirates	-	14.000	101.822***	-	12.389	84,150***
Total	44,080.112	33,667.000	71,713.142	217.004	161.202	336.192
Asia and Far East						
Bangladesh	10.000	8.000	13.750	0.110	0.086	0.145
Burma	3,589.000	4,627.000	3,167.000	102.280	128.850	84.341
Hong Kong	140.000	200.000 ³	79.430	27.184	38.241 ³	14.959
India	5,328.000	5,073.000	6,592.143	7.879	7.127	9.002
Indonesia	56.000	5.000***	1.759**	0.364	0.032***	0.011**
Japan	0.070	-	0.038	**	-	**
Korea, Republic of	2.000	0.167	1.756	0.052	0.004	0.044
Macao	-	0.003	-	-	0.009	-
Malaysia	265.000	77.000	151.330	18.662	5.299	10.184
Maldives	n.a.	n.a.	0.002	n.a.	n.a.	0.012
Philippines	-	-	0.012	-	-	**
Singapore	97.000 ³	115.000	48.271	39.754 ³	46.559	19.308
Sri Lanka	28.000**	12.000***	6.320	1.868**	0.790***	0.410
Thailand	414.000	1,509.000	1,594.818	8.718	31.120	32.245
Total	9,929.070	11,626.170	11,656.629	7.967	8.999	8.810

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per Million Population			
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
OPTIUM (RAW AND PREPARED) (Cont'd)						
Oceania						
Australia	0.794	3.082 945 u	0.176	0.053	0.203	0.011
	-		-	-	.. u	-
New Zealand	5.000	0.002	0.001	1.597	0.001	..
Total	5.794	3.084 945 u	0.177	0.321	0.168	0.010
	-		-	-	.. u	-
World	54,441.718	45,755.631 945 u	83,547.348 237 u	12.077	9.932	17.833
	-			-	.. u	.. u
OTHER OPIATES						
Americas						
Canada	.. ¹⁵	-	-	.. ¹⁵	-	-
United States of America	.. ¹⁵	-	3,225 u	.. ¹⁵	-	.. u
Total	-	-	3,225 u	-	-	.. u
	-			-	-	
Europe						
Austria	0.027	-	-	0.004	-	-
Belgium	0.028	0.210	-	0.003	0.021	-
Denmark	-	-	0.073	-	-	0.014
	-	-	0.005 L	-	-	0.001 mL
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.161	10 u	-	0.003	.. u	-
	0.004 L	-	-	.. mL	-	-
	459 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Italy	0.012	0.291	1.653	..	0.005	0.029
Norway	170 u ¹⁴	0.035 L ¹⁴	.. ^s	.. u ¹⁴	0.009 mL ¹⁴	.. ^s
Poland	1.139	1.085	0.629	0.032	0.030	0.017

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per Million Population			
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
(kilograms)						
OTHER OPIATES (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Spain	0.250 2,750 L 810 u	- - -	-	0.007 0.073 mL .. u	- - -	- - -
United Kingdom	0.023 -	0.024 -	0.002 8 u	.. -	.. -	.. u
Total	1.640 2,754 L 1,439 u	1.610 0.035 L 10 u	2.357 0.005 L 8 u	0.006 0.010 mL .. u	0.006 .. mL .. u	0.009 .. mL .. u
Near and Middle East						
Lebanon	34 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Pakistan	0.480 7,080 u	94 u -	-	0.001 .. u	.. u -	-
Total	0.480 7,114 u	94 u -	-	.. u .. u	.. u -	-
Asia and Far East						
India	0.060	0.350	-	..	..	..
Japan	0.213 0.209 L 999 u	0.516 0.095 L 20 u	0.013 - -	0.002 0.002 mL .. u	0.004 0.001 mL .. u	.. - -
Macao	-	0.050 L	-	-	0.413 mL	-
Philippines	612 u	7.000 L	-	.. u	0.138 mL	-
Singapore	654 u	-	211 u	.. u	-	.. u
Sri Lanka	n.a.	n.a.	0.060	n.a.	n.a.	0.004
Total	0.273 0.209 L 2,265 u	0.866 7.145 L 20 u	0.073 211 u -	.. mL .. u .. u	0.001 0.008 mL .. u	.. .. u -

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
OTHER OPIATES (Cont'd)						
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	0.001 423 u	0.148 -	0.020 -	.. u .. u	0.010 -	0.001 -
Total	0.001 423 u	0.148 -	0.020 -	.. u .. u	0.010 -	0.001 -
<u>World</u>						
	2.394 2.963 L 11,241 u	2.624 7.180 L 124 u	2.450 0.005 L 3,444 u	0.001 0.001 mL .. u	0.001 0.002 mL .. u	.. mL .. u
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS						
<u>Africa</u>						
Mauritius	15 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
South Africa	150 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Total	165 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
<u>Americas</u>						
Brazil	-	-	282 u	-	-	.. u
Canada	8.041 ¹⁶ -	6.408 -	3.730 43,491 u	0.330 ¹⁶ -	0.260 -	0.150 2 u
Honduras	3 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
United States of America	505,000 u ¹⁶	-	-	2 u ¹⁶	-	-
Total	8.041 505,003 u	6.408 -	3.730 43,773 u	0.021 1 u	0.016 -	0.010 .. u
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	0.005 43 u	-	-	0.001 .. u	-	-

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS (Cont'd)						
<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>						
Denmark	1.152 L 140 u	0.574 L 887 u	0.770 L 231 u	0.225 mL .. u	0.112 mL .. u	0.151 mL .. u
Finland	-	10,000 u ^{17, 18}	-	-	2 u ^{17, 18}	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	2.141 3.174 L 83,958 u	0.040 3.684 L 1,027 u	- - -	0.035 0.051 mL 1 u	.. 0.060 mL .. u	- - -
Greece	-	128 u	-	-	.. u	-
Hungary	-	0.022	-	-	0.002	-
Ireland	-	0.014	0.005	-	0.004	0.001
Italy	5.194 2,115 u	0.685 1,121 u	9.649 742 u	0.092 .. u	0.012 .. u	0.171 .. u
Netherlands	7,469 u ¹⁹	5,679 u ¹⁹	-	.. u ¹⁹	.. u ¹⁹	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	0.002	0.060	1.697	..	0.002	0.046
Portugal	0.007	-	-	..	-	-
Spain	1.015 L 370 u	0.001 437 u	0.350 L 351 u	0.027 mL .. u	.. u	0.009 mL .. u
Switzerland	0.073	0.564	0.226	0.011	0.089	0.035
United Kingdom	1.303	0.345	0.567	0.023	0.006	0.010
Yugoslavia	10,350 u	244 u	0.200 1,452 u	.. u	.. u	0.009 .. u
Total	8.725 5,341 L 104,445 u	1.731 4,258 L 19,523 u	12.344 1,120 L 2,776 u	0.025 0.015 mL .. u	0.005 0.012 mL .. u	0.035 0.003 mL .. u
<u>Near and Middle East</u>						
Israel	0.077	n.a.	n.a.	0.019	n.a.	n.a.
Pakistan	28,512 u	53,640 2,348 u	2,600 u	.. u	0.616 .. u	.. u
Total	0.077 28,512 u	53,640 2,348 u	2,600 u	0.001 .. u	0.588 .. u	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS (Cont'd)						
Asia and Far East						
Bangladesh	0.250	0.022	0.021	0.003	..	..
Hong Kong	-	0.500	-	-	0.096	-
India	-	-	83 u	-	-	.. u
Japan	0.034 781 u	-	-	..	-	-
				.. u	-	-
Korea, Republic of	0.001	60 u	-	..	.. u	-
Philippines	100 u	3,000 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Thailand	0.002	-	-	..	-	-
Total	0.287 881 u	0.522 3,060 u	0.021 83 u	..	.. u	.. u
Oceania						
Australia	0.009 3,239 u	0.006 24,232 u	2.000	0.001	.. 2 u	0.130
Total	0.009 3,239 u	0.006 24,232 u	2.000	0.001	.. 2 u	0.130
World	17.139 5,341 L 642,245 u	62.307 4,258 L 49,163 u	18.095 1,120 L 49,232 u	0.004 0.001 mL .. u	0.014 0.001 mL .. u	0.004 .. mL .. u
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES						
DEPRESSANTS						
Africa						
Cameroon, Republic of	-	-	- ⁵	-	-	- ⁵
Ghana	n.a.	243,950 u	0.003	n.a.	20 u	..
Ivory Coast	418.000 31,662 u	32,712 u	19,968 u	48.889 4 u	4 u	2 u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)						
Africa (Cont'd)						
Lesotho	210,869 u**	-	n.a.	154 u**	-	n.a.
Mauritius	-	20,000 u	-	-	20 u	-
South Africa	637,829 u	502,562 u	-	22 u	17 u	-
Swaziland	180,000 u***	n.a.	102,651 u**	316 u***	n.a.	168 u**
Tunisia	0.003	1,128 u	312 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Total	418,003 1,060,360 u	800,352 u -	0.003 123,131 u	4.904 12 u	9 u -	.. i u
Americas						
Argentina	15,831 u	5,065 ¹⁷ 4,882 u	-	.. u	0.174 ¹⁷	-
Bermuda	19 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	.. u	-
Brazil	20,748 u	881 u	-	.. u	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	8,092.238 10,645 u	1,149.526 -	0.097 12,062 u	332.467 .. u	46.672 -	0.004 .. u
Chile	280 u	80 u	705 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Colombia	7,435.000	5,196,362 u	-	278.152	191 u	-
Guatemala	1,306 u	n.a.	6,000	.. u	n.a.	0.757
Jamaica	45,359	-	n.a.	20.618	-	n.a.
Mexico	4,650.000	2,100 321,201 u	334,872 u	65.318	0.029	4 u
Netherlands Antilles	168 u	12 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Panama	3,132.600	-	-	1,164.742	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,500	65,318	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	21,701,602 u	5,739,423 u	2,535,040 u	94 u	25 u	11 u
Venezuela	1,000 38,700 u	- ^s -	- -	0.065 3 u	- ^s -	- -
Total	23,357.697 21,789,299 u	1,222.009 11,262,841 u	6,097 2,882,679 u	42.976 40 u	2.212 20 u	0.011 5 u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)						
(kilograms)						
Europe						
Austria	0.040	-	-	0.005	-	-
	46 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Belgium	0.082	0.010	0.400 L	0.008	0.001	0.041 mL
	244 u	587 u	608 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Denmark	198 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Finland	-	.. ^{1s}	.. ^s	-	.. ^{1s}	.. ^s
France	8,250 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.040	1.107 ^s	14.024	0.001	0.018 ^s	0.228
	26,344 u	-	4,356 u	.. u	-	.. u
Greece	100 u	53 u	.. ^s	.. u	.. u	.. ^s
Ireland	.. ^s	0.826	0.010	.. ^s	0.237	0.003
Italy	0.020	0.127	1,767 u	..	0.002	.. u
	49 u	203 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Malta	21 u	.. ^s	.. ^s	.. u	.. ^s	.. ^s
Norway	22,939 u	35,096 u	12,037 u	6 u	9 u	3 u
Poland	0.959	0.905	1.169	0.027	0.025	0.032
Portugal	2,078 u	598 u	0.003	.. u	.. u	.. u
	-	-	442 u	-	-	.. u
Spain	1.442 ^s	2.846 ^s	1,489 u	0.038 ^s	0.075 ^s	.. u
	17,410 u	7,713 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
United Kingdom	1.206	12.922	3.959	0.021	0.229	0.071
Yugoslavia	14,668 u	737 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Total	3,789	18,743	19,165	0.010	0.049	0.050
	92,347 u	44,987 u	0.400 L	.. u	.. u	0.001 mL
	-	-	20,699 u	-	-	.. u
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Afghanistan	17,846 u***	21,637 u***	n.a.	1 u***	1 u***	n.a.
Egypt	207.731	146.200	206.388	4.779	3.273	4.635
Israel	0.200	n.a.	1,600 u**	0.051	n.a.	.. u**

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1983
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)					
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)					
	(kilograms)		(kilograms)		
Jordan	n.a.	500 u	n.a.	.. u	-
Kuwait	4,468 u	6,514 u	1,785 u	4 u	1 u
Lebanon	8 u	0.003	-	0.001	-
Oman	0.025	n.a.	n.a.	0.024	n.a.
Pakistan	18,925 L	84,518 u	6,632 u	1 u	.. u
	13,948 u	-	-	.. u	-
United Arab Emirates	16,000	-	15,094	-	n.a.
Total	223,956	146,203	206,388	0.902	1.247
	18,925 L	113,169 u	10,017 u	1 u	.. u
	36,270 u	-	-	.. u	-
Asia and Far East					
Hong Kong	- ⁴	2,000	- ⁴	0.382	-
India	68,540	266,550	0.101	0.374	-
Korea, Republic of	2,120 u	3,588 u	4,206 u	.. u	.. u
Philippines	55,162 u	547,313 u	132,592 u	1 u	3 u
Singapore	8 u	183 u	1,643 u	.. u	1 u
Total	68,540	268,550	138,441 u	0.332	1 u
	57,290 u	551,084 u	-	1 u	-
Oceania					
Australia	729 u	0.194	1,960 u	0.013	.. u
	-	355 u	-	.. u	-
Total	729 u	0.194	1,960 u	0.013	.. u
	-	355 u	-	.. u	-
World					
	24,071,985	1,655,699	231,653	0.359	0.049
	18,925 L	12,772,788 u	0,400 L	3 u	.. mL
	23,036,295 u	-	3,176,927 u	5 u	1 u

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
HALLUCINOGENS						
<i>Americas</i>						
Argentina	-	-	0.030	-	-	0.001
Canada	7.951 1,975 u	26.301	88.231 11,073 u	0.327 .. u	1.068	3.542
Mexico	-	41.000	352.000	-	0.562	4.687
Netherlands Antilles	-	17 u	-	-	.. u	-
United States of America	- ²⁰	1,978,617 u ²¹	3,407,056 u	- ²⁰	9 u ²¹	15 u
Total	7.951 1,975 u	67.301 1,978,634 u	440.261 3,418,129 u	0.022 .. u	0.187 6 u	1.211 9 u
<i>Europe</i>						
Austria	0.072	-	-	0.010	-	-
Belgium	0.042	0.165	0.150	0.004	0.017	0.015
Denmark	-	0.010	0.027	-	0.002	0.005
France	2.994	-	-	0.055	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.163 647 u	0.677	0.498 201 u	0.003 .. u	0.011	0.008
Ireland	0.603	1.001	0.492	0.175	0.288	0.140
Italy	0.001 35 u	0.009 20 u	0.070 10 u	.. .. u	.. .. u	0.001 .. u
Luxembourg	-	0.450	n.a.	-	1.216	n.a.
Netherlands	0.860	0.828	1.800	0.060	0.058	0.125
Norway	- ⁵	0.325 ²¹	0.560	- ⁵	0.079 ²¹	0.136
Sweden	0.003	-	-	..	-	-
Switzerland	16 u	0.050	0.137	.. u	0.008	0.021
United Kingdom	-	-	- ⁴	-	-	- ⁴
Total	4.738 698 u	3.515 2,367 u	3.734 331 u	0.016 .. u	0.012 .. u	0.013 .. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
HALLUCINOGENS (Cont'd)						
Near and Middle East						
United Arab Emirates	-	1.397	n.a.	-	1.236	n.a.
Total	-	1.397	-	-	1.236	-
Asia and Far East						
Hong Kong	-	1.382	-	-	0.264	-
Total	-	1.382	-	-	0.264	-
Oceania						
Australia	0.298 43,074 u	0.598 1,482 u	8.209	0.020 3 u	0.039 .. u	0.534 -
New Zealand	-	-	73 u	-	-	.. u
Total	0.298 43,074 u	0.598 1,482 u	8.209 73 u	0.016 2 u	0.033 .. u	0.442 .. u
World	12.987 45,747 u	74.193 1,982,483 u	452.204 3,418,533 u	0.003 .. u	0.016 .. u	0.097 1 u
LSD						
Africa						
South Africa	159 u	1,282 u	63 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Zimbabwe	n.a.	21 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	n.a.
Total	159 u	1,303 u	63 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Americas						
Argentina	63 u	2,828 u	1,406 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Bermuda	27 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
LSD (Cont'd)		(kilograms)			(kilograms)	
Americas (Cont'd)						
Brazil	111 u	530 u	282 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Canada	125,491 u	0.009	149,623 u	5 u	..	6 u
Chile	51 u	35 u	64 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Guatemala	44 u	n.a.	-	.. u	n.a.	-
Mexico	-	145 u	-	-	.. u	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	6 u	-	-	.. u
United States of America	36,064,329 u ²²	- ²³	2,951,059 u	157 u ²²	- ²³	13 u
Venezuela	243 u	- ⁵	-	.. u	- ⁵	-
Total	36,190,359 u	0.009	3,102,440 u	71 u	.. u	6 u
	-	3,538 u	-	-	.. u	-
Europe						
Austria	1,678 u	2,088 u	1,458 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Belgium	1,380 u	1,925 u	2,735 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Denmark	300 u	446 u	152 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Finland	100 u	94 u	15 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
France	17,487 u	30,203 u	21,319 u	.. u	1 u	.. u
German Democratic Republic	-	0.002	-	-	..	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	31,167 u	42,170 u	41,848 u	1 u	1 u	1 u
Greece	59 u	34 u	18 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Ireland	- ⁴	2,445 u	415 u	- ⁴	1 u	.. u
Italy	0.079	0.131	0.013	..	0.002	..
	255 u	205 u	3,640 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Luxembourg	-	87 u	n.a.	-	.. u	n.a.
Monaco	3 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Netherlands	6,917 u	48,128 u	0.763 L	.. u	3 u	0.053 mL
	-	-	5,066 u	-	-	.. u
Norway	215 u	- ²³	83 u	.. u	- ²³	.. u
Portugal	62 u	78 u	- ⁴	.. u	.. u	- ⁴

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
LSD (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)		(kilograms)			(kilograms)	
Spain	25,000 u	30,538 u	12,682 u	1 u	1 u	1 u
Sweden	118 u	- ⁴	500 u	.. u	- ⁴	.. u
Switzerland	7,388 u	5,403 u	2,574 u	1 u	1 u	.. u
United Kingdom	0.027	0.091	0.024	..	0.002	..
	-	-	55 u	-	-	.. u
Yugoslavia	123 u	546 u	463 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Total	0.106 92,252 u	0.224 164,390 u	0.037 0.763 L 93,023 u	.. .. u	0.001 .. u	0.002 mL .. u
Near and Middle East						
Israel	11 u	n.a.	177 u**	.. u	n.a.	.. u**
Total	11 u	-	177 u	.. u	-	.. u**
Asia and Far East						
India	-	-	3 u	-	-	.. u
Japan	1,755 u	479 u	220 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Korea, Republic of	-	6 u	-	-	.. u	-
Philippines	24 u	6 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Total	1,779 u	491 u	223 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Oceania						
Australia	0.004 3,648 u	0.031 10,660 u	864 u -	.. .. u	0.002 1 u	.. u -
New Zealand	17,484 u	1,227 u	2,441 u	6 u	1 u	1 u
Total	0.004 21,132 u	0.031 11,887 u	3,305 u -	.. 1 u	0.002 1 u	.. u -

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
LSD (Cont'd)						
World	0.110 36,305,692 u	0.264 181,609 u	0.037 0.763 L 3,199,231 u	-	8 u	.. .. mL 1 u
METHAQUALONE^{2b}						
Africa						
South Africa	-	-	154,349 u	-	-	5 u
Total	-	-	154,349 u	-	-	5 u
Americas						
Canada	-	-	164,819 195,277 u	-	-	6.617 8 u
Colombia	-	-	0.817 203,727 u	-	-	0.030 7 u
Venezuela	-	-	1,639 u	-	-	.. u
Total	-	-	165,636 400,643 u	-	-	2.407 6 u
Near and Middle East						
Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	17,293 u***	n.a.	n.a.	1 u***
Pakistan	-	-	17,341 u	-	-	.. u
Total	-	-	34,634 u	-	-	.. u
Asia and Far East						
Hong Kong	-	-	18,204	-	-	3.428
India	-	-	95,336	-	-	0.130
Singapore	-	-	15 u	-	-	.. u
Total	-	-	113,540 15 u	-	-	0.153 .. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
METHAQUALONE²⁴ (Cont'd)						
<u>World</u>	-	-	279,176	-	-	0.060
	-	-	589,641 u	-	-	.. u
STIMULANTS						
<u>Africa</u>		(kilograms)			(kilograms)	
Cameroon, Republic of	-	-	- ^s	-	-	- ^s
Ghana	n.a.	157,785 u	-	n.a.	13 u	-
Ivory Coast	459,000	122,500 u	4,500	53,684	14 u	0.491
	95,292 u	-	33,469 u	11 u	-	4 u
South Africa	-	1,754 u	-	-	.. u	-
Total	459,000	282,039 u	4,500	7,858	5 u	0.073
	95,292 u	-	33,469 u	2 u	-	.. u
Americas						
Argentina	-	- ²⁵	-	-	- ²⁵	-
Bahamas	n.a.	0.041	n.a.	n.a.	0.187	n.a.
Bermuda	19 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	n.a.	n.a.
Brazil	0.005	0.082	11,818 u	..	0.001	.. u
	121 u	272 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Canada	1,729	14,543	107,105	0.071	0.590	4,300
	134,580 u	-	47,068 u	6 u	-	2 u
Cayman Islands	n.a.	n.a.	0.046	n.a.	n.a.	2,300
Chile	1,108 u	1,727 u	18,457 u	.. u	.. u	2 u
Colombia	21,000	-	7,185 u	0.786	-	.. u
Guatemala	111 u	n.a.	4,000	.. u	n.a.	0.504
Mexico	122,324 u	1,887 u	756 u	2 u	.. u	.. u
United States of America	47,475,580 u	4,482,404 u	11,345,783 u	207 u	19 u	49 u
Venezuela	-	- ^s	-	-	- ^s	-
Total	22,734	14,666	111,151	0.042	0.027	0.200
	47,733,843 u	4,486,290 u	11,431,067 u	89 u	8 u	21 u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)						
Europe						
Austria	222 u	523 u	102 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Belgium	4,135	60,204 ³	0,621	0.420	6.112 ³	0.063
	201 u	149 u	765 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Denmark	4,363	2,324 ³	6,904	0.852	0.454 ³	1.351
	2,700 u	16 u	6 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Finland	0,008	- ¹⁵	3,002	0.002	- ¹⁵	0.618
France	4,724 ²⁶	0,653	0,582	0.088 ²⁶	0.012	0.011
Germany, Federal Republic	5,743	16,455	23,794	0.093	0.267	0.387
	391 u	203 u	-	.. u	.. u	-
Gibraltar	13 u	n.a.	n.a.	.. u	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	70 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Hungary	-	0,004	-	-	..	-
Iceland	0,017	0,063	0,530	0.074	0.274	2.208
Ireland	- ⁴	0,123	0,106	- ⁴	0.035	0.030
Italy	1,567	6,293	71,227	0.028	0.111	1.259
	494 u	86 u	1,025 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Luxembourg	0,003	0,017	n.a.	0.008	0.046	n.a.
Malta	5 u	- ⁴	- ⁵	.. u	- ⁴	- ⁵
Netherlands	28,400	129,000	65,600	1.993	9.015	4.568
	1,185 u	141 u	9,463 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Norway	2,804	5,175	13,691	0.684	1.259	3.315
	300 u	178 u	560 u	.. u	.. u	.. u
Portugal	6,108 u	2,172 u	1,439	1 u	.. u	0.142
Spain	1,600	38,768 u	15,348 u	0.042	1 u	.. u
	44,200 u	-	-	1 u	-	-
Sweden	29,874	107,325 ³	81,508	3.591	12.881 ³	9.785
	389 u	-	-	.. u	-	-
Switzerland	0,015	0,532	0,003	0.002	0.084	..
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	-	0,012	-	-	..	-
United Kingdom	18,074	13,544	34,893	0.321	0.240	0.627

TABLE 141 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
(kilograms)						
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)						
Europe (Cont'd)						
Yugoslavia	-	-	0.116	-	-	0.005
Total	101.327 56,278 u	341.724 42,236 u	304.016 27,269 u	0.156 .. u	0.522 .. u	0.462 .. u
(kilograms)						
Near and Middle East						
Egypt	299.060 L	388.400 L	780.040 L	6.880 mL	8.695 mL	17.517 mL
Lebanon	-	162 u	256 u	-	.. u	.. u
Pakistan	-	219 u	-	-	.. u	-
United Arab Emirates	24,292 u	141,702 u	92,330****26	23 u	125 u	76,306****26
Total	299.060 L 24,292 u	388.400 L 142,083 u	780.040 L 256 u	2.269 mL .. u	2.865 mL 1 u	0.668 5.648 mL
	-	-	256 u	-	-	.. u
(kilograms)						
Asia and Far East						
Hong Kong	0.005	9.000	6.659	0.001	1.721	1.254
India	0.004	-	-	..	-	-
Japan	142.097 5,715 L	118.159 200 u	100.630 1,368 L	1.208 0.049 mL	0.998 .. u	0.844 0.011 mL
Korea, Republic of	50.332	85.859	57.363	1.300	2.183	1.436
Maldives	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	-
Philippines	0.200	-	-	0.004	-	-
Thailand	27.571	512.471 ²⁷	296.887 ²⁷	0.581	10.569 ²⁷	6.003 ²⁷
Total	220.209 5,715 L	725.489 200 u	461.539 1,368 L	0.236 0.006 mL	0.745 .. u	0.462 0.001 mL
	-	-	651 u	-	-	.. u

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms)

Drug Type and Country	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per Million Population		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)						
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	3.988 368 u	3.461 847 u	0.512 -	0.267 .. u	0.228 .. u	0.033 -
New Zealand	0.025	- ^s	-	0.008	- ^s	-
Total	4.013 368 u	3.461 847 u	0.512 -	0.222 .. u	0.189 .. u	0.028 -
<u>World</u>	807.283 304.775 L 47,910,073 u	1,085.340 388.400 L 4,953,695 u	974.048 781.408 L 11,492,712 u	0.179 0.068 mL 11 u	0.236 0.084 mL 1 u	0.208 0.167 mL 2 u

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

¹ Figures are those officially communicated by Governments in their annual reports. Where these have not been given, the following other official sources of information have been used:

- (i) figures marked with one asterisk (*) are quoted by the International Narcotics Control Board;
- (ii) those with two asterisks (**) are given by ICPO/Interpol;
- (iii) those with three asterisks (***) are obtained from one or more seizure reports, or from other official sources.

Unless otherwise specified, numbers and rates are expressed in kilograms. A "u" beside a figure denotes "units" and an "L" denotes "litres." These figures cannot be taken as entirely reliable statistical information and should therefore be used with caution.

² Rates have been calculated using United Nations mid-year population estimates for each country. World rates were calculated using total world population estimates; regional rates were calculated using population estimates for each specific country reporting in that region. Rates for units have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

³ Including solution and/or amount reported in litres.

⁴ Small quantities.

⁵ Seizure(s) reported but quantity not stated.

⁶ Included in cannabis (herb).

TABLE 141 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1981 TO 1983

- 7 Including cannabis (plants).
- 8 Including cannabis (seeds).
- 9 Including cannabis (resin).
- 10 Including cannabis (liquid).
- 11 Included in cannabis (resin).
- 12 Including cannabis (herb).
- 13 Included in cannabis (plants).
- 14 Including synthetic narcotics.
- 15 Included in synthetic narcotics.
- 16 Including other opiates.
- 17 Including stimulants.
- 18 Including depressants.
- 19 Included in other opiates.
- 20 Included in LSD.
- 21 Including LSD.
- 22 Including other hallucinogens.
- 23 Included in other hallucinogens.
- 24 Beginning in 1983, methaqualone is listed separately; prior to 1983 it was included under the general category "depressants."
- 25 Included in depressants.
- 26 Including khat.
- 27 Including kraton plants.

Sources: United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Thirty-First Session, Item 3 of the Provisional Agenda: Review of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances During 1983 (New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Catalogue No. E/CN.7/1985/GRP.11, December 18, 1984); United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1982 and 1983 (New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1984 and 1985 respectively).

TABLE 142

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
AMPHETAMINES AND OTHER STIMULANTS					BARBITURATES (Cont'd)				
<u>Africa</u>					<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>				
Egypt	583	n.a.	1.34	n.a.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	..	..
Morocco	-	42	-	0.20	Total	104	101	0.10	0.10
Total	583	42	0.91	0.07	<u>Oceania</u>				
<u>Americas</u>					Australia	88	129 ⁵	0.59	0.86
Canada	439	168 ¹	1.80	0.69 ¹	Total	88	129 ⁵	0.59	0.86
Chile	96	n.a.	0.85	n.a.	<u>World</u>				
Mexico	32	30	0.04	0.04		311	695	0.01	0.02
United States of America	842	674	0.37	0.29					
Total	1,409	872	0.42	0.26					
<u>Asia</u>					CANNABIS				
Japan	22,276	19,892 ²	18.93	16.91	<u>Africa</u>				
Korea, Republic of	270	196	0.70	0.51	Algeria	539	n.a.	2.80	n.a.
Philippines	1	-	..	-	Djibouti	26	26	8.13	8.13
United Arab Emirates	7	7	0.66	0.66	Lesotho	458	455	33.43	33.21
Total	22,554	20,095	10.90	9.71	Madagascar	539	539	6.02	6.02
<u>Europe</u>					Senegal	n.a.	415	n.a.	7.07
Austria	-	24	-	0.32	South Africa	n.a.	32,714	n.a.	111.61
Greece	24	14	0.25	0.14	Togo	65	65	2.47	2.47
Ireland	50	39	1.45	1.13	Total	1,627	34,214	2.40	50.53
Italy	30	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	<u>Americas</u>				
Malta	2	2	0.56	0.56	Barbados	261	261	104.40	104.40
Netherlands	237	n.a.	1.66	n.a.	British Virgin Islands	23	23	209.09	209.09
Spain	335	335	0.89	0.89	Chile	1,496	n.a.	13.25	n.a.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,183 ^{3,4}	1,160 ^{3,4}	2.31 ^{3,4}	2.27 ^{3,4}	Costa Rica	n.a.	107	n.a.	4.71
Total	1,861	1,574	1.03	0.87	Guyana	120	81 ¹	13.64	9.20
<u>Oceania</u>					Honduras	463	54	12.12	1.41
Australia	319	558 ⁵	2.14	3.74 ⁵	Jamaica	951	n.a.	43.23	n.a.
Total	319	558 ⁵	2.14	3.74 ⁵	Panama	1,178	n.a.	58.90	n.a.
<u>World</u>					Peru	232	232	1.31	1.31
	26,726	23,141	0.59	0.51	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	79	79	65.83	65.83
					Turks and Caicos Islands	22	22	275.00	275.00
					Total	4,825	859	11.88	2.12
					<u>Asia</u>				
BARBITURATES					Burma	424	424	1.21	1.21
<u>Africa</u>					Hong Kong	n.a.	22	n.a.	0.43
South Africa	n.a.	380	n.a.	1.30	Korea, Republic of	378	183	0.98	0.47
Tunisia	5	5	0.08	0.08	Kuwait	151	151	10.56	10.56
Total	5	385	0.01	1.07	Malaysia	858	858	6.09	6.09
<u>Americas</u>					Turkey	3,364	n.a.	7.41	n.a.
Canada	50	26 ¹	0.21	0.11 ¹	United Arab Emirates	141	141	13.30	13.30
Mexico	29	21	0.04	0.03	Total	5,316	1,779	3.77	1.26
United States of America	19	18	0.01	0.01	<u>Europe</u>				
Total	98	65	0.03	0.02	Belgium	128	n.a.	1.30	n.a.
<u>Asia</u>					Czechoslovakia	n.a.	10	n.a.	0.07
Korea, Republic of	2	2	0.01	0.01	Finland	345	n.a.	7.19	n.a.
Pakistan	13	13	0.02	0.02	France	6,683	n.a.	12.33	n.a.
Philippines	1	-	..	-	Hungary	2	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
Total	16	15	0.01	0.01	Italy	3,303 ⁶	n.a.	5.85 ⁶	n.a.
<u>Europe</u>					Monaco	27	27	103.85	103.85
Austria	19	25	0.25	0.33	Spain	7,795	7,795	20.70	20.70
Ireland	52	43	1.51	1.25	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23	15	0.01	0.01
Malta	2	2	0.56	0.56	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17,095 ^{7,8}	16,404 ^{7,8}	33.39 ^{7,8}	32.04 ^{7,8}
Spain	30	30	0.08	0.08	Total	35,401	24,251	6.97	4.77

TABLE 142 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
CANNABIS (Cont'd)					CANNABIS HERB (Cont'd)				
<u>Oceania</u>					<u>Europe</u>				
Fiji	4	4	0.62	0.62	Netherlands	864	n.a.	6.06	n.a.
New Caledonia	23	23	16.08	16.08	Total	864	n.a.	6.06	n.a.
Total	27	27	3.40	3.40	World	1,554	92	0.03	..
World	47,196	61,130	1.05	1.36					
CANNABIS AND CANNABIS RESIN					CANNABIS HERB AND PLANTS				
<u>Africa</u>					<u>Africa</u>				
Egypt	5,534	n.a.	12.73	n.a.	Morocco	7,788 ¹⁰	3,229 ¹⁰	37.71 ¹⁰	15.64 ¹⁰
Tunisia	22	22	0.33	0.33	Total	7,788 ¹⁰	3,229 ¹⁰	37.71 ¹⁰	15.64 ¹⁰
Total	5,556	22	11.10	0.04	World	7,788 ¹⁰	3,229 ¹⁰	0.17 ¹⁰	0.07 ¹⁰
<u>Americas</u>					CANNABIS LIQUID				
Canada	49,279	40,189 ¹	202.46	165.12 ¹	<u>Asia</u>				
Mexico	2,148	1,995	3.01	2.80	Lebanon	3	n.a.	0.11	n.a.
United States of America	3,735	1,777	1.62	0.77	Total	3	n.a.	0.11	n.a.
Total	55,162	43,961	16.94	13.50	<u>Europe</u>				
<u>Asia</u>					Italy	3,303 ¹¹	n.a.	5.85 ¹¹	n.a.
Bangladesh	231	91 ¹	0.26	0.10 ¹	Netherlands	39	n.a.	0.27	n.a.
Cyprus	46	37	7.30	5.87	Total	3,342	n.a.	4.72	n.a.
India	371	371	0.05	0.05	World	3,345	n.a.	0.07	n.a.
Indonesia	441	144	0.29	0.10					
Japan	1,239	-	1.05	-	CANNABIS PLANTS				
Oman	20	20	1.92	1.92	<u>Africa</u>				
Pakistan	12,108	11,418	14.22	13.41	Central African Republic	8	8	0.34	0.34
Philippines	2,504	261	5.06	0.53	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	6	n.a.	0.19
Singapore	271	224	11.11	9.18	Madagascar	20	20	0.22	0.22
Total	17,231	12,566	1.47	1.07	Swaziland	54	37	9.47	6.49
<u>Europe</u>					United Republic of Cameroon	16	16	0.18	0.18
Austria	913	4,137	12.06	54.65	Total	98	87	0.41	0.37
German Democratic Republic	21	21	0.13	0.13	<u>Americas</u>				
Germany, Federal Republic of	36,838	n.a.	59.73	n.a.	Colombia	35	n.a.	0.13	n.a.
Greece	409	457	4.20	4.70	Nicaragua	696	252	24.34	8.81
Ireland	590	497	17.15	14.45	Total	731	252	2.50	0.86
Italy	3,303 ⁹	n.a.	5.85 ⁹	n.a.	<u>Asia</u>				
Liechtenstein	n.a.	16	n.a.	61.54	Burma	2	2	0.01	0.01
Malta	48	40	13.33	11.11	Total	2	2	0.01	0.
Yugoslavia	39	71	0.17	0.32	<u>Europe</u>				
Total	42,161	5,239	23.62	2.93	Italy	154	n.a.	0.27	n.a.
<u>Oceania</u>					Total	154	n.a.	0.27	n.a.
Australia	12,834	21,550 ⁵	86.02	144.44 ⁵	World	985	341	0.02	0.01
Total	12,834	21,550 ⁵	86.02	144.44 ⁵					
World	132,944	83,338	2.95	1.85	CANNABIS PLANTS AND SEEDS				
CANNABIS HERB					<u>Africa</u>				
<u>Africa</u>					Egypt	587	n.a.	1.35	n.a.
United Republic of Cameroon	78	78	0.89	0.89	Tunisia	32	32	0.49	0.49
Total	78	78	0.89	0.89	Total	619	32	1.24	0.06
<u>Americas</u>									
Colombia	598	n.a.	2.26	n.a.					
Haiti	14	14	0.27	0.27					
Total	612	14	1.94	0.04					

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country		Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country		Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted			Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
CANABIS PLANTS AND SEEDS (Cont'd)						COCAINE					
Americas						Africa					
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		Morocco	1	1	..	..
Mexico	1,370	1,265	1.92	1.78		Total	1	1	..	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	17	17	14.17	14.17		Americas					
Total	1,387	1,282	1.45	1.34		Chile	88	n.a.	0.78	n.a.	
Asia						Colombia	208	n.a.	0.79	n.a.	
Bangladesh	21	9 ¹	0.02	0.01 ¹		Honduras	n.a.	1	n.a.	0.03	
India	53	53	0.01	0.01		Jamaica	4	n.a.	0.18	n.a.	
Indonesia	47	19	0.03	0.01		Mexico	97	92	0.14	0.13	
Japan	107	58 ²	0.09	0.05		Panama	70	n.a.	3.50	n.a.	
Korea, Republic of	8	8	0.02	0.02		Peru	927	927	5.22	5.22	
Pakistan	9	9	0.01	0.01		United States of America	4,288	2,405	1.86	1.05	
Philippines	278	35	0.56	0.07		Total	5,682	3,425	1.56	0.94	
Total	523	191	0.04	0.02		Asia					
Europe						India	6	6	..	..
Austria	151	860	1.99	11.36		Kuwait	4	4	0.28	0.28	
Greece	60	71	0.62	0.73		Lebanon	5	n.a.	0.19	n.a.	
Ireland	30	21	0.87	0.61		Pakistan	3	3	..	..
Malta	5	5	1.39	1.39		Philippines	2	-	..	-	
Yugoslavia	9	14	0.04	0.06		Total	20	13	..	..
Total	255	971	0.59	2.23		Europe					
Oceania						Austria	43	95	0.57	1.25	
Australia	4,002	4,956 ³	26.82	33.22 ³		Belgium	15	n.a.	0.15	n.a.	
Total	4,002	4,956 ³	26.82	33.22 ³		France	522	n.a.	0.96	n.a.	
World						Germany, Federal Republic of	1,246	n.a.	2.02	n.a.	
6,786	7,432	0.15	0.16			Ireland	40	33	1.16	0.96	
						Italy	516	n.a.	0.91	n.a.	
						Malta	1	1	0.28	0.28	
						Monaco	6	6	23.08	23.08	
						Netherlands	842	n.a.	5.91	n.a.	
						Spain	299	299	0.79	0.79	
						United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	633 ^{1,5}	623 ^{1,5}	1.24 ^{1,5}	1.22 ^{1,5}	
						Total	4,163	1,057	1.40	0.36	
						World					
						9,866	4,496	0.22	0.10		
CANNABIS RESIN						COCAINE BASE AND SALT					
Africa						Americas					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	200	n.a.	6.29		Canada	1,579	1,048 ¹	6.49	4.31 ¹	
Morocco	7,788 ^{1,2}	3,229 ^{1,2}	37.71 ^{1,2}	15.64 ^{1,2}		Total	1,579	1,048 ¹	6.49	4.31 ¹	
Total	7,788	3,429	32.68	14.39		Asia					
Asia						Japan	14	-	0.01	-	
Iraq	13	13	0.10	0.10		Total	14	-	0.01	-	
Lebanon	131	n.a.	4.94	n.a.		Oceania					
Total	144	13	0.88	0.08		Australia	66	118 ³	0.44	0.79 ³	
Europe						Total	66	118 ³	0.44	0.79 ³	
Bulgaria	10	10	0.11	0.11		World					
Gibraltar	85	85	283.33	283.33		1,659	1,166	0.04	0.03		
Italy	3,303 ^{1,3}	n.a.	5.85 ^{1,3}	n.a.		DEPRESSANTS					
Netherlands	2,189	n.a.	15.36	n.a.		Africa					
Total	5,587	95	7.01	0.12		Mauritius	n.a.	2	n.a.	0.21	
World						Total	n.a.	2	n.a.	0.21	
13,519	3,537	0.30	0.08								
COCA LEAF											
Americas											
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.							
Colombia	2	n.a.	0.01	n.a.							
Total	2	n.a.	..	n.a.							
Europe											
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 ^{1,4}	1 ^{1,4}	.. ^{1,4}	.. ^{1,4}							
Total	1 ^{1,4}	1 ^{1,4}	.. ^{1,4}	.. ^{1,4}							
World											
3	1								

TABLE 142 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)					HEROIN (Cont'd)				
<u>Americas</u>					<u>Oceania</u>				
Jamaica	3	n.a.	0.14	n.a.	Australia	1,205	2,256 ^s	8.08	15.12 ^s
Total	3	n.a.	0.14	n.a.	New Caledonia	1	1	0.70	0.70
<u>Asia</u>					Total	1,206	2,257	8.01	14.98
Kuwait	11	11	0.77	0.77	<u>World</u>				
Lebanon	3	n.a.	0.11	n.a.		52,481	23,496	1.16	0.52
United Arab Emirates	12	12	1.13	1.13	LSD				
Total	26	23	0.51	0.45	<u>Americas</u>				
<u>Europe</u>					Chile	2	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
Italy	6	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	Total	2	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
Total	6	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	<u>Asia</u>				
<u>World</u>					Japan	41	n.a.	0.03	n.a.
	35	25	..	..	Philippines	1	-	..	-
HEROIN					Total	42	n.a.	0.03	n.a.
<u>Americas</u>					<u>Europe</u>				
Canada	348	202 ¹	1.43	0.83 ¹	Belgium	4	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
Jamaica	2	n.a.	0.09	n.a.	Finland	1	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
Mexico	192	186	0.27	0.26	Monaco	1	1	3.85	3.85
United States of America	2,452	1,316	1.07	0.57	Spain	166	166	0.44	0.44
Total	2,994	1,704	0.91	0.52	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	396 ^{1a}	394 ^{1a}	0.77 ^{1a}	0.77 ^{1a}
<u>Asia</u>					Yugoslavia	2	4	0.01	0.02
Burma	752	752	2.14	2.14	Total	570	565	0.45	0.45
Hong Kong	n.a.	7,102	n.a.	137.90	<u>World</u>				
India	17	17	..	..		614	565	0.01	0.01
Indonesia	5	2	..	..	LSD AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS				
Japan	23	-	0.02	-	<u>Africa</u>				
Kuwait	26	26	1.82	1.82	Morocco	-	5	-	0.02
Lebanon	107	n.a.	4.04	n.a.	Total	-	5	-	0.02
Malaysia	6,806	6,806	48.27	48.27	<u>Americas</u>				
Oman	1	1	0.10	0.10	Canada	3,778	2,537 ¹	15.52	10.42 ¹
Pakistan	77	74	0.09	0.09	United States of America	551	462	0.24	0.20
Philippines	13	2	0.03	..	Total	4,329	2,999	1.70	1.18
Singapore	3,614	841	148.11	34.47	<u>Europe</u>				
Turkey	485	n.a.	1.07	n.a.	Austria	60	396	0.79	5.23
Total	11,926	15,623	1.01	1.32	Ireland	46	37	1.34	1.08
<u>Europe</u>					Italy	29	n.a.	0.05	n.a.
Austria	2,116	859	27.95	11.35	Liechtenstein	n.a.	2	n.a.	7.69
Belgium	35	n.a.	0.36	n.a.	Netherlands	93	n.a.	0.65	n.a.
Bulgaria	4	4	0.04	0.04	Total	228	435	0.28	0.53
France	4,890	n.a.	9.03	n.a.	<u>Oceania</u>				
German Democratic Republic	17	17	0.10	0.10	Australia	174	248 ^s	1.17	1.66 ^s
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,100	n.a.	29.35	n.a.	Total	174	248 ^s	1.17	1.66 ^s
Greece	210	210	2.16	2.16	<u>World</u>				
Hungary	2	n.a.	0.02	n.a.		4,731	3,687	0.10	0.08
Ireland	177	143	5.15	4.16	METHAQUALONE				
Italy	4,393	n.a.	7.78	n.a.	<u>Africa</u>				
Liechtenstein	n.a.	11	n.a.	42.31	Lesotho	4	1	0.29	0.07
Malta	5	2	1.39	0.56	Madagascar	2	2	0.02	0.02
Monaco	1	1	3.85	3.85	Total	6	3	0.06	0.03
Netherlands	3,733	n.a.	26.20	n.a.					
Spain	1,665 ^{1a}	1,665 ^{1a}	4.42 ^{1a}	4.42 ^{1a}					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	928 ¹⁷	919 ¹⁷	1.81 ¹⁷	1.79 ¹⁷					
Yugoslavia	79	81	0.35	0.36					
Total	36,355	3,912	9.95	1.07					

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
METHAQUALONE (Cont'd)					NON-BARBITURATE SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILLIZERS (Cont'd)				
<u>Americas</u>					<u>Asia</u>				
Colombia	49	n.a.	0.19	n.a.	Indonesia	11	-	0.01	-
Total	49	n.a.	0.19	n.a.	Korea, Republic of	28	22	0.07	0.06
<u>Asia</u>					Malaysia	35 ²³	35 ²³	0.25 ²³	0.25 ²³
India	5 ¹⁹	5 ¹⁹	.. ¹⁹	.. ¹⁹	Oman	1	1	0.10	0.10
Total	5 ¹⁹	5 ¹⁹	.. ¹⁹	.. ¹⁹	Pakistan	88	88	0.10	0.10
<u>World</u>					Philippines	81	35	0.16	0.07
	60	8	..	..	Singapore	178 ²⁴	170 ²³	7.30 ²⁴	6.97 ²³
MORPHINE					Total	422	351	0.12	0.10
<u>Americas</u>					<u>Europe</u>				
Canada	37	27 ¹	0.15	0.11 ¹	Greece	15	11	0.15	0.11
Nicaragua	2	2	0.07	0.07	Ireland	6	5	0.17	0.15
United States of America	44	17	0.02	0.01	Malta	1	1	0.28	0.28
Total	83	46	0.03	0.02	Spain	113	113	0.30	0.30
<u>Asia</u>					Total	135	130	0.26	0.25
Bangladesh	5	-	0.01	-	<u>Oceania</u>				
Hong Kong	n.a.	91	n.a.	1.77	Australia	55	95 ⁵	0.37	0.64 ⁵
India	53	53	0.01	0.01	Total	55	95 ⁵	0.37	0.64 ⁵
Indonesia	30	7	0.02	..	<u>World</u>				
Korea, Republic of	9	3	0.02	0.01		1,173	925	0.03	0.02
Kuwait	4	4	0.28	0.28	OPIUM				
Malaysia	85	85	0.60	0.60	<u>Africa</u>				
Oman	1	1	0.10	0.10	Egypt	403	n.a.	0.93	n.a.
Pakistan	57	57	0.07	0.07	Mauritius	n.a.	132	n.a.	13.61
Singapore	33	11	1.35	0.45	Total	403	132	0.91	0.30
Turkey	51	n.a.	0.11	n.a.	<u>Americas</u>				
Total	328	312	0.03	0.03	Canada	10	7 ¹	0.04	0.03
<u>Europe</u>					Mexico	156	120	0.22	0.17
Austria	45	119	0.59	1.57	United States of America	25	13	0.01	0.01
France	336 ²⁰	n.a.	0.62 ²⁰	n.a.	Total	191	140	0.06	0.04
Greece	8	8	0.08	0.08	<u>Asia</u>				
Ireland	30	24	0.87	0.70	Bangladesh	21	11 ¹	0.02	0.01
Italy	51	n.a.	0.09	n.a.	Burma	1,740	1,740	4.96	4.96
Netherlands	12	n.a.	0.08	n.a.	Hong Kong	n.a.	360	n.a.	6.99
Spain	1,665 ²¹	1,665 ²¹	4.42 ²¹	4.42 ²¹	India	700	-	0.10	..
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	383 ²²	373 ²²	0.75 ²²	0.73 ²²	Indonesia	10	-	0.01	..
Total	2,530	2,189	1.08	0.93	Japan	7	1 ²	0.01	..
<u>Oceania</u>					Korea, Republic of	4	2	0.01	0.01
Australia	65	437 ⁵	0.44	2.93 ⁵	Kuwait	27	27	1.89	1.89
Total	65	437 ⁵	0.44	2.93 ⁵	Lebanon	2	n.a.	0.08	n.a.
<u>World</u>					Malaysia	553	553	3.92	3.92
	3,006	2,984	0.07	0.07	Oman	3	3	0.29	0.29
NON-BARBITURATE SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILLIZERS					Pakistan	4,178	4,029	4.91	4.73
<u>Africa</u>					Singapore	400	144	16.39	5.90
Morocco	-	2	-	0.01	Turkey	20	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
Total	-	2	-	0.01	United Arab Emirates	19	19	1.79	1.79
<u>Americas</u>					Total	7,684	6,889	0.61	0.54
Canada	32	8 ¹	0.13	0.03 ¹	<u>Europe</u>				
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	4	50.00	50.00	Austria	7	51	0.09	0.67
United States of America	525	335	0.23	0.15	Belgium	1	n.a.	0.01	n.a.
Total	561	347	0.22	0.14	France	104	n.a.	0.19	n.a.
<u>World</u>					Greece	6	4	0.06	0.04
					Ireland	1	1	0.03	0.03
<u>Asia</u>					Italy	27	n.a.	0.05	n.a.
Bangladesh	21	11 ¹	0.02	0.01	Netherlands	19	n.a.	0.13	n.a.
Burma	1,740	1,740	4.96	4.96	Spain	1,665 ²⁵	1,665 ²⁵	4.42 ²⁵	4.42
Hong Kong	n.a.	360	n.a.	6.99	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2	1	..	..
India	700	-	0.10	..					
Indonesia	10	-	0.01	..					
Japan	7	1 ²	0.01	..					
Korea, Republic of	4	2	0.01	0.01					
Kuwait	27	27	1.89	1.89					
Lebanon	2	n.a.	0.08	n.a.					
Malaysia	553	553	3.92	3.92					
Oman	3	3	0.29	0.29					
Pakistan	4,178	4,029	4.91	4.73					
Singapore	400	144	16.39	5.90					
Turkey	20	n.a.	0.04	n.a.					
United Arab Emirates	19	19	1.79	1.79					
Total	7,684	6,889	0.61	0.54					

TABLE 142 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
OPIUM (Cont'd)					SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS (Cont'd)				
Europe (Cont'd)					Europe (Cont'd)				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	156 ²⁶	154 ²⁶	0.30 ²⁶	0.30 ²⁶	Spain	1,665 ²⁹	1,665 ²⁹	4.42 ²⁹	4.42 ²⁹
Yugoslavia	10	7	0.04	0.03	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,097 ³⁰	1,075 ³⁰	2.14 ³⁰	2.10 ³⁰
Total	1,998	1,883	0.37	0.35	Total	3,343	2,850	1.78	1.52
Oceania					Oceania				
Australia	22	113 ³	0.15	0.76 ³	Australia	197	712 ⁵	1.32	4.77 ⁵
Total	22	113 ³	0.15	0.76 ³	Total	197	712 ⁵	1.32	4.77 ⁵
World	10,298	9,157	0.23	0.20	World	4,256	4,403	0.09	0.10
SOLVENTS					OTHER NARCOTICS				
Europe					Americas				
France	131 ²⁷	n.a.	0.24 ²⁷	n.a.	Chile	58	n.a.	0.51	n.a.
Total	131 ²⁷	n.a.	0.24 ²⁷	n.a.	Total	58	n.a.	0.51	n.a.
World	131	n.a.	..	n.a.	Asia				
STIMULANTS					Macau	11	7	3.93	2.50
Africa					Total	11	7	3.93	2.50
United Republic of Cameroon	8	8	0.09	0.09	Europe				
Total	8	8	0.09	0.09	Bulgaria	11	11	0.12	0.12
Europe					Germany, Federal Republic of	4,847	n.a.	7.86	n.a.
Belgium	6	-	0.06	-	Total	4,858	11	6.88	0.02
Finland	18	n.a.	0.38	n.a.	Oceania				
Gibraltar	1	1	3.33	3.33	Australia	422	710 ⁵	2.83	4.76 ⁵
Total	25	1	0.17	0.01	Total	422	710 ⁵	2.83	4.76 ⁵
World	33	9	..	..	World	5,349	728	0.12	0.02
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS					OTHER OPIATES				
Africa					Americas				
Mauritius	n.a.	1	n.a.	0.10	Canada	615	465 ¹	2.53	1.91 ¹
Morocco	-	88	-	0.43	Mexico	39	32	0.05	0.04
Total	n.a.	89	n.a.	0.41	Total	654	497	0.68	0.52
Americas					Asia				
Canada	57	40	0.23	0.16	Indonesia	2	2 ²	..	..
United States of America	4	1	..	..	Japan	18	12 ²	0.02	0.01
Total	61	41	0.02	0.02	Korea, Republic of	12	11	0.03	0.03
Asia					Pakistan	39	31	0.05	0.04
Bangladesh	18 ²⁸	6 ^{1,28}	0.02 ²⁸	0.01 ^{1,28}	Philippines	2	-	..	-
Hong Kong	n.a.	74	n.a.	1.44	Singapore	32	32	1.31	1.31
Japan	2	-	..	-	Total	105	88	0.02	0.02
Korea, Republic of	14	11	0.04	0.03	Europe				
Pakistan	620	620	0.73	0.73	Austria	2 ³¹	11	0.03	0.15
Philippines	1	-	..	-	Spain	1,665 ³¹	1,665 ³¹	4.42 ³¹	4.42 ³¹
Total	655	711	0.17	0.18	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9 ³²	9 ³²	0.02 ³²	0.02 ³²
Europe					Total	1,676	1,685	1.74	1.75
Austria	3	3	0.04	0.04	Oceania				
German Democratic Republic	-	2	-	0.01	Australia	35	65 ⁵	0.23	0.44 ⁵
Ireland	130	105	3.78	3.05	Total	35	65 ⁵	0.23	0.44 ⁵
Italy	67	n.a.	0.12	n.a.	World	2,470	2,335	0.05	0.05
Netherlands	381	n.a.	2.67	n.a.					

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES					TOTAL ALL DRUGS (Cont'd)				
<u>Asia</u>					<u>Africa (Cont'd)</u>				
United Arab Emirates	2	2	0.19	0.19	Madagascar	561	561	6.26	6.26
Total	2	2	0.19	0.19	Mauritius	n.a.	135	n.a.	13.9
<u>Europe</u>					Morocco	7,789	3,367	37.72	16.3
France	1,184	n.a.	2.19	n.a.	Senegal	n.a.	415	n.a.	7.0
Italy	893	n.a.	1.58	n.a.	South Africa	n.a.	33,094	n.a.	112.9
Total	2,077	n.a.	1.88	n.a.	Swaziland	54	37	9.47	6.4
<u>Oceania</u>					Togo	87	87	3.31	3.3
New Caledonia	2	2	1.40	1.40	Tunisia	37	37	0.56	0.5
Total	2	2	1.40	1.40	United Republic of Cameroon	102	102	1.17	1.1
<u>World</u>					Total	16,772	38,531	10.88	24.9
	2,081	4	0.05	..	<u>Americas</u>				
OTHER DRUGS					Argentina	1,485	1,485	5.18	5.1
<u>Americas</u>					Barbados	261	261	104.40	104.4
Argentina	1,485 ³³	1,485 ³³	5.18 ³³	5.18 ³³	Brazil	3,040	n.a.	2.45	n.a.
Brazil	3,040	n.a.	2.45	n.a.	British Virgin Islands	23	23	209.09	209.0
Netherlands Antilles	804	140	423.16	73.68	Canada	56,224	44,717	230.99	183.7
Panama	2	1,062	0.10	53.10	Chile	1,740	n.a.	15.41	n.a.
United States of America	391	139	0.17	0.06	Colombia	892	n.a.	3.37	n.a.
Venezuela	576	n.a.	3.72	n.a.	Costa Rica	n.a.	107	n.a.	4.7
Total	6,298	2,826	1.57	0.71	Guyana	120	81	13.64	9.2
<u>Asia</u>					Haiti	14	14	0.27	0.2
Iran	4,342	n.a.	10.98	n.a.	Honduras	463	55	12.12	1.4
Israel	3,487	n.a.	88.28	n.a.	Jamaica	960	n.a.	43.64	n.a.
Philippines	216	-	0.44	-	Mexico	4,063	3,741	5.70	5.2
United Arab Emirates	2	2	0.19	0.19	Neth. Antille	804	140	423.16	73.6
Total	8,047	2	8.55	..	Nicaragua	698	254	24.41	8.8
<u>Europe</u>					Panama	1,250	1,062	62.50	53.1
Czechoslovakia	n.a.	45	n.a.	0.29	Peru	1,159	1,159	6.53	6.5
Denmark	3,126	n.a.	61.05	n.a.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	96	96	80.00	80.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	n.a.	23,778	n.a.	38.56	Turks and Caicos Islands	26	26	325.00	325.0
Iceland	338	296	146.96	128.70	United States of America	12,876	7,157	5.60	3.1
Luxembourg	387	n.a.	106.03	n.a.	Venezuela	576	n.a.	3.72	n.a.
Norway	4,757	1,429	116.02	34.85	Total	86,770	60,378	15.25	10.6
Poland	437	757	1.22	2.11	<u>Asia</u>				
Spain	177	177	0.47	0.47	Bangladesh	296	117	0.33	0.1
Sweden	n.a.	6,838	n.a.	82.19	Burma	2,918	2,918	8.32	8.3
Switzerland	9,699	n.a.	150.84	n.a.	Cyprus	46	37	7.30	5.8
Total	18,921	33,320	10.81	19.03	Hong Kong	n.a.	7,649	n.a.	148.5
<u>Oceania</u>					India	1,205	505	0.18	0.0
French Polynesia	165	n.a.	110.00	n.a.	Indonesia	546	174	0.36	0.1
New Zealand	8,017	8,017	256.13	256.13	Iran	4,342	n.a.	10.98	n.a.
Total	8,182	8,017	249.45	244.42	Iraq	3,487	n.a.	25.51	n.a.
<u>World</u>					Israel	13	13	0.33	0.3
	41,448	44,165	0.92	0.98	Japan	23,727	19,963	20.17	16.9
TOTAL ALL DRUGS					Korea, Republic of	725	438	1.87	1.1
<u>Africa</u>					Kuwait	223	223	15.59	15.5
Algeria	539	n.a.	2.80	n.a.	Lebanon	251	n.a.	9.47	n.a.
Central African Republic	8	8	0.34	0.34	Macau	11	7	3.93	2.5
Djibouti	26	26	8.13	8.13	Malaysia	8,337	8,337	59.13	59.1
Egypt	7,107	n.a.	16.35	n.a.	Oman	26	26	2.50	2.5
Lesotho	462	456	33.72	33.28	Pakistan	17,192	16,342	20.20	19.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	206	n.a.	6.48	Philippines	3,100	333	6.26	0.6
<u>Europe</u>					Singapore	4,528	1,422	185.57	58.2
Austria	3,359	6,580	44.37	86.0	Turkey	3,920	n.a.	8.64	n.a.
Belgium	189	n.a.	1.92	n.	United Arab Emirates	183	183	17.26	17.2
Bulgaria	25	25	0.28	0.	Total	75,076	58,687	5.46	4.7
Czechoslovakia	n.a.	55	n.a.	0.	<u>Europe</u>				
Denmark	3,126	n.a.	61.05	n.	Austria	3,359	6,580	44.37	86.0
Finland	364	n.a.	7.58	n.	Belgium	189	n.a.	1.92	n.
France	13,850	n.a.	25.56	n.	Bulgaria	25	25	0.28	0.

TABLE 142 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population		Drug Type and Country	Numbers		Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted		Arrested	Prosecuted	Arrested	Prosecuted
TOTAL ALL DRUGS (Cont'd)					TOTAL ALL DRUGS (Cont'd)				
Europe (Cont'd)					Europe (Cont'd)				
German Democratic Republic	38	40	0.23	0.24	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21,882	21,113	42.74	41.24
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,031	23,778	98.96	38.56	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	25	16	0.01	0.01
Gibraltar	86	86	286.67	286.67	Yugoslavia	139	177	0.62	0.79
Greece	732	775	7.52	7.97	Total	150,177	73,610	21.05	10.32
Hungary	4	n.a.	0.04	n.a.	Oceania				
Iceland	338	296	146.96	128.70	Australia	19,484	31,947	130.59	214.12
Ireland	1,152	948	33.49	27.56	Fiji	4	4	0.62	0.62
Italy	9,469	n.a.	16.76	n.a.	French Polynesia	165	n.a.	110.00	n.a.
Liechtenstein	n.a.	29	n.a.	111.54	New Caledonia	26	26	18.18	18.18
Luxembourg	387	n.a.	106.03	n.a.	New Zealand	8,017	8,017	256.13	256.13
Malta	64	53	17.78	14.72	Total	27,696	39,994	145.82	210.57
Monaco	35	35	134.62	134.62	World	356,491	271,200	7.91	6.02
Netherlands	8,409	n.a.	59.01	n.a.					
Norway	4,757	1,429	116.02	34.85					
Poland	437	757	1.22	2.11					
Spain	10,580	10,580	28.10	28.10					
Sweden	n.a.	6,838	n.a.	82.19					
Switzerland	9,699	n.a.	150.84	n.a.					

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

¹ Refers to the number of persons convicted.

² Estimated based on the reported rate of prosecutions for this drug in 1981.

³ Includes amphetamines only.

⁴ In addition, 1,065 persons were convicted for offences involving amphetamines.

⁵ Refers to the number of charges.

⁶ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving cannabis resin and liquid cannabis.

⁷ Includes all types of cannabis.

⁸ In addition, 15,153 persons were convicted for offences involving cannabis (all types).

⁹ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving liquid cannabis.

⁰ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving cannabis resin.

¹ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving cannabis and cannabis resin.

² Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving cannabis herb and plants.

³ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving cannabis and liquid cannabis.

⁴ In addition, 1 person was convicted for offences involving coca leaf.

⁵ In addition, 565 persons were convicted for offences involving cocaine.

⁶ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving opium, morphine, other opiates and synthetic narcotics.

⁷ In addition, 806 persons were convicted for offences involving heroin.

⁸ In addition, 344 persons were convicted for offences involving LSD.

⁹ Mandrax was the drug involved.

⁰ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving morphine base.

¹ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving opium, heroin, other opiates and synthetic narcotics.

² In addition, 341 persons were convicted for offences involving morphine.

³ Flunitrazepam was the drug involved.

TABLE 142 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES, BY COUNTRY, 1981

²⁴ Flunitrazepam was the drug involved in 175 arrests and methaqualone in 3 arrests.

²⁵ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving morphine, heroin, other opiates and synthetic narcotics.

²⁶ In addition, 135 persons were convicted for offences involving opium.

²⁷ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving other unspecified drugs.

²⁸ Pethidine was the drug involved.

²⁹ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving opium, morphine, heroin and other opiates.

³⁰ In addition, 965 persons were convicted for offences involving synthetic narcotics.

³¹ Includes, in addition, arrests for offences involving opium, morphine, heroin and synthetic narcotics.

³² In addition, 8 persons were convicted for offences involving other opiates.

³³ The following drugs are included: coca leaf, cocaine, cannabis plants, cannabis and cannabis resin, barbiturates and non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers.

Sources: United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Illicit Traffic (Geneva, Switzerland: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Form of Annual Reports E/NR.Form/1981); United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1985 (New York: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1987)

STATISTICS ON TOBACCO AND CAFFEINE

CANADIAN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 143
PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, SELECTED PROVINCES,
SELECTED YEARS

Province	Percentage Reporting Using Tobacco in a Specified Time Period ¹	Survey Characteristics			
		Location	Sample Size	Grades and/ or Age	Time Period ¹
P.E.I. (1982)	49.8	province-wide	1,559	grades 7-12	past 6 months
N.S. (1983)	35.0 ²	Halifax	1,684	grades 7-12	past 6 months
N.B. (1981)	39.9 ³	school districts 24 and 25, urban rural mix	772	grades 7-12	past 6 months
Que. (1984)	29.7 ⁴	Montreal	1,273	levels 1-5 secondary schools	not specified
Ont. (1985)	24.5	province-wide	4,154	grades 7,9,11,13	past 12 months
(1987)	24.0	province-wide	4,267	grades 7,9,11,13	past 12 months
Man. (1983)	24.0 ⁵	urban, province-wide	310	ages 12-17	past month
(1985)	30.0 ⁵	Winnipeg	501	ages 12-17	ever used
Sask. (1980)	38.9 ^{5,6}	province-wide	738	ages 15-19	regularly
Alta. (1983)	19.0 ⁵	urban, province-wide	456	ages 12-17	past month
B.C. (1982)	38.3	Vancouver	1,701	ages 14-17	past 6 months
Canada (1983)	24.0 ⁶	Canada-wide	925	ages 12-19	daily
(1985)	22.9 ^{6,7}	Canada-wide	960	ages 12-19	daily

¹ Prevalence of tobacco use is based on the percentage of youth who reported having used tobacco at least once in the past 6 or 12 months as indicated, with the following exceptions: Quebec where the time period of use was not specified; Manitoba (1983) and Alberta (1983) where the time period of use was the past month; Manitoba (1985) where use was defined as "ever" having used tobacco; Saskatchewan (1980) where users include those who smoke regularly but less than once a week, and those who smoke on a weekly or daily basis; and the Canada surveys where tobacco use refers to daily use of tobacco.

² Percentage is estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used tobacco within the past 6 months.

³ Percentage is estimated based on the number of youth in each school district who reported using tobacco in the past 6 months.

⁴ Reported as cigarette use.

⁵ Treaty Indians and institutionalized young people were excluded from the survey.

⁶ Includes occasional regular smokers (66%) (i.e., they smoke regularly but less than once a week) and those who smoke on a weekly or daily basis (32.3%).

⁷ Percentage for 1985 is based on the weighted average of the three age groups 12-14, 15-17 and 18-19 years in the sample who reported having used cigarettes daily over the past year.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: J. Killorn, *Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982* (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982); Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W. Mitic, *Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents - 1983* (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, 1983); New Brunswick: Research and Evaluation Division, Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, *A Drug Use Survey of Junior and Senior High School Students in School Districts 24 and 25, New Brunswick, 1981* (Fredericton: Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, 1981); Quebec: C. Desranleau, I. Poissant and T. Robitaille, *Bureau de Ressources en Développement Pédagogique et en Consultation Personnelle, La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, La Consommation de Drogues Chez les Jeunes du Secondaire en 1984* (Montréal: La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, 1985); Ontario: For 1985, R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf, and M.S. Goodstadt, *Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); for 1987, R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, *Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987); Manitoba: For 1983, The Longwoods Research Group Limited, *Interim Evaluation of AADAC's Prevention Campaign* (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); for 1985, The Results Group, *Report on the Research Findings of a Study on Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Usage Amongst Winnipeg Teenagers* (Winnipeg: Manitoba Health and the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, 1985); Saskatchewan: M. Weston, Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina, *Review of Child and Youth Health Services, Youth Health and Lifestyles: A Report of Work in Progress* (Regina: Saskatchewan Health, 1980); Alberta: The Longwoods Research Group Limited, *Interim Evaluation of AADAC's Prevention Campaign* (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); British Columbia: M.J. Hollander and B.L. Davis, *Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver* (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983); Canada: For 1983, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, *Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada, Year 1* (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984); for 1985, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, *Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada - Year 3 and Study on Parents and Marijuana* (Prepared for Health Promotion Directorate by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited) (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1985).

TABLE 144

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE¹ AMONG STUDENTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1981, 1983, 1985 AND 1987

(Percentage Using Tobacco at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population	1981 %	1983 %	1985 %	1987 %
All	30.3	29.1	24.5 ²	24.0
Sex:				
Male	26.1	28.1	22.6 ²	22.8
Female	35.1	30.1	26.4	25.1
Age:				
13 and under	8.8	12.7	9.6	9.0
14 - 15	31.1	33.6	23.0 ³	25.2
16 - 17	42.7	44.0	35.3 ⁴	31.2
18 and over	26.9	31.9	31.9	34.7
Grade:				
Seven	9.4	14.9	10.5	10.2
Nine	32.2	32.6	24.6 ²	24.9
Eleven	43.4	44.6	35.4 ²	32.4
Thirteen	23.1	30.0	29.4	31.5

¹ Tobacco use was defined as any use other than "I tried one cigarette in the last 12 months."

² 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .01$).

³ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .001$).

⁴ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .05$).

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 3,270 Ontario students in 1981, 4,737 in 1983, 4,154 in 1985, and 4,267 in 1987, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Sources: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983); R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 145

CIGARETTE USE¹ AMONG ADULTS ACCORDING TO SURVEYS² CONDUCTED
IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1974 TO 1987

Cigarette Use in Past Week

Year	Percentage of Users			Users by Age Groups			Sample Size N
	All %	Male %	Female %	18 - 29 %	30 - 49 %	50 & Over %	
1974	52	60	43	55	57	43	1,047
1975	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	44	46	42	49	48	35	1,000
1980	41	44	38	49	45	29	1,045
1981	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,054
1983	41	n.a.	n.a.	46	45	33	1,050
1984	39	41	37	43	44	31	1,066
1985	39	43	36	43	43	33	1,047
1986	35	40	31	38	38	29	1,035
1987	34	36	32	37	37	27	1,026

¹ The question asked was: "Have you, yourself, smoked any cigarettes in the past week?"

² Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

Sources: Canadian Gallup Poll Limited, Canadians Speak Out: The Canadian Gallup Poll 1980 Edition (Toronto: The McNamara Press, 1980); The Gallup Poll of Canada. The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, June 20, 1979, July 16, 1980, August 8, 1981, August 1, 1983, July 23, 1984, June 27, 1985, June 16, 1986 and May 21, 1987).

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR,¹ OCCASIONAL,² FORMER³ AND NON-SMOKERS⁴ OF CIGARETTES IN THE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

Age Group and Sex	1965 %	1970 %	1975 %	1977 %	1979 %	1981 %	1983 %
<u>Regular Cigarette Smokers¹</u>							
15 years and over							
Total	42.8	40.6	37.3	35.9	34.2	32.7	31.1
Male	54.6	48.9	43.3	40.8	38.6	36.7	34.0
Female	31.2	32.4	31.4	31.1	30.1	28.9	28.3
20 years and over							
Total	45.3	42.2	38.7	37.3	35.4	34.0	32.4
Male	57.9	51.1	45.6	43.0	40.4	38.7	35.7
Female	33.1	33.6	32.0	31.8	30.7	29.6	29.3
<u>Occasional Cigarette Smokers²</u>							
15 years and over							
Total	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3
Male	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Female	3.5	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
20 years and over							
Total	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Male	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Female	3.5	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1
<u>Former Regular Cigarette Smokers³</u>							
15 years and over							
Total	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	13.3	14.9	15.3	18.6
Male	n.a.	n.a.	16.0	17.2	19.8	19.7	22.8
Female	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	9.5	10.1	11.0	14.5
20 years and over							
Total	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	14.8	16.6	17.0	20.3
Male	n.a.	n.a.	18.3	19.5	22.5	22.2	25.1
Female	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	10.3	11.0	12.0	15.8
<u>Pure Pipe and/or Cigar Smokers</u>							
15 years and over							
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	2.0	1.6
Male	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4 _s	- _s	3.1 ₆
Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	...	...	0.2 ₆
20 years and over							
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	2.2	1.8
Male	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0 _s	4.4 _s	3.5 ₆
Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	...	...	0.2 ₆
<u>Non-Smokers⁴</u>							
15 years and over							
Total	50.2	52.9	55.3 ₇	58.1	60.1	61.8	63.9
Male	34.8	41.1	43.3 ₇	50.9	53.6	56.0	59.5
Female	65.3	64.5	65.1 ₇	65.0	66.3	67.5	68.2
20 years and over							
Total	47.2	51.0	53.9 ₇	56.6	58.8	60.4	62.6
Male	30.6	38.1	42.6 ₇	48.2	51.3	53.6	57.5
Female	63.4	63.5	64.8 ₇	64.6	66.0	66.9	67.4

TABLE 146 (Continued)

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR,¹ OCCASIONAL,² FORMER³ AND NON-SMOKERS⁴ OF CIGARETTES IN THE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

² Persons who do not usually smoke cigarettes every day.

³ Persons who used to smoke regularly in the past, but who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes. Included in "Non-Smokers".

⁴ Persons who do not smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes. Includes "Former Regular Cigarette Smokers" and persons who have never smoked.

⁵ Percentage based on population estimates too small to be reliable.

⁶ High sampling variance, use with caution.

⁷ Because non-smoking data for 1975 are not available, estimates for 1974 are presented based on the 1973 and 1974 Labour Force Survey data.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1965 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981 and 1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983 and 1985 respectively).

TABLE 147

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1966,² 1972,² 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

Age Group and Sex	Year	Atlantic %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Prairies %	British Columbia %	Canada %
Total							
15 years and over	1966	41.2	48.6	40.9	38.4	42.3	42.8
	1972	38.9	47.2	36.7	36.5	37.6	39.9
	1975	37.4	42.5	35.4	34.7	34.8	37.4
	1977	37.9	41.5	33.5	33.9	31.4	35.9
	1979	35.2	40.8	31.1	32.8	30.0	34.2
	1981	34.0	39.0	30.1	30.6	28.3	32.7
	1983	31.9	35.5	30.2	29.7	25.3	31.1
20 years and over	1966	44.3	50.9	43.6	40.9	44.7	45.4
	1972	40.4	48.2	38.3	37.8	39.1	41.2
	1975	39.3	43.4	37.2	36.2	35.9	38.8
	1977	39.8	43.2	35.0	35.3	32.2	37.3
	1979	36.8	42.0	32.7	33.8	30.8	35.4
	1981	35.6	39.9	31.6	32.0	29.7	34.0
	1983	33.6	36.3	31.7	31.2	26.5	32.4
Male							
15 years and over	1966	53.6	63.8	50.3	46.5	48.1	53.6
	1972	48.0	57.1	43.8	42.0	41.8	47.4
	1975	44.5	50.4	40.6	39.5	39.2	43.3
	1977	43.5	47.8	38.2	37.9	34.0	40.8
	1979	40.4	47.4	34.4	36.0	33.2	38.6
	1981	39.1	44.9	33.1	34.2	30.5	36.7
	1983	36.2	39.0	33.2	32.3	25.9	34.0
20 years and over	1966	57.5	66.7	53.6	49.5	51.0	56.7
	1972	50.2	59.5	46.0	43.8	43.8	49.5
	1975	47.2	52.1	43.5	42.0	41.0	45.6
	1977	46.4	50.6	40.4	39.9	35.4	43.0
	1979	42.3	49.0	36.7	37.5	34.3	40.4
	1981	41.1	46.7	35.0	33.9	32.1	38.7
	1983	38.2	40.7	35.1	33.8	27.1	35.7
Female							
15 years and over	1966	28.8	33.4	31.5	30.3	36.5	32.1
	1972	29.8	37.2	29.6	31.0	33.3	32.4
	1975	30.3	34.6	30.1	29.9	30.3	31.4
	1977	32.5	35.5	28.8	29.8	28.8	31.1
	1979	30.1	34.6	27.9	29.6	26.9	30.1
	1981	29.0	33.4	27.2	27.1	26.1	28.9
	1983	27.7	32.2	27.3	27.2	24.8	28.3
20 years and over	1966	31.1	35.1	33.5	32.3	38.4	34.0
	1972	30.6	36.9	30.6	31.7	34.4	33.0
	1975	31.4	34.8	31.0	30.5	30.8	32.0
	1977	33.2	35.9	29.7	30.7	28.9	31.8
	1979	31.3	34.9	28.7	30.2	27.4	30.7
	1981	30.2	33.5	28.2	27.6	27.2	29.6
	1983	29.2	32.2	28.5	28.6	25.9	29.3

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

² Since regional data by age groups are not available for 1965 and 1970, figures for 1966 and 1972 have been presented as reference years for these comparisons.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1966 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981 and 1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983 and 1985 respectively).

TABLE 148

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX,
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

Age Group and Sex	Year	Level of Education					Total %
		Elementary %	Secondary %	Some Post Secondary %	Post Secondary Certificate or Diploma %	University %	
Total							
15 years and over	1975	37.6	39.7	n.a.	28.7	n.a.	37.3
	1977	36.1	38.5	31.8	33.9	25.9	35.9
	1979	34.3	37.2	29.1	31.4	23.1	34.2
	1981	33.0	36.4	27.7	28.2	19.6	32.7
	1983	30.7	35.5	27.1	26.7	18.3	31.1
20 years and over	1975	37.6	43.0	n.a.	29.2	n.a.	38.7
	1977	36.1	41.9	33.4	33.9	25.9	37.3
	1979	34.3	40.2	29.7	31.4	23.1	35.4
	1981	33.1	39.5	29.0	28.3	19.6	34.0
	1983	31.1	38.4	29.2	26.5	18.3	32.4
Male							
15 years and over	1975	48.5	45.4	n.a.	30.7	n.a.	43.3
	1977	46.6	43.2	34.5	35.6	25.8	40.8
	1979	43.5	40.4	33.5	35.7	23.9	38.6
	1981	41.7	39.5	29.0	33.1	22.3	36.7
	1983	38.0	37.9	27.9	29.1	19.8	34.0
20 years and over	1975	48.8	50.7	n.a.	31.2	n.a.	45.6
	1977	47.0	48.5	36.3	35.9	25.8	43.0
	1979	43.9	44.6	34.2	36.1	23.9	40.4
	1981	42.3	43.8	30.8	33.5	22.3	38.7
	1983	38.9	41.7	29.7	29.2	19.8	35.7
Female							
15 years and over	1975	27.1	34.5	n.a.	25.9	n.a.	31.4
	1977	25.4	34.4	28.7	32.6	26.3	31.1
	1979	25.0	34.3	24.4	28.0	21.8	30.1
	1981	24.3	33.5	26.3	24.5	15.5	28.9
	1983	23.6	33.3	26.3	24.8	16.1	28.3
20 years and over	1975	26.8	36.5	n.a.	26.4	n.a.	32.0
	1977	25.2	36.4	18.7	32.5	26.1	31.8
	1979	24.9	36.3	24.7	27.7	21.8	30.7
	1981	23.9	35.8	27.0	24.4	15.5	29.6
	1983	23.7	35.6	28.7	24.3	16.1	29.3

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1975, 1977 and 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1975, 1977 and 1985 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1977, 1979 and 1980 respectively); for 1981 and 1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983 and 1985 respectively).

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,
CANADA, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1977,² 1979², 1981² AND 1983

Age Group and Sex	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day	1965 %	1970 %	1975 %	1977 %	1979 %	1981 %	1983 %
Total								
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.9
	11 - 25	27.8	26.7	25.9	24.1	23.5	22.2	21.3
	over 25	3.5	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9
	Total regular smokers	42.8	40.6	37.3	35.9	34.2	32.7	31.1
20 years and over	1 - 10	11.2	9.2	7.5	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.7
	11 - 25	30.2	28.6	27.4	25.5	24.5	23.3	22.4
	over 25	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
	Total regular smokers	45.3	42.2	38.7	37.3	35.4	34.0	32.4
Male								
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.7	9.9	7.3	6.3	5.6	6.5	5.6
	11 - 25	37.2	33.0	31.3	27.9	26.3	24.7	23.0
	over 25	5.8	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4
	Total regular smokers	54.6	48.9	43.3	40.8	38.6	36.7	34.0
20 years and over	1 - 10	10.9	8.8	6.8	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.4
	11 - 25	40.4	35.5	33.5	30.0	27.8	26.4	24.3
	over 25	6.6	6.8	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0
	Total regular smokers	57.9	51.1	45.6	43.0	40.4	38.7	35.7
Female								
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.4	10.1	8.8	7.6	6.3	6.4	6.2
	11 - 25	18.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	20.7	19.8	19.6
	over 25	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
	Total regular smokers	31.2	32.4	31.4	31.1	30.1	28.9	28.3
20 years and over	1 - 10	11.5	9.6	8.2	7.2	6.0	6.2	6.0
	11 - 25	20.2	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.5	20.4	20.6
	over 25	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7
	Total regular smokers	33.1	33.6	32.0	31.8	30.7	29.6	29.3

¹ Persons who usually smoke every day.

² Figures for 1977, 1979 and 1981 may not be directly comparable with those from earlier years due to the inclusion of a special "don't know" response category. Previously, proxy respondents were encouraged to guess the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Although the percentage of "don't know" responses was small, caution should be used when interpreting these statistics.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1965 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981 and 1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983 and 1985 respectively).

TABLE 150

ESTIMATED CIGARETTE SALES,¹ CANADA AND PROVINCES,
1978-79 TO 1985-86

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
				(thousands of cigarettes)				
Nfld.	1,242,815	1,220,464	1,130,118	1,087,813	1,035,152	917,531	874,477	899,582
P.E.I.	330,750	350,588	326,900	319,800	295,378	326,667	343,400	267,850
N.S.	2,092,286	2,320,100	2,413,800	2,163,454	2,287,429	2,006,452	1,557,143	1,537,329
N.B.	1,826,581	1,870,400	1,834,128	1,934,000	1,654,898	1,817,754	1,725,166	1,476,048
Que.	19,639,630	19,450,180	19,886,795	19,861,665	20,162,018	19,151,656	17,993,668	17,302,141
Ont.	22,983,911	22,800,500	22,428,221	22,183,473	22,902,967	22,465,753	22,365,292	20,785,185
Man.	2,633,000	2,500,095	2,475,120	2,438,867	2,433,653	2,350,562	2,400,000	2,305,475
Sask.	2,214,444	2,161,532	2,414,309	2,260,073	2,155,000	2,264,574	2,318,849	2,126,877
Alta.	7,008,750	6,960,312	7,707,187	8,427,500	5,398,033	6,917,230	6,694,459	4,786,730
B.C.	6,688,125	7,022,812	6,832,830	7,442,302	7,270,132	7,552,045	6,631,907	6,070,066
Yukon	85,500	85,667	65,882	93,938	81,688	104,500	118,250	70,000
N.W.T.	134,999 ²	137,810	147,167	139,924	170,278	102,714	105,483	151,312
Canada	66,880,791	66,880,460	67,662,457	68,352,809	63,400,595	65,977,438	63,128,094	57,778,595

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively); Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Cigarette taxation rates for 1986 were provided through the courtesy of Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited. Tobacco revenue data for 1983-84 to 1985-86 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 151

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER CAPITA,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79 TO 1985-86

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	2,210	2,159	1,994	1,914	1,811	1,584	1,508	1,548
P.E.I.	2,724	2,869	2,669	2,606	2,399	2,626	2,728	2,096
N.S.	2,493	2,752	2,850	2,547	2,675	2,324	1,781	1,743
N.B.	2,650	2,699	2,635	2,777	2,359	2,563	2,413	2,052
Que.	3,114	3,063	3,106	3,079	3,107	2,935	2,742	2,622
Ont.	2,716	2,676	2,612	2,565	2,617	2,537	2,489	2,282
Man.	2,558	2,439	2,415	2,373	2,346	2,241	2,263	2,148
Sask.	2,342	2,267	2,508	2,324	2,191	2,272	2,294	2,090
Alta.	3,491	3,342	3,536	3,708	2,311	2,942	2,855	2,021
B.C.	2,613	2,686	2,536	2,692	2,593	2,658	2,300	2,098
Yukon	3,783	3,791	2,902	4,014	3,461	4,750	5,279	3,030
N.W.T.	3,089 ²	3,104	3,263	3,009	3,540	2,100	2,114	2,955
Canada	2,835	2,806	2,802	2,796	2,564	2,643	2,504	2,271

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively); Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Cigarette taxation rates for 1986 were provided through the courtesy of Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited. Tobacco revenue data for 1983-84 to 1985-86 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 152

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER ADULT AGED 15 AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79 TO 1985-86

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	3,248	3,132	2,853	2,705	2,535	2,196	2,068	2,099
P.E.I.	3,708	3,865	3,569	3,465	3,183	3,475	3,585	2,747
N.S.	3,333	3,644	3,741	3,320	3,468	2,998	2,287	2,226
N.B.	3,620	3,649	3,530	3,693	3,118	3,371	3,158	2,670
Que.	4,053	3,953	3,981	3,926	3,947	3,720	3,465	3,304
Ont.	3,550	3,466	3,358	3,279	3,331	3,217	3,148	2,876
Man.	3,392	3,209	3,157	3,088	3,045	2,902	2,921	2,765
Sask.	3,152	3,032	3,336	3,082	2,902	3,004	3,028	2,760
Alta.	4,684	4,451	4,680	4,887	3,034	3,854	3,746	2,650
B.C.	3,375	3,445	3,237	3,424	3,287	3,360	2,903	2,643
Yukon	5,213	5,192	3,969	5,430	4,695	6,451	7,123	4,094
N.W.T.	4,909 ²	4,870	5,057	4,603	5,338	3,131	3,139	4,373
Canada	3,731	3,661	3,630	3,605	3,292	3,382	3,196	2,890

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Cigarette taxation rates for 1986 were provided through the courtesy of Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Tobacco revenue data for 1983-84 to 1985-86 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 153

ESTIMATED DAILY CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER ADULT AGED 15 AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79 TO 1985-86

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.8
P.E.I.	10.2	10.6	9.8	9.5	8.7	9.5	9.8	7.5
N.S.	9.1	10.0	10.2	9.1	9.5	8.2	6.3	6.1
N.B.	9.9	10.0	9.7	10.1	8.5	9.2	8.6	7.3
Que.	11.1	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.0
Ont.	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.9
Man.	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.6
Sask.	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.6
Alta.	12.8	12.2	12.8	13.4	8.3	10.6	10.3	7.3
B.C.	9.2	9.4	8.9	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.0	7.2
Yukon	14.3	14.2	10.9	14.9	12.9	17.7	19.5	11.2
N.W.T.	13.4 ²	13.3	13.9	12.6	14.6	8.6	8.6	12.0
Canada	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.8	7.9

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively). Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Cigarette taxation rates for 1986 were provided through the courtesy of Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited. Tobacco revenue data for 1983-84 to 1985-86 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 154

ESTIMATED DAILY RATE OF CIGARETTES CONSUMED¹ PER SMOKER AGED
15 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978-79 TO 1985-86

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	23.6	22.8	21.5	20.4	20.1	17.4	16.6	18.6
P.E.I.	27.1	28.1	27.1	26.2	25.3	27.6	28.5	24.0
N.S.	24.1	26.5	28.2	25.1	27.6	23.8	18.3	19.6
N.B.	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.9	24.7	26.7	25.0	23.4
Que.	29.4	28.6	30.1	29.8	31.4	29.6	27.6	28.8
Ont.	25.7	25.2	25.4	24.9	26.4	25.6	25.0	25.3
Man.	24.7	23.3	23.8	23.5	24.1	23.3	23.3	24.4
Sask.	22.8	22.0	25.1	23.2	23.3	23.8	24.1	23.4
Alta.	34.0	32.4	35.4	37.0	24.1	30.8	29.9	23.1
B.C.	24.4	24.9	24.6	26.0	26.2	26.7	23.3	35.9
Yukon	37.9	37.7	30.1	41.2	37.5	51.4	56.7	38.5
N.W.T.	35.5 ²	35.3	38.4	34.8	42.4	25.0	25.0	
Canada	27.1	26.5	27.3	27.3	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3

¹ Based on the estimated number of cigarettes sold in each province (see Table 150) and the reported percentage of regular and occasional smokers in the population. For smoking prevalence estimates see Table 146.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively); Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Toronto, undated). Cigarette taxation rates for 1986 were provided through the courtesy of Rothman's of Pall Mall Canada Limited. Tobacco revenue data for 1983-84 to 1985-86 originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

CANADIAN TOBACCO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 155

DETAILED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES PER FAMILY,¹ CANADA,² 1969, 1978 AND 1982

Detailed Expenditure	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies Per Family			Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages			Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services		
	1969	1978	1982	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies:									
Cigarettes	\$ 139.7	\$ 231.7	\$ 330.3	45.3	37.8	37.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
Cigars	3.6	4.4	6.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	..	..	..
Tobacco	12.2	14.6	18.6	4.0	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smoker's supplies	2.6	3.5	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	..	..	..
Total Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies	\$ 158.1	\$ 254.1	\$ 361.9	51.3	41.4	40.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages ³	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	\$ 892.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.2	3.3
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$8,161.1	\$19,033.7	\$27,062.3	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Alcohol (Tables 156 and 157).

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973); Statistics Canada, *Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, *Family Expenditure in Canada 1982* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1982

Average Dollar Expenditure

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. \$	P.E.I. \$	N.S. \$	N.B. \$	Que. \$	Ont. \$	Man. \$	Sask. \$	Alta. \$	B.C. \$	Canada \$
Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	479.4	330.9	337.9	346.9	374.6	349.8	265.6	279.4	249.2	252.1	330.3
Cigars	...	...	...	3.8	5.3	7.3	...	2.5	5.6	8.8	6.2
Tobacco	57.4	20.0	27.1	22.3	31.9	13.0	13.8	19.2	7.0	8.1	18.6
Smoker's Supplies	12.4	5.2	6.3	9.5	8.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.9	4.9	6.8
Total Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies	549.6	361.2	375.1	382.5	420.3	376.0	292.3	307.4	268.7	273.8	361.9
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages ³	1,111.5	691.9	789.0	737.9	905.4	950.1	756.0	746.8	887.9	828.8	892.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	23,231.7	18,796.7	22,850.5	21,999.1	25,615.5	28,087.1	24,089.0	25,823.9	31,376.3	28,375.3	27,062.3

Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages³

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	43.1	47.8	42.8	47.0	41.4	36.8	35.1	37.4	28.1	30.4	37.0
Cigars	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	0.8	...	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7
Tobacco	5.2	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.0	2.1
Smoker's Supplies	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Total Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies	49.4	52.2	47.5	51.8	46.4	39.6	38.7	41.2	30.3	33.0	40.6

TABLE 156 (Continued)

DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND SMOKER'S SUPPLIES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1982

Percentage Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies:											
Cigarettes	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Smoker's Supplies	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
											..
Total Tobacco Products and Smoker's Supplies											
	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages ³											
	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.3

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Alcohol (Tables 155 and 157).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

SUMMARY OF FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA,² 1969, 1978 AND 1982

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family			Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure ³		
	1969	1978	1982	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Province:						
Nfld.	\$ 297.1	\$ 560.8	\$ 1,111.5	3.6	2.9	4.8
P.E.I.	250.6	417.0	691.9	3.1	2.2	3.7
N.S.	269.7	489.0	789.0	3.3	2.6	3.5
N.B.	248.2	484.4	737.9	3.0	2.5	3.4
Que.	353.3	677.3	905.4	4.3	3.6	3.5
Ont.	322.6	648.5	950.1	4.0	3.4	3.4
Man.	259.9	520.1	756.0	3.2	2.7	3.1
Sask.	221.6	493.2	746.8	2.7	2.6	2.9
Alta.	247.4	558.4	887.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
B.C.	282.1	557.1	828.8	3.5	2.9	2.9
Canada	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	\$ 892.2	3.8	3.2	3.3
Family Type:						
1 adult	\$ 186.2	\$ 386.8	\$ 613.2	2.3	2.0	4.0
2 adults	282.6	604.4	899.9	3.5	3.2	3.5
3 adults	343.8	711.3	1,126.3	4.2	3.7	3.5
4 adults	419.5	874.5	1,319.0	5.1	4.6	3.2
1 adult, 1 or more children	128.7	336.8	n.a.	1.6	1.8	n.a.
2 adults, 1 child	334.3	676.9	970.5	4.1	3.6	3.2
2 adults, 2 children	350.5	610.6	900.6	4.3	3.2	2.8
2 adults, 3 or more children	n.a.	579.6	806.6	n.a.	3.0	2.5
2 adults, 3 children	337.6	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	n.a.
2 adults, 4 children	345.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	n.a.
2 adults, 5 children	305.9	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
3 adults, 1 child	379.5	743.2	1,069.8	4.7	3.9	3.0
3 adults, 2 or more children	356.3	726.2	898.9	4.4	3.8	2.5
Other families	466.0	939.8	n.a.	5.7	4.9	n.a.
Size of Area of Residence:						
All urban:	\$ 319.3	\$ 631.4	\$ 901.6	3.7	3.2	3.3
500,000 and over	346.2	654.3	903.8	3.8	3.2	3.1
100,000 - 499,999	320.1	635.6	1,006.8	3.6	3.2	3.8
30,000 - 99,999	306.3	596.2	871.2	3.6	3.2	3.5
29,999 and under	269.2	589.6	821.3	3.8	3.4	3.4
All rural:	259.8	530.7	850.8	4.1	3.2	3.4
Farm	228.7	483.4	755.6	3.7	2.8	2.9
Non-farm	275.4	541.9	866.4	4.3	3.2	3.5
Family Income Quintile Group:						
Lowest quintile	\$ n.a.	\$ 248.0	\$ 376.1	n.a.	3.8	4.2
Second quintile	n.a.	542.4	745.9	n.a.	4.3	4.3
Third quintile	n.a.	611.3	941.9	n.a.	3.4	3.8
Fourth quintile	n.a.	748.3	1,096.3	n.a.	3.3	3.3
Highest quintile	n.a.	918.1	1,300.8	n.a.	2.7	2.6

SUMMARY OF FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA,² 1969, 1978 AND 1982

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family			Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure ³		
	1969	1978	1982	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Class of Tenure of Residence:						
All homeowners:	\$ 300.2	\$ 600.3	\$ 893.3	3.7	3.2	2.9
Homeowners without mortgage	250.9	473.4	716.7	3.1	2.5	2.8
Homeowners with mortgage	357.0	714.6	1,065.7	4.4	3.8	2.9
All tenants:	316.1	628.6	882.5	3.9	3.3	4.2
Tenants - regular	334.7	631.7	890.5	4.1	3.3	4.2
roomers	248.3	658.3	859.5	3.0	3.5	7.1
rent-free	202.3	512.4	694.7	2.5	2.7	3.8
Mixed tenure	343.9	693.5	980.6	4.2	3.6	3.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$ 8,161.1	\$ 19,033.7	\$ 27,062.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals (spending units).

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Includes total expenditure for all goods and services.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1982-83

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$1,035,425,000	\$41.88	1.4
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 36,515,000	\$63.89	2.1
P.E.I.	3,323,000	27.00	0.8
N.S.	32,024,000	37.45	1.4
N.B.	32,436,000	46.24	1.6
Que.	381,667,000	58.81	1.6
Ont.	447,753,000	51.17	2.1
Man.	45,631,000	43.99	1.6
Sask.	35,773,000	36.37	1.1
Alta.	32,928,000	14.10	0.3
B.C.	109,779,000	39.16	1.4
Yukon	1,307,000	55.38	0.8
N.W.T.	3,065,000	63.72	0.7
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$1,162,200,000	\$47.01	1.5
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$2,197,625,000	\$88.89	1.4

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$77.9 million during 1982, that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$71.5 million, Tobacconists \$0.5 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$5.9 million. For the period 1982-83 the general sales tax is estimated at \$304,184,000. During 1982-83 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was nearly \$2.6 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 61-208, 1985); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1985); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1985).

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1983-84

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$1,076,350,000	\$43.11	1.4
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 40,627,000	\$70.16	2.1
P.E.I.	4,792,000	38.52	1.1
N.S.	32,848,000	38.05	1.3
N.B.	45,431,000	64.07	2.0
Que.	427,989,000	65.60	1.6
Ont.	541,731,000	61.17	2.3
Man.	54,863,000	52.31	1.6
Sask.	49,311,000	49.47	1.4
Alta.	99,145,000	42.17	0.7
B.C.	138,956,000	48.91	1.4
Yukon	1,261,000	57.32	0.7
N.W.T.	3,704,000	75.75	0.7
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$1,440,659,000	\$57.71	1.6
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$2,517,009,000	\$100.82	1.5

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$87.6 million during 1983, that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$75.8 million, Tobacconists \$5.2 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$6.6 million. For 1983-84 the general sales tax is estimated at \$313,353,000. During 1983-84 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was nearly \$2.9 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 61-208, 1986); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1986); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1985).

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1984-85

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$1,172,376,000	\$46.50	1.4
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 41,613,000	\$71.76	2.0
P.E.I.	4,919,000	39.07	1.1
N.S.	44,334,000	50.72	1.6
N.B.	48,115,000	67.30	1.9
Que.	484,852,000	73.88	1.8
Ont.	583,050,000	64.89	2.2
Man.	66,330,000	62.55	1.8
Sask.	60,467,000	59.82	1.6
Alta.	100,514,000	42.87	0.7
B.C.	159,667,000	55.39	1.6
Yukon	1,357,000	60.58	0.6
N.W.T.	3,477,000	69.68	0.6
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$1,598,695,000	\$63.41	1.7
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$2,771,071,000	\$109.91	1.6

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$92.5 million during 1984-85, that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$83.2 million, Tobacconists \$4.2 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$5.1 million. For 1984-85 the general sales tax is estimated at \$333,026,000. During 1984-85 government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was nearly \$3.2 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 61-208, 1987); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1986); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1988); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1986); Statistics Canada, The Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-001, March 25, 1988 and June 3, 1988).

TABLE 161
GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1985-86

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$1,763,029,000	\$69.28	1.9
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 43,000,000	\$74.00	1.7
P.E.I.	5,357,000	41.92	1.1
N.S.	44,890,000	50.88	1.3
N.B.	49,300,000	68.53	1.7
Que.	662,672,000	100.42	2.1
Ont.	561,200,000	61.60	1.7
Man.	80,000,000	74.53	1.7
Sask.	70,825,000	69.59	1.4
Alta.	101,000,000	42.64	0.7
B.C.	182,709,000	63.16	1.6
Yukon	1,400,000	60.61	0.6
N.W.T.	4,267,000	83.34	0.6
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$1,806,620,000	\$71.00	1.6
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$3,569,649,000	\$140.28	1.8

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$58.4 million during 1985-86, that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$44.5 million, Tobacconists \$6.7 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$7.2 million. For 1985-86 the general sales tax is estimated at \$407,936,000. During 1984-85 government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was roughly \$4.0 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1987); Statistics Canada, The Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-001, March 25, 1988 and June 3, 1988). Tobacco revenue for the provincial and territorial governments originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada machine readable data base. Prepublication data on federal and provincial income taxes for the tobacco industry were made available through the courtesy of the Industrial Organization and Finance Division, Statistics Canada. Gross general revenue prepublication data for the provincial governments were made available through the courtesy of the Revenue and Expenditure Section, Statistics Canada.

TOTAL WORKERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN TOBACCO PROCESSING,
MANUFACTURING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1973 TO 1985

Number of Workers	Leaf Tobacco Processors	Tobacco Products Manufacturers	Total
1973	1,247	8,156	9,403
1974	1,376	8,220	9,596
1975	1,329	8,357	9,686
1976	1,009	8,076	9,085
1977	838	8,095	8,933
1978	946	7,832	8,778
1979	1,000	7,690	8,690
1980	877	7,645	8,522
1981	972	7,772	8,744
1982	921	7,790	8,711
1983	802	7,308	8,110
1984	756	6,870	7,626
1985	551	6,546	7,097

Salaries and Wages

1973	\$ 7,283,000	\$ 81,744,000	\$ 89,027,000
1974	9,143,000	89,386,000	98,529,000
1975	11,137,000	106,195,000	117,332,000
1976	10,355,000	115,389,000	125,744,000
1977	9,446,000	129,530,000	138,976,000
1978	11,843,000	131,438,000	143,281,000
1979	13,496,000	140,948,000	154,444,000
1980	12,876,000	157,097,000	169,973,000
1981	17,049,000	185,131,000	202,180,000
1982	18,878,000	202,769,000	221,647,000
1983	17,597,000	217,999,000	235,596,000
1984	18,760,000	221,162,000	239,922,000
1985	14,420,000	235,259,000	249,679,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-225, 1983, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively). Data for 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Industry Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 163
VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1985

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
1968	\$ 9,868	\$ 57,467
1969	10,610	62,856
1970	9,884	56,446
1971	11,254	57,480
1972	10,763	59,172
1973	17,043	59,311
1974	19,355	75,520
1975	25,155	72,745
1976	21,054	68,997
1977	22,011	69,043
1978	26,335	104,825
1979	28,835	145,271
1980	57,179	82,358
1981	32,712	141,042
1982	50,596	133,457
1983	62,948	118,684
1984	42,289	123,615
1985	32,444	105,359

¹ Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf unstemmed tobacco, Turkish type unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf stemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco, pipe and cigarette smoking cut tobacco, cigars and similar products, cigarettes and other unspecified manufactured tobacco.

² Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, bright flue-cured stemmed tobacco, tobacco stems cutting scrap and waste, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco and other unspecified manufactured cigarettes and tobacco.

Sources: For 1968 to 1981, these data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base; for 1982 to 1985, Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007, from April, 1982 to March, 1986); Statistics Canada, Exports by Commodities 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004, from April, 1982 to March, 1986).

TABLE 164

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ FOR
SMOKING SUPPLIES, CANADA, 1971 TO 1984

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1971	\$17,002,734		4.9
1972	8,229,144	-52	2.2
1973	9,716,508	18	2.3
1974	13,343,861	37	2.8
1975	17,317,117	30	3.2
1976	16,994,706	-2	2.6
1977	19,855,098	17	2.8
1978	19,365,440	-2	2.3
1979	20,750,056	7	2.2
1980	22,919,638	10	2.3
1981	24,914,170	9	2.2
1982	26,236,816	5	2.1
1983	19,241,732	-27	1.3
1984	20,034,091	4	1.2

¹ Estimated by Elliot Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Source: Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-1973, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 to 1984, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

TABLE 165
PUBLIC OPINION ON CIGARETTE ADVERTISING ACCORDING TO SURVEYS¹ CONDUCTED IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS

In Favour of:

	Banning All Cigarette Advertising ² 1986 %	Law to Ban Advertising of Cigarettes & Other Tobacco Products ³ 1987 %	Ban on Sale of Tobacco Products ⁴ 1987 %	Prohibiting Smoking in: ⁵ Workplace 1986 Airplanes 1986 %
All	58	61	34	41
Smokers ⁶	46 ⁷	49	22	24
Non-Smokers ⁶	65 ⁷	67	40	52
Sample Size	1,052	1,026	1,026	1,038

¹ Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

² The question asked was: "Do you think all advertising for cigarettes should be banned or not?"

³ The question asked was: "Do you approve or disapprove of the proposed law to ban advertising of cigarettes and all other tobacco products?"

⁴ The question asked was: "Would you support or oppose a total ban by the government on the sale of tobacco products?"

⁵ The question asked was: "Do you think smoking should be generally allowed in the workplace, do you think specific areas should be designated as smoking areas, or do you think smoking should not be permitted in the workplace? And what about on airplanes. Do you think smoking should be generally allowed on airplanes, do you think specific areas should be designated as smoking areas, or do you think smoking should not be permitted on airplanes?"

⁶ Smokers include persons who claimed to have smoked in the past week. Non-smokers include persons who have not smoked in the past week.

⁷ Smokers include persons who had smoked the day of the poll. Non-smokers include persons who had not smoked the day of the poll.

Sources: The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, October 27, 1986, November 3, 1986 and May 25, 1987).

CANADIAN TOBACCO MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 166
STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO SMOKING,
CANADA, 1970 TO 1986

Year	Number of Fires	Dollar Losses	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes			
					Fires	Losses	Injuries	Deaths
1970	20,590	\$15,366,941	n.a.	81	30.4	7.5	n.a.	12.7
1971	22,890	15,827,489	n.a.	98	31.5	6.7	n.a.	13.3
1972	24,305	21,609,670	n.a.	140	30.8	8.5	n.a.	16.9
1973	19,992	26,367,789	n.a.	154	26.8	7.8	n.a.	21.2
1974	16,100	35,615,322	n.a.	163	21.8	8.3	n.a.	17.7
1975	13,401	38,746,893	n.a.	97	19.2	8.4	n.a.	11.8
1976	12,156	44,481,893	n.a.	156	17.4	8.8	n.a.	18.2
1977	12,680	53,006,967	n.a.	135	17.1	9.3	n.a.	16.6
1978	10,807	51,639,006	n.a.	165	14.4	7.9	n.a.	19.5
1979	14,927	64,560,810	n.a.	153	18.0	8.5	n.a.	20.9
1980 ¹	4,944	23,565,357	356	142	5.8	2.4	10.4	17.0
1981 ¹	6,438	49,703,967	474	161	8.1	5.5	12.3	23.2
1982 ¹	6,213	45,228,119	408	124	8.2	4.5	10.8	18.4
1983 ¹	1,529	11,672,771	129	61	2.2	1.4	3.2	11.3
1984 ¹	1,566	11,800,694	112	39	2.2	1.3	2.7	6.5
1985 ¹	1,462	12,882,191	106	24	2.1	1.4	2.6	4.4
1986 ¹	1,379	13,532,286	105	42	2.0	1.4	2.7	7.6

¹ Due to changes introduced as a result of the implementation of the Canadian Code Structure on Fire Statistics (1980), the data reported for 1980 and subsequent years may not be strictly comparable with earlier years. Under the new reporting system, fires due to smoking are included under the "Misuse of Source of Ignition" category. However, not all of the provinces identified the Smokers' Material item in their return; this resulted in some fires due to smoking being included under the "Miscellaneous" category, or under the new category "Human Failing." This may result in a reduction in the number of fires reported due to smoking.

Sources: Fire Commissioner of Canada, Fire Losses in Canada, Annual Report, annual issue (Ottawa: Public Works Canada, Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Catalogue No. W51, from 1972 to 1987).

TABLE 167
STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO MISUSE OF SMOKER'S MATERIAL,
CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

	Number						
	1980	1981	1982	1983 ²	1984 ²	1985 ²	1986 ²
Fires	4,944	6,438	6,213	1,529	1,566	1,462	1,379
Dollar Losses	\$23,565,357	\$49,703,967	\$45,228,119	\$11,672,771	\$11,800,694	\$12,882,191	\$13,532,286

Injuries:

Firefighters	57	104	95	17	22	25	22
Male	172	236	193	69	55	40	53
Female	97	113	91	32	20	29	20
Children	30	18	23	7	10	9	5
Unclassified	-	3	6	4	5	3	5
Total	356	474	408	129	112	106	105

Deaths:

Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	86	106	69	36	16	14	26
Female	38	49	46	22	17	10	12
Children	18	6	9	3	6	-	4
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	142	161	124	61	39	24	42

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to Misuse of Source of Ignition¹

	1980	1981	1982	1983 ²	1984 ²	1985 ²	1986 ²
Fires	25.7	36.9	38.6	12.1	13.2	12.6	12.7
Dollar Losses	18.8	38.8	31.8	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.3

Injuries:

Firefighters	40.1	44.8	35.1	8.0	8.7	9.5	8.4
Male	56.6	58.1	39.3	15.7	14.4	11.0	14.1
Female	58.1	58.0	36.1	24.4	10.2	14.4	12.0
Children	30.6	32.1	21.1	6.9	14.3	11.0	5.7
Unclassified	-	0.9	75.0	100.0	55.6	75.0	50.0
Total	34.8	38.3	36.1	14.5	12.3	11.6	11.6

Deaths:

Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	75.4	64.6	62.7	32.1	28.1	16.7	33.3
Female	84.4	62.0	70.8	43.1	37.0	20.4	27.9
Children	30.0	20.0	17.3	7.7	17.6	-	10.8
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48.8	59.0	54.6	30.2	28.5	13.9	26.4

TABLE 167 (Continued)
 STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO MISUSE OF SMOKER'S MATERIAL,
 CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes							
	1980	1981	1982	1983 ²	1984 ²	1985 ²	1986 ²
Fires	5.8	8.1	8.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Dollar Losses	2.4	5.5	4.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Injuries:							
Firefighters	7.2	8.6	7.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Male	15.7	20.1	12.2	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.1
Female	20.8	21.9	14.1	4.4	2.8	4.1	3.0
Children	12.7	12.6	10.1	2.8	4.6	3.6	2.3
Unclassified	-	0.4	17.6	10.0	11.4	12.5	18.5
Total	10.4	12.3	10.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	28.8	27.0	19.3	12.5	5.4	4.6	8.8
Female	25.3	24.9	24.9	16.5	10.8	7.8	8.2
Children	11.0	6.2	6.8	2.6	4.5	-	3.7
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17.0	23.2	18.4	11.3	6.5	4.4	7.6

¹ Misuse of source of ignition causing fires include: smoker's material; child playing with matches; undetermined; and miscellaneous.

² The decrease in number of fires due to misuse of "smoker's material" may not represent a real decrease from this cause as much as an inability on the part of investigators to conclusively identify "smoker's material" as the cause of the fire although it is strongly suspected. The fact that between 1982 and 1986 among all fires attributable to misuse of source of ignition there was an increase in the number of fires ascribed to the undetermined and miscellaneous categories, from 49% to 72%, would tend to support this claim.

Sources: Fire Commissioner of Canada, Fire Losses in Canada, Annual Report 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Public Works Canada, Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Catalogue Nos. W51-1980, W51-1981, W51-1982, W51-1983, W51-1984, W51-1985 and W51-1986, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 168
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS¹ INDIRECTLY DUE TO SMOKING, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Deaths ²						
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	645	615	665	665	655	685
P.E.I.	185	205	205	215	225	230
N.S.	1,365	1,335	1,335	1,340	1,335	1,380
N.B.	1,035	990	1,020	1,020	1,045	1,015
Que.	8,655	8,455	8,490	8,670	8,760	8,850
Ont.	12,820	12,900	13,105	13,040	13,065	13,375
Man.	1,640	1,660	1,635	1,640	1,585	1,640
Sask.	1,440	1,425	1,545	1,405	1,425	1,480
Alta.	2,280	2,315	2,315	2,235	2,295	2,280
B.C.	4,015	4,275	4,160	3,885	4,130	4,065
Yukon	20	15	15	15	15	20
N.W.T	20	20	25	25	20	20
Canada ³	34,120	34,210	34,510	34,145	34,555	35,030

Rates ⁴ Per 100,000 Population						
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	114.2	108.7	116.6	114.7	113.2	117.7
P.E.I.	152.3	166.5	165.4	174.2	178.0	179.4
N.S.	161.8	157.7	156.6	155.7	153.4	156.7
N.B.	148.8	142.4	146.1	144.0	146.4	141.3
Que.	135.5	131.3	131.0	132.9	133.8	134.5
Ont.	149.6	149.5	150.4	147.9	146.2	147.5
Man.	159.8	161.9	158.1	156.5	149.8	153.4
Sask.	150.1	147.3	157.9	141.5	141.7	145.2
Alta.	106.6	103.4	99.9	95.1	97.8	97.0
B.C.	150.7	155.8	149.1	137.5	143.9	140.5
Yukon	80.7	60.3	54.8	67.3	64.2	87.7
N.W.T	47.0	39.4	50.8	47.5	44.5	39.3
Canada	141.9	140.5	140.1	137.2	137.5	138.1

Rates ⁴ Per 100,000 Population Aged 20+						
Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	195.0	182.9	193.7	188.0	182.3	186.2
P.E.I.	238.5	257.9	253.4	264.1	265.2	264.5
N.S.	246.3	237.2	232.8	228.4	222.1	224.4
N.B.	232.7	220.2	223.0	217.2	217.8	207.6
Que.	199.7	191.1	188.6	189.2	188.3	187.4
Ont.	220.0	217.5	216.5	210.6	206.2	206.3
Man.	239.4	240.1	232.6	228.3	216.5	220.1
Sask.	230.9	224.6	239.0	212.2	210.5	214.0
Alta.	163.1	156.1	149.2	140.4	143.8	142.2
B.C.	217.8	223.1	211.7	193.3	200.8	194.9
Yukon	127.7	94.0	85.0	104.2	98.6	133.3
N.W.T	88.6	72.9	92.7	84.9	79.1	68.5
Canada	211.2	206.8	204.0	197.6	196.1	195.4

¹ The number of deaths indirectly due to smoking have been estimated from the number of deaths due to chronic bronchitis, asthma, emphysema and 30% of all deaths due to neoplasms, stroke, hypertension and heart disease. For disease codes included under each cause of death see Technical Notes.

² Figures have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.

³ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

⁴ Rates were calculated on actual (unrounded) figures.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Deaths - Vital Statistics, Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively); The Surgeon General, Smoking and Health (Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1979); The Surgeon General, Health Consequences of Smoking: Cancer (Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1982); The Surgeon General, Health Consequences of Smoking: Cardiovascular Disease (Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1983).

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 169

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT SMOKERS BY SEX
FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1970-1980

Percentage Who Smoke

Country or Area	Male	Female	Country or Area	Male	Female
<u>Africa</u>			<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>		
Egypt	40	1	Japan	70	14
Ghana	50	n.a.	Malaysia	56	2
Ivory Coast	24	1	Nepal	87	72
Morocco	93	n.a.	Pakistan	49	5
Nigeria	53	3	Philippines	78	n.a.
Senegal	43	35	Singapore	49	8
Tunisia	58	6	Sri Lanka	48	2
Uganda	33	n.a.	Thailand	70	4
Zambia	63	56	Turkey	50	50
<u>America, North</u>			<u>Europe</u>		
Barbados	10	n.a.	Austria	46	13
Canada	37	29	Belgium	60	50
Cuba	40	n.a.	Czechoslovakia	43	11
Guatemala	36	10	Denmark	68	49
Jamaica	56	14	Finland	60	50
Mexico	45	18	France	70	50
United States	35	32	Germany, Federal Republic of	40	29
<u>America, South</u>			Hungary	45	23
Argentina	58	18	Ireland	49	36
Brazil	54	37	Italy	56	32
Chile	45	26	Netherlands	57	42
Colombia	52	18	Norway	40	34
Guyana	48	4	Poland	63	29
Peru	34	7	Romania	52	9
Uruguay	60	32	Spain	66	10
Venezuela	45	26	Sweden	30	30
<u>Asia</u>			Switzerland	50	37
Bangladesh	70	20	United Kingdom	38	33
Brunei	20	7	Yugoslavia	57	10
China	95	1	<u>Oceania</u>		
Hong Kong	37	5	Australia	37	30
India	66	26	New Zealand	35	29
Indonesia	75	10	Papua New Guinea	85	80
Israel	44	30			

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Source: R. Masironi, (Co-ordinator, WHO Programme on Smoking and Health) "World Trends in Smoking." Reference paper #1 presented at an ICAA International Workshop on Smoking and Health, Calgary, Alberta, August 1985.

TABLE 170

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS: PER CAPITA PRODUCTION¹ OF CIGARETTES, 1973 TO 1983

Per Capita Manufactured Cigarette Production ¹											
Country or Area	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Africa											
Algeria	508	562	659	618	646 ²	770 ²	811 ²	827 ²	840 ²	883	840
Angola	434 ³	492 ³	368	355	329	317	320	311	302	295	288
Burkina Faso	57	66	67	80	96	96	115	156	91	112	109
Burundi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	32	30	62	55	67
Central African Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	126	128	177	185	179	164
Chad	80	82	78	85	77	78	79	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congo	894 ³	910 ³	347	422	445	589	453	462	529	498	542
Egypt	578	506	563	609	648	693	732	841	765	806	775
Ethiopia ⁴	40	45	42	45	30	27	37	38	40	32 ²	31 ²
Gabon	506	285	324	353	294	289	287	297 ²	296 ²	n.a.	n.a.
Ghana	149 ²	232	237	303	308	194	149	176	135	99	85
Ivory Coast	355	406	387	384 ²	444	460	441	426	436	398	391
Kenya	244	279	266	267	301	306	297	273	287	272	297
Liberia	63	25	32	15	60	116	58	11 ^{2,3,5}	9 ^{2,3,5}	10 ^{2,3,5}	29 ^{2,3,5}
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,104	1,164	1,117	989	773	710	665	701	725	878	980 ²
Madagascar	180	175	164	184	225	241	238	228	208	224	189
Malawi	106	111	128	101	88	102	113	104	104	116	118
Mauritius	878	963	1,010	1,093	1,083	1,115	1,095	1,002	1,152	1,031	992
Morocco	725	460	540	507	578	596	607	573	602	564	607
Mozambique	314	289	288	226	150	134	86	91	104	85	68
Nigeria	184 ²	123	150	180	160	162	146 ²	137 ²	122 ²	93 ²	112 ²
Senegal	529 ²	421	440	434	299	465	454	474	409	363	398
Seychelles	..	117	350	328	371	371	381	492	750	867	867
Sierra Leone	525 ²	624	349	500	479	501	475	519	530	339	278
Somalia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87	83	64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South Africa	798	839	883	896	848	825	954	984	1,024	1,081	1,010
Sudan	46	37	43	43	41	40	40	39	38	37	34
Tunisia	301	308	318	307	319	285	269	238	207	304	856
Uganda	375 ²	368	318	314	315	215	86	99	35	111	n.a.
United Republic of Cameroon	201 ²	204	216	198	222	165	118	158	172 ²	173 ²	213
United Republic of Tanzania	416 ²	327	304	308	325	336	314	361	285	335	186 ²
Zaire ⁵	190	293	174	123	128	117	137 ²	102 ²	132 ²	128 ²	124 ²
Zambia	278 ²	271	261	232	230	228 ²	195	220 ²	213	224 ²	224 ²
Zimbabwe	662	671	684	632	598	595	519	500	510	405	310
Total	334	316	323	322	320	325	328	337	327	329	320
Americas											
Argentina	1,359	1,505	1,482	1,417	1,335	1,227	1,201	1,228	1,014	924	953
Barbados	663	658	841	768	769	923	920	900	1,040	1,084	964
Belize	469	600	656	604	584	493	430	434	453	373	356
Bolivia	235	251	306	328	259	264	231	226	201	105	197 ²
Brazil	1,371	921	970	1,042	1,167	1,209	1,181	1,248	1,113	1,050 ²	996 ²
Canada	2,539	2,666	2,567	2,677	2,816	2,641	2,756	2,794	2,819	2,770	2,567
Chile	899	937	799	853	901	919	915	947	815	667	658
Colombia	944	791	718	765	758	743	812	819	749	758	789 ²
Costa Rica	968	1,055	1,095	1,130	1,152	1,098	1,109	1,003	1,022	852	902
Cuba	1,663	1,588	1,652	1,565	1,663	1,753	1,788	1,554	1,585	1,739	1,697
Dominican Republic	545	602	636	660	622	634	620	616	629	605	605
Ecuador	216	304	296	516	567	512	518	475	506	598	564
El Salvador	663 ²	476	444	464	507	467	559	570	508	492	530 ²
Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	336 ⁷	269 ⁷	1,229	1,076 ²	944	891	n.a.	n.a.
Guatemala	525	392	378	515	520	529	537	390	304	311	287
Guyana	643	638	681	704	692	683	679	665	670	478	443
Haiti	120	140	147	160	165	190	201	218	208	181	178
Honduras	828 ²	606	583	614	648	631	648	671	565	576 ²	562 ²
Jamaica	751	769	794	741	706	625	627	591	566	634	599
Mexico	776	785	778	753	782	770	782	786	767	752	624
Nicaragua	726	718	735	755	791	760	720	815	740	745	627
Panama	645	647	613	616	549	589	563	554	525	491	469
Paraguay	246	295	310	245	274	275	263	205	231	225	268
Peru	253	259	245	241	229	206	215	221	223	209	170
Suriname	703	743	849	966	978	962	989	1,068	1,117	1,233	1,243
Trinidad and Tobago	1,132 ²	804	944	1,007	963	969	836	1,033	880	961	1,217
United States of America ⁸	2,905	3,049	2,902	3,156	3,054	3,091	3,141	3,061	3,217	3,151	3,030
Uruguay	1,261 ²	1,190 ²	1,184 ²	1,213 ²	1,180 ²	1,233 ²	1,336 ²	1,346 ²	1,448 ²	1,254 ²	1,263 ²
Venezuela	1,187	1,327	1,302	1,430	1,463	1,498	1,512	1,418	1,278	1,255	1,232 ²
Total	1,835	1,804	1,739	1,853	1,837	1,840	1,855	1,825	1,828	1,774	1,688
Asia											
Bangladesh ⁹	151	154	132	147	141	141	156	156	165	170	148
Burma ⁹	87 ²	46	58	71	69	76	74	81	80	87	80
Cyprus	1,568	2,098	2,251	3,334	3,928	4,701	4,605	4,627	5,270	5,239	4,428

TABLE 170 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS: PER CAPITA PRODUCTION¹ OF CIGARETTES, 1973 TO 1983

Per Capita Manufactured Cigarette Production ¹											
Country or Area	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Asia (Cont'd)											
Democratic Kampuchea	368	545 ²	564 ²	589 ²	605 ²	622 ²	635 ²	641 ²	635 ²	621 ²	601 ²
Hong Kong ¹⁰	986	1,099	1,035	902	927	866	928	840	1,019	978	1,239
India ¹¹	111	103	99	110	109	111	121	117	131	136	119
Indonesia	501 ^{2, 12}	377 ¹²	419 ¹²	503 ¹²	498	523	513	548	570	556	585
Iran ¹³	320 ²	443	459	463	388	293	386	336	317	332	359
Iraq	653	641	629	617	599	584	569	567	565	496	533
Israel	1,505	1,551	1,607	1,553	1,315	1,338	1,282	1,376	1,515	1,500	1,551
Japan ¹⁴	2,483	2,654	2,572	2,561	2,665	2,633	2,660	2,596	2,606	2,609	2,569
Jordan	850	753	683	800	908	948	1,202	1,433	1,560	1,475	1,395
Korea, Republic of	1,442	1,431	1,488	1,528	1,620	1,695	1,716	1,845	1,863	1,819	1,884
Lao People's Democratic Republic	197	261 ²	263 ²	287 ²	311 ²	308 ²	303 ²	299 ²	293 ²	287 ²	280 ²
Lebanon	251	322	325	361	36	37	49	56	106	76	76 ²
Malaysia ¹⁵	873	928	910	922	975	966	1,002	988	975	972	911
Nepal	98 ¹²	97 ¹²	95 ¹²	97 ¹²	124	154	120	129	189	209	238
Pakistan ⁸	413	399	377	375	376	403	406	420	422	435	422
Philippines ⁸	1,280	1,008	1,134	1,174	1,152	1,112	1,175	1,217	1,112	1,391 ²	1,113 ²
Singapore	1,591	1,539	1,432	1,334	1,397	1,407	1,375	1,304	1,313	1,535	1,266
Sri Lanka	260	270	344	325	347	359	320 ²	354	346 ²	382	380
Syrian Arab Republic	499	535	609	772	668	777	801	798	793	880	1,220
Thailand	680 ²	496	540	573	533	530	589	663	691	554	585
Turkey	1,471 ²	1,361 ²	1,355	1,162	1,305	1,093	1,264	1,170	1,450	1,344	1,301 ²
Viet Nam	207 ³	n.a. ³	229	186	160	154	133	130	189	227	317
Total	526	507	515	524	531	524	540	538	555	551	537
Europe											
Albania	2,381 ²	2,383 ²	2,374 ²	2,363 ²	2,352 ²	2,341 ²	2,293 ²	2,284 ²	2,271 ²	2,230 ²	2,148 ²
Austria	1,819	1,889	1,721	1,856	1,892	1,985	2,040	2,021	1,938	2,053	2,070
Belgium ¹⁰	2,353	2,773	2,746	2,697	2,756	2,678	2,042	2,860	2,915	3,089	3,016
Bulgaria ¹⁶	8,088	8,196	8,188	8,347	8,698	8,850	9,280	9,616	9,965	9,880	10,212
Czechoslovakia	1,456	1,483	1,551	1,557	1,598	1,590	1,516	1,472	1,549	1,562	1,623
Denmark	1,664	1,637	1,741	1,859	1,855	1,857	1,882	1,833	1,887	2,022	1,927
Finland	1,746	1,876	1,612	1,634	1,579	1,591	1,457	1,917	2,648	1,758	1,723
France	1,486	1,551	1,658	1,636	1,506	1,515	1,446	1,345	1,153	1,147	1,136
German Democratic Republic	1,059	1,111	1,183	1,181	1,292	1,403	1,483	1,554	1,553	1,533	1,640
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,268	2,308	2,331	2,422	2,299	2,475	2,548	2,615	2,659	2,380	2,538
Greece	2,209	2,324	2,390	2,502	2,586	2,692	2,674	2,594	2,350	1,869	2,661
Hungary	2,190	2,189	2,331	2,351	2,338	2,357	2,334	2,536	2,531	2,440	2,402
Ireland	2,759	2,889	2,543	2,772	2,658	2,796	2,696	2,840	2,565	2,338	2,146
Italy	1,216	1,198	1,210	1,322	1,344	1,275	1,223	1,296	1,277	1,422	1,473
Malta	1,647	1,963	2,256	3,003	3,961	3,376	3,248	3,063	3,358	3,631	2,545
Netherlands	2,439	2,523	2,462	2,215	2,513	2,527	2,986	2,878	2,750	3,059	3,227
Norway	189	160	183	176	178	180	184	200	180	180 ²	169 ²
Poland	2,264	2,404	2,457	2,585	2,582	2,593	2,594	2,627	2,312	2,414	2,265
Portugal ¹⁶	1,187	1,272	1,308	1,284	1,371	1,387	1,373	1,344	1,380	1,512	1,557
Romania ¹⁶	1,407	1,431	1,365	1,259	1,385	1,464	1,587	1,486	1,566 ²	1,601 ²	1,596 ²
Spain	1,434 ²	1,625	1,530	1,484	1,482	1,128	1,566	1,827	1,783	1,270 ²	1,151 ²
Sweden	1,322	1,216	1,259	1,372	1,256	1,214	1,297	1,316	1,234	1,332	1,248 ²
Switzerland	4,833	4,347	4,173	4,379	4,826	4,695	4,611	4,896	4,288	4,095	3,945
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,451	1,465	1,431	1,461	1,461	1,443	1,368	1,371	1,364	1,331	1,355
United Kingdom ¹⁷	2,276	2,241	2,158	2,177	2,117	2,336	2,332	2,411	2,339	2,160	2,152
Yugoslavia	1,777	1,888	1,897	1,958	2,209	2,446	2,652	2,650	2,808	2,603	2,565
Total	1,772	1,808	1,796	1,829	1,834	1,851	1,856	1,898	1,867	1,798	1,821
Oceania											
Australia ¹⁶	2,112	2,185	2,272	2,261	2,104	2,116	2,043	2,255	2,293	2,373	2,301
Fiji	73 ²	789	830	895	893	892	903	871	871	867	796
New Zealand	2,026 ²	1,950	2,106	2,101	2,087	2,065	2,060	2,018	1,978	1,992	1,936
Total	2,053	2,098	2,196	2,188	2,061	2,066	2,007	2,168	2,191	2,257	2,188
World											
	806	802	765	807	792	790	796	792	792	770	754

TABLE 170 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS: PER CAPITA PRODUCTION¹ OF CIGARETTES, 1973 TO 1983

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

¹ Figures are derived from reported cigarette production. Although for many countries production figures are a good proxy for consumption, there are countries where a significant proportion of cigarette production is exported.

² Provisional or estimated figure.

³ Data for 1973 and 1974 are not comparable with later years due to a marked break in the series.

⁴ For the twelve month period ending September 10th of each year.

⁵ Data for 1980 to 1983 are not comparable with earlier years due to a marked break in the series.

⁶ Includes cut tobacco.

⁷ Data for 1976 and 1977 are not comparable with later years due to a marked break in the series.

⁸ For the twelve month period ending June 30th of each year.

⁹ Includes only government production.

¹⁰ Includes cigarillos.

¹¹ Includes production by large and medium scale establishments only.

¹² Data for 1973 to 1976 are not comparable with later years due to a marked break in the series.

¹³ Includes production by establishments employing 10 or more persons only.

¹⁴ For the twelve month period beginning April 1st of each year.

¹⁵ Includes data for Peninsular Malaysia only.

¹⁶ Includes cigars.

¹⁷ Includes only sales by manufacturers employing 25 or more persons.

Sources: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook 1981, 1982, and 1983/84 (New York: United Nations, 1983, 1985 and 1986 respectively); United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (New York: United Nations 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively)

CANADIAN CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 171

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1985

Year	Tea ¹ (kgs)	Coffee ² (kgs)	Cocoa ² (kgs)	Soft Drinks ³ (kgs)
1957	1.27	3.82	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1.18	3.91	n.a.	n.a.
1959	1.18	4.27	n.a.	n.a.
1960	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1961	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1962	1.04	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1964	1.09	4.04	n.a.	n.a.
1965	1.09	3.95	n.a.	n.a.
1966	1.04	3.68	n.a.	n.a.
1967	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1968	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1969	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1970	1.00	4.18	n.a.	n.a.
1971	1.10	4.07	1.69	n.a.
1972	1.11	4.14	1.71	n.a.
1973	1.13	4.22	1.73	n.a.
1974	1.14	4.19	1.45	61.90
1975	1.10	4.31	1.32	62.74
1976	1.14	4.40	1.42	65.07
1977	1.17	3.52	1.31	65.42
1978	1.03	4.23	1.36	63.69
1979	0.98	4.50	1.23	74.97
1980	1.03	4.51	1.44	67.29
1981	0.93	4.77	1.51	68.72
1982	0.91	4.35	1.32	67.90
1983	0.91	4.33	1.55	70.56
1984	0.88	4.37	0.94	73.81
1985	0.51	4.54	1.03	77.85

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada*, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1986).

TABLE 172

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE, TEA, COCOA AND CHOCOLATE FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1985

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Coffee ¹	Tea ²	Cocoa & Chocolate ³	Total ⁴
1968	\$ 83,300	\$23,837	\$ 27,548	\$134,688
1969	82,107	22,222	24,764	129,091
1970	97,954	21,036	32,156	151,148
1971	96,428	23,908	27,593	147,925
1972	100,398	25,082	29,279	154,759
1973	123,998	25,290	38,108	187,396
1974	131,684	29,820	50,476	211,981
1975	168,556	35,095	48,951	252,601
1976	250,478	35,871	55,118	341,469
1977	424,377	73,288	108,994	606,660
1978	438,942	58,463	133,202	630,610
1979	464,671	58,361	120,355	643,383
1980	487,604	64,957	111,544	664,102
1981	440,638	62,353	108,210	611,205
1982	406,588	63,143	103,995	573,726
1983	401,337	68,515	107,362	577,214
1984	472,941	102,724	168,956	744,621
1985	477,847	88,484	159,342	725,673

¹ Includes green coffee, roasted or ground coffee, instant coffee and other unspecified coffee preparations.

² Includes black tea, green tea and other unspecified tea preparations.

³ Includes cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa unsweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa sweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa or chocolate in powder form and other unspecified cocoa or chocolate preparations.

⁴ Due to rounding, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

Sources: For 1968 to 1981, these data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base; for 1982 to 1985, Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007, from April, 1982 to March, 1986).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - TABLES IN IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS

TABLE 171A

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1985

Year	Tea ¹ (lbs)	Coffee ² (lbs)	Cocoa ² (lbs)	Soft Drinks ³ (lbs)
1957	2.80	8.40	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2.60	8.60	n.a.	n.a.
1959	2.60	9.40	n.a.	n.a.
1960	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1961	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1962	2.30	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1963	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1964	2.40	8.90	n.a.	n.a.
1965	2.40	8.70	n.a.	n.a.
1966	2.30	8.10	n.a.	n.a.
1967	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1968	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1969	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1970	2.20	9.20	n.a.	n.a.
1971	2.43	8.95	3.72	n.a.
1972	2.44	9.11	3.76	n.a.
1973	2.48	9.29	3.81	n.a.
1974	2.52	9.23	3.20	136.20
1975	2.42	9.50	2.91	138.00
1976	2.51	9.71	3.13	143.10
1977	2.58	7.75	2.88	143.90
1978	2.26	9.30	3.00	140.10
1979	2.16	9.93	2.71	164.90
1980	2.27	9.95	3.18	148.04
1981	2.05	10.49	3.32	151.18
1982	2.00	9.57	2.90	149.38
1983	2.00	9.53	3.41	155.23
1984	1.94	9.63	2.07	162.58
1985	1.12	9.99	2.27	171.27

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1986).

APPENDIX B – POPULATION FIGURES

TABLE B-1
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	549.1	557.7	559.8	561.5	563.5	565.6	567.7	568.5	577.9	579.5	580.4	580.2
P.E.I.	117.1	118.2	119.3	121.0	122.0	122.8	122.5	122.7	124.0	125.3	127.1	128.1
N.S.	819.5	828.6	833.4	837.5	841.8	845.1	847.4	851.7	859.3	869.9	880.7	883.8
N.B.	665.2	677.2	684.1	688.1	691.9	695.4	696.4	698.9	706.7	713.3	719.2	721.1
Que.	6,179.0	6,234.4	6,294.0	6,302.4	6,338.9	6,386.1	6,438.2	6,479.8	6,521.6	6,549.0	6,580.7	6,627.2
Ont.	8,172.2	8,264.5	8,353.1	8,439.6	8,501.3	8,569.7	8,624.7	8,716.1	8,815.9	8,937.4	9,066.2	9,181.9
Man.	1,013.6	1,021.5	1,027.4	1,032.0	1,028.0	1,024.9	1,026.2	1,034.5	1,047.2	1,056.5	1,069.6	1,078.6
Sask.	907.4	921.3	934.9	943.5	951.3	959.4	968.3	979.1	992.7	1,006.2	1,019.5	1,021.0
Alta.	1,778.3	1,838.0	1,912.7	1,983.1	2,052.8	2,140.6	2,237.3	2,318.5	2,350.0	2,348.8	2,348.8	2,389.5
B.C.	2,433.2	2,466.6	2,499.4	2,542.3	2,589.4	2,666.0	2,744.2	2,791.1	2,823.9	2,870.7	2,892.5	2,905.9
Yukon	21.3	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.7	22.3	21.8	22.8	22.9
N.W.T.	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.6	44.0	44.7	45.7	47.2	48.4	49.4	50.9	50.9
Canada ¹	22,697.1	22,992.6	23,272.8	23,517.0	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,631.8	24,889.8	25,127.9	25,358.5	25,591.1

TABLE B-2
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	552.8	558.7	560.7	562.3	565.4	566.9	568.3	571.5	579.1	579.7	581.1	579.9
P.E.I.	117.7	118.6	120.2	121.4	122.2	122.5	122.7	123.1	124.4	125.9	127.8	128.2
N.S.	824.0	831.7	834.9	839.3	843.0	846.8	849.3	855.2	863.2	874.1	882.2	886.3
N.B.	670.8	680.0	685.7	689.4	693.0	696.0	696.3	701.5	709.1	714.9	719.4	721.4
Que.	6,198.6	6,252.4	6,286.3	6,307.5	6,350.9	6,403.2	6,450.6	6,490.0	6,524.6	6,562.4	6,599.3	6,643.7
Ont.	8,211.8	8,295.6	8,388.8	8,462.0	8,521.1	8,586.7	8,647.6	8,750.6	8,856.2	8,984.9	9,109.8	9,234.2
Man.	1,016.0	1,022.7	1,028.6	1,029.3	1,024.9	1,024.8	1,027.8	1,037.3	1,048.8	1,060.5	1,073.4	1,080.6
Sask.	913.5	926.5	938.7	945.4	953.6	962.7	972.5	983.5	996.8	1,010.9	1,017.7	1,020.6
Alta.	1,799.0	1,865.3	1,939.3	2,007.9	2,082.4	2,179.6	2,272.5	2,336.0	2,351.3	2,344.7	2,368.4	2,388.7
B.C.	2,447.9	2,477.4	2,514.3	2,559.4	2,614.8	2,694.2	2,764.4	2,803.6	2,841.1	2,882.8	2,892.8	2,917.9
Yukon	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	23.4	23.6	22.0	22.4	23.1	23.4
N.W.T.	42.0	42.9	43.5	43.7	44.4	45.1	46.5	48.1	48.9	49.9	51.2	50.3
Canada ¹	22,815.7	23,093.8	23,363.1	23,590.2	23,838.2	24,151.1	24,441.9	24,724.1	24,965.6	25,213.1	25,446.2	25,675.2

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-3

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	358.8	370.0	375.2	380.5	386.6	393.3	400.3	405.0	415.3	421.3	426.4	431.4
P.E.I.	83.2	85.0	86.4	88.6	90.3	91.7	92.0	92.5	93.5	95.2	96.9	97.8
N.S.	591.5	604.8	614.4	624.2	633.9	642.3	649.0	655.7	665.2	676.6	688.2	694.0
N.B.	470.5	484.1	493.7	501.8	510.1	517.7	522.7	527.9	536.5	544.1	551.4	556.5
Que.	4,590.5	4,684.1	4,767.6	4,828.4	4,898.1	4,973.0	5,042.3	5,095.3	5,141.8	5,177.6	5,216.0	5,270.9
Ont.	6,055.9	6,190.7	6,313.2	6,437.7	6,545.6	6,652.3	6,737.8	6,838.9	6,945.5	7,060.4	7,185.3	7,299.1
Man.	743.4	756.4	766.8	776.3	779.5	782.5	787.9	796.7	808.0	817.7	830.0	839.2
Sask.	656.8	673.3	687.8	699.5	710.0	720.1	729.7	738.7	750.4	762.0	772.7	772.0
Alta.	1,276.5	1,334.9	1,406.1	1,473.6	1,538.1	1,614.6	1,695.7	1,763.5	1,795.5	1,789.7	1,790.4	1,825.0
B.C.	1,826.1	1,871.5	1,912.8	1,963.2	2,014.7	2,085.9	2,155.9	2,198.8	2,233.0	2,273.6	2,295.6	2,309.9
Yukon	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.9	17.0
N.W.T.	24.8	26.2	26.5	27.4	27.9	28.7	29.8	31.1	32.5	33.2	34.5	34.3
Canada ¹	16,693.1	17,096.4	17,466.1	17,817.1	18,151.1	18,518.1	18,860.1	19,161.7	19,433.5	19,667.7	19,904.5	20,147.1

TABLE B-4

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 16 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld	345.8	356.3	362.4	367.6	373.2	379.6	386.9	392.6	403.0	409.3	414.4	419.3
P.E.I.	80.4	82.2	83.8	85.8	87.5	89.0	89.7	90.3	91.3	93.0	94.7	95.6
N.S.	574.1	586.8	596.6	606.3	616.0	624.9	632.9	640.8	650.8	662.5	673.8	679.1
N.B.	455.7	468.9	478.8	486.6	495.0	502.8	508.9	515.1	524.1	532.1	539.2	543.9
Que.	4,455.8	4,548.5	4,638.7	4,698.8	4,771.6	4,848.8	4,929.8	4,992.4	5,045.0	5,084.2	5,122.2	5,178.8
Ont.	5,892.9	6,020.5	6,149.0	6,270.8	6,379.9	6,490.7	6,587.8	6,700.6	6,811.4	6,926.5	7,046.7	7,159.2
Man.	723.0	735.5	746.6	756.2	759.7	763.3	770.0	780.2	791.7	801.4	813.3	822.2
Sask.	636.7	653.2	668.3	679.4	690.0	700.9	712.0	722.6	734.4	746.0	756.6	755.9
Alta.	1,237.6	1,295.2	1,366.2	1,433.2	1,498.6	1,576.3	1,658.3	1,726.7	1,759.3	1,754.5	1,754.7	1,788.7
B.C.	1,776.8	1,822.2	1,865.2	1,914.5	1,967.0	2,093.6	2,112.6	2,157.4	2,192.1	2,231.4	2,252.9	2,267.6
Yukon	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.6
N.W.T.	23.9	25.2	25.6	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.7	30.1	31.5	32.2	33.4	33.3
Canada ¹	16,217.2	16,609.3	16,996.3	17,341.3	17,681.2	18,059.3	18,434.2	18,765.9	19,050.7	19,289.0	19,518.7	19,760.3

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-5
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1985

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	297.9	307.2	313.3	319.3	325.2	331.2	337.3	342.3	352.6	359.8	366.8
P.E.I.	70.7	72.1	73.7	75.7	77.1	78.4	79.1	80.1	81.8	84.1	86.2
N.S.	506.6	518.2	528.0	537.5	546.6	555.0	563.2	573.0	585.9	600.7	614.9
N.B.	398.2	410.4	420.4	429.0	437.0	444.7	450.6	457.8	468.8	479.4	489.4
Que.	3,932.7	4,017.8	4,106.2	4,173.6	4,250.9	4,333.9	4,422.2	4,501.3	4,581.5	4,651.9	4,721.1
Ont.	5,268.7	5,382.7	5,499.1	5,615.9	5,719.5	5,826.7	5,928.9	6,053.6	6,191.9	6,337.0	6,483.3
Man.	644.3	656.0	666.4	675.9	679.8	684.3	691.7	703.4	717.8	731.1	745.7
Sask.	561.9	576.4	590.6	602.2	612.9	623.7	634.8	646.8	662.2	677.5	691.5
Alta.	1,088.2	1,141.7	1,202.5	1,262.8	1,323.6	1,399.1	1,481.3	1,552.1	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,603.2
B.C.	1,593.2	1,633.6	1,673.3	1,721.8	1,772.9	1,844.5	1,916.6	1,965.6	2,009.1	2,056.8	2,084.5
Yukon	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.2	15.0
N.W.T.	20.8	21.8	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.7	24.7	25.9	27.1	27.8	29.2
Canada ¹	14,396.4	14,751.1	15,108.9	15,450.0	15,782.7	16,158.9	16,545.2	16,917.3	17,284.7	17,617.0	17,930.9

TABLE B-6
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1985²

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld	363.1	371.9	377.2	382.6	389.7	396.1	402.1	408.3	417.8	422.9	428.6
P.E.I.	83.9	85.5	87.4	89.2	90.7	91.6	92.3	92.8	94.0	95.8	97.5
N.S.	597.0	609.1	617.7	627.7	636.7	645.2	651.6	659.6	669.3	680.9	690.5
N.B.	476.1	487.6	496.6	504.6	512.6	519.6	523.7	530.8	539.2	546.3	552.8
Que.	4,622.4	4,712.9	4,784.9	4,846.1	4,920.0	4,995.8	5,068.8	5,107.6	5,148.8	5,192.6	5,236.5
Ont.	6,107.2	6,232.8	6,359.8	6,475.1	6,579.1	6,679.9	6,765.3	6,875.0	6,983.4	7,105.6	7,226.8
Man.	747.6	759.3	769.7	776.3	779.0	783.9	789.9	799.3	810.1	821.5	833.7
Sask.	663.3	678.6	692.4	702.5	713.0	723.6	733.2	742.5	753.9	765.8	770.7
Alta.	1,296.4	1,360.2	1,430.8	1,496.2	1,563.8	1,646.7	1,724.4	1,779.0	1,794.8	1,786.9	1,806.6
B.C.	1,843.9	1,885.1	1,930.0	1,981.4	2,038.3	2,110.8	2,173.7	2,211.5	2,247.9	2,284.7	2,297.0
Yukon	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.6	17.3	17.4	16.2	16.6	17.1
N.W.T.	25.4	26.4	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.1	30.4	31.9	32.8	33.6	34.6
Canada ¹	16,841.8	17,225.7	17,589.3	17,924.6	18,266.4	18,638.2	18,962.8	19,256.8	19,509.0	19,752.8	19,993.1

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-7

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1979 TO 1985²

Province	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				(in thousands)			
Nfld.	327.9	333.6	339.2	345.6	355.4	362.1	369.4
P.E.I.	77.5	78.5	79.5	80.6	82.5	84.8	86.8
N.S.	549.5	558.3	566.8	577.9	591.0	605.8	617.6
N.B.	439.5	446.8	452.4	461.4	472.5	482.5	491.3
Que.	4,276.1	4,363.1	4,447.7	4,525.5	4,600.5	4,676.8	4,747.5
Ont.	5,753.4	5,859.6	5,964.8	6,100.3	6,240.1	6,388.6	6,527.5
Man.	679.9	686.4	694.8	707.2	721.2	735.7	749.7
Sask.	616.2	627.6	639.2	651.8	667.0	682.3	690.5
Alta.	1,348.8	1,430.7	1,510.2	1,570.0	1,594.6	1,596.0	1,619.3
B.C.	1,796.6	1,870.0	1,936.0	1,981.1	2,026.2	2,069.6	2,087.1
Yukon	14.2	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.2	14.6	15.2
N.W.T.	23.4	24.1	25.3	26.6	27.4	28.3	29.3
Canada ¹	15,902.5	16,292.3	16,671.0	17,043.1	17,391.9	17,727.3	18,031.2

¹ Canada totals will not necessarily equal the sum of the individual provinces, since each population figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

² For methodology used in estimating midyear population figures see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Population - Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-76 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979); Statistics Canada, Population - Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1983); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, January, 1985); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, February, 1987).

APPENDIX C - ONTARIO REGIONS

TABLE C-1
COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES COMPRISING
ONTARIO REGIONS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1980

Region	County/District/Regional Municipality
Northern:	District of Kenora, District of Rainy River, Parry Sound, Nipissing, District Municipality of Muskoka, Timiskaming, Algoma District, District of Manitoulin, District of Sudbury, Regional Municipality of Sudbury, District of Thunder Bay, District of Cochrane.
Metro Toronto:	Regional Municipality of Durham, Regional Municipality of Halton, Simcoe County, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of North York, Borough of East York, Borough of Scarborough, City of Toronto, Borough of York, Borough of Etobicoke, Regional Municipality of York.
Eastern:	Prince Edward, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Regional Municipality of Ottawa/Carleton, Prescott and Russell, Renfrew County, Northumberland, Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough.
Western:	Kent County, Regional Municipality of Hamilton/Wentworth, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Lambton County, Regional Municipality of Haldimand/Norfolk, Brant County, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Essex County.

Source: B. Rush, C. Timney and A. Ekdahl, Statistical Supplement to the Provincial Survey, 1980: Eastern Region (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), Appendix B, pp. 122 -123.

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Key

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

Revised Figures

Whenever possible, the latest available data or revised figures were incorporated in this statistical report. Where table figures differ from those published in previous reports, it is due to revisions which have been made as new data became available. Any tables containing preliminary figures are subject to further adjustment and corrections.

Periods Covered

"1985"	-	denotes the calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating December 31st, 1985.
"1985-86"	-	denotes the fiscal year 1985 commencing April 1st, 1985 and terminating March 31st, 1986.

To convert calendar years to fiscal years, and vice versa, the following method was used:

1985 fiscal year	=	$3/4$ (1985 calendar) + $1/4$ (1986 calendar)
1985 calendar year	=	$1/4$ (1984 fiscal) + $3/4$ (1985 fiscal)

Other time periods covered as indicated for specific tables.

Population

Rates for Canada and the provinces were calculated using population estimates produced by Statistics Canada. For calendar year data, June 1st population figures were used for calculating both per capita and age-sex specific rates. For fiscal year data, October 1st population figures were used. Since quarterly population data by age and sex are not readily available, these data had to be estimated to calculate the fiscal year rates for the population 15 and over.

The sources for these population data were as follows:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, January, 1985).
- (2) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, February, 1987).
- (3) Statistics Canada, Population-Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979).
- (4) Statistics Canada, Population - Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age For Canada and the Provinces 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1983).
- (5) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1984).
- (6) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

Using data sources (1) to (6) cited above, fiscal midyear population estimates (October 1st) for the population aged 15 and over were calculated in the manner outlined below.

The proportion of individuals of a specified age group relative to all ages, as given in (3), (4), (5) and (6) above, was assumed to increase (or decrease) in a linear fashion from year to year. For instance, if the proportion of individuals aged 15 years and older relative to the total population of a province was 0.686 on June 1st, 1979, and it was 0.695 on June 1st, 1980, the annual difference of 0.009 was assumed to have grown at a steady rate of $0.009 \div 12 \text{ months} = 0.0008$ per month. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over on October 1st, 1979 would be:

$$0.686 + (4 \times 0.0008) = 0.689$$

where:

0.686	=	proportion on June 1st
4	=	number of months between June 1st and October 1st
0.0008	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.689	=	proportion on October 1st

To obtain the number of individuals aged 15 and over, the proportion calculated for October 1st was multiplied by the total population reported in (1) and (2) above. The resulting midyear population estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Where rates were calculated for jurisdictions other than Canada and the provinces (e.g. Ontario county statistics and international statistics), the population data source has been noted on each respective table.

Differences in Reporting Agency Sources

Slight discrepancies may occur in figures nominally concerned with the same subject matter for the same jurisdiction and the same reporting period when sources of data or reporting agencies differ. For example, local agencies may differ from one another by a day or so in the reporting period used, and central statistical services may or may not adjust data reported by local agencies with a view to rendering them comparable from one reporting area to another. In general, the differences are fairly small (see Reporting Systems in the Introduction).

Social Costs of Drug Problems

The social costs of drug problems are calculated using a method originally described by Holmes,¹ to estimate the economic burden imposed on society by alcohol problems. This method has now been extended to estimating the health, labour and legal costs due to drug problems. These estimates relate to 1984 for both Canada and Ontario. In addition, preliminary estimates for 1986-87 for Ontario are provided.

Calculations for each of these were done as follows:

Excess Health Care Costs Due to Drugs - The excess morbidity due to drug problems was used to estimate health care costs due to drugs, calculated thusly:

$$B = (m_e - 1) \times A/T \times P \times D \times C$$

where:

- B = Excess health care costs due to drugs
- m_e = the excess morbidity defined as the ratio of illness occurrences in drug users to those expected in a general population sample of equivalent age-sex structure
- A = adult morbidity
- T = total morbidity
- P = the proportion of drug users who consume drugs once a week or more
- D = the proportion of the population which consumes drugs
- C = the costs of health care services

¹ K.E. Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 815, 1976).

For m_e the figure of 6.23 for all causes is used based on Adrian and Barry.²

The ratio A/T for morbidity from all causes removes the influence of morbidity experienced by persons aged 14 years and less. Morbidity data for 1984 were unavailable, and mortality figures for that year were substituted instead. Figures by age are available for Canada only for 1984,³ when T equalled 175,727, whereas A totalled 171,079, for a ratio of 0.97.

According to a 1987 Ontario survey, 24.5% of the adult population consumes drugs (cannabis, cocaine, tranquillizers, stimulants or sleeping pills) at least once a year. D is taken as .245.⁴

The half-life clearing time of a drug varies from a few hours (e.g., for short-acting benzodiazepines), to a few days, (e.g., for cannabis), depending on the type of psychoactive drug; other physiological or psychological consequences (e.g., depression after cocaine use) may last for some hours or days after drug clearance. Persons taking drugs once a week or more (P), may be under the influence of drugs or suffering the after-effects of drug use on a virtually continuous basis; P was taken as 0.2.⁵

C is taken as the sum of health expenditures by local, provincial and federal governments (exclusive of transfer payments) for Canada, and by local and provincial governments for Ontario.

$$\begin{aligned} C_o &= C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \text{ and} \\ C_c &= C_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc} \end{aligned}$$

where F, P and L stand for federal, provincial and local government,
o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively and T stands for transfer payments.

² M. Adrian and S.J. Barry "Health Problems Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use." Paper presented to the 14th Annual Epidemiology Symposium, sponsored by the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol and the Alcohol Epidemiology Section, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Berkeley, June 5-11, 1988. Abstract published in The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor No. 23 (in press).

³ Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

⁴ The proportion of the population consuming drugs (D) is from a special computer run prepared by E. Adlaf based on R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults, 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation 1987).

⁵ The frequency of drug use (P) is from a special computer run prepared by E. Adlaf based on R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults, 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation 1987).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In 1984 in Ontario, } C_o &= C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \\
 &= \$8,575,066,000^6 + \$835,770,000^7 \\
 &= \$9,410,836,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In 1984 in Canada, } C_c &= C_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc} \\
 &= \$7,059,818,000^8 - \$6,363,883,000^9 \\
 &\quad + \$24,430,999,000^{10} + \$2,310,423,000^{11} \\
 &= \$27,437,357,000
 \end{aligned}$$

In 1984, B = \$6,820 million for Canada, and B = \$2,339 million for Ontario. Roughly 40% of drug users reported the use of illegal drugs (cannabis or cocaine), and about 60% the use of prescription drugs (sleeping pills, tranquillizers or stimulants)¹² and about the same percentages were treated for diagnoses primarily related to the use of illegal drugs and of prescription drugs respectively.¹³ Hence, roughly 40% of B, excess health care costs due to drugs, can be allocated to illegal drugs, and the remainder to prescription drugs.

In 1984, B for illegal drugs equals \$936 million for Ontario, and \$2,728 million for Canada, whereas B for prescription drugs equals \$1,404 million in Ontario and \$4,092 million in Canada.

⁶ Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, January 1988).

⁷ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-203, February 1988).

⁸ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, September 1986). Exclusive of National Defence.

⁹ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

¹⁰ Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

¹¹ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

¹² Special computer run prepared by E. Adlaf based on R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults, 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation 1987).

¹³ M. Adrian and S.J. Barry "Health Problems Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use." The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor.

The relevant figures for Ontario for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$1,179 million for illegal drugs and \$1,769 million for prescription drugs based on the 26% increase in the Ontario Ministry of Health Budget from 1984-85 to 1986-87.¹⁴

Value of Reduced Labour Productivity - A rough estimate of the value of labour productivity reduction for workers who use drugs is based on the costs resulting from increased accident occurrence among drug users. Reduced labour productivity¹⁵ is calculated thus:

$$R = M \times P \times D \times W \times L \times t$$

where:

R = the reduced labour productivity,

M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to drugs,

P = the proportion of drug users who consume drugs once a week or more,

D = the proportion of the population which consumes drugs,

W = the average weekly wage,

L = the number of paid workers, and

t = the number of weeks in a year

P and D take the values given previously; W is taken as \$408.11 for Canada and \$408.91 for Ontario, being the average for the period April 1984 to March 1985;¹⁶ L is taken as 9,900,000 paid workers for Canada, and 3,892,000 for Ontario as of December 1984;¹⁷ t is taken as 52 weeks; and M is taken from Holmes¹⁸ and

¹⁴ Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Public Accounts 1986-87 (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1987).

¹⁵ A discussion of this approach is given in M. Adrian, "Manufacturing Labour Productivity Reduction due to Alcohol-Related Illness," M. Adrian, P. Jull, B. Yeh, and L. Jelinek, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Users, Treatment, Labour, Unemployment and Costs (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 1222, 1982), pp. 61-64.

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review January 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-003, February 1986), Section 4 - Table 14, p. 54.

¹⁷ The average annual number of paid workers in the labour force (L) is for the period April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985 from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, April 1984 to March 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001, May 1984 to April 1985 respectively).

¹⁸ Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost Benefit Comparison for 1971.

updated for 1984:

$$M = (m_e - 1) \times P \times D \times A/T$$

For m_e the figure of 6.23 for excess illness as a conservative proxy for accidents, poisonings and violence is used, based on Adrian and Barry¹⁹

P and D take the values given above. For the 1984 ratio of A/T for accidents, poisonings and violence, figures are available for mortality for Canada only by age. For 1984, T totalled 14,001, whereas A totalled 13,137²⁰ for a ratio of 0.94. $M = 0.249$.

In 1984 for Ontario, R for drugs equals \$1,009.7 million, of which roughly \$404 million was due to illegal drugs and \$606 million due to prescription drugs, and for Canada, R for drugs equals \$2,563.4 million, of which \$1,025 million was due to illegal drugs and \$1,538 million for prescription drugs.

For 1986-87, for Ontario, the relevant figures may be estimated as \$472 million for illegal drugs and \$708 million for prescription drugs, using 1986-87 average wages²¹ and number of paid workers.²²

Expenditure for Law Enforcement Activities which were the Result of Drug Use - It may be assumed that a drug user is as likely to occasion law enforcement expenditures as he or she is to become involved in an accident due to drug use. These expenditures were calculated thus:

$$H = M \times E$$

where:

H = law enforcement expenditures as a result of drug use

M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to drugs

E = total law enforcement expenditure

M has been taken to equal 0.249 (see above).

¹⁹M. Adrian and S.J. Barry "Health Problems Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use" The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor

²⁰Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1984.

²¹Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review August 1987 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-003, September 1987), Section 4 - Table 14, p. 60.

²²The average annual number of paid workers in the labour force (L) is for the period April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987 from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, April 1986 to March 1987 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001, May 1986 to April 1987 respectively).

E is taken as the sum of government expenditures for the protection of persons and property at the provincial and local levels for Ontario, and at the provincial, local and federal levels for Canada.

$$E_o = E_{Po} + E_{Lo}$$

$$E_c = E_{Fc} + E_{Pc} + E_{Lc}$$

where F, P and L stand for Federal, Provincial and Local government, and o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In 1984 in Ontario, } E_o &= E_{Po} + E_{Lo} \\ &= \$945,036,000^{23} + \$1,272,512,000^{24} \\ &= \$2,217,548,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In 1984 in Canada, } E_c &= E_{Fc} + E_{Pc} + E_{Lc} \\ &= \$2,321,468,000^{25} + \$3,075,755,000^{26} + \$3,128,976,000^{27} \\ &= \$8,526,199,000\end{aligned}$$

In 1984, H = \$552.2 million for Ontario, of which \$221 million was due to illegal drugs and \$331 million to prescription drugs; and for Canada, H = \$2,123 million, of which \$849 million was due to illegal drugs and \$1,274 million to prescription drugs.

For 1986-87, the Ontario figure may be estimated as \$263 million for illegal drugs and \$394 million for prescription drugs, based on the 19% increase in the budget of the Ontario Justice Policy Field from 1984-85 to 1986-87.²⁸

²³Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

²⁴Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

²⁵Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

²⁶Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

²⁷Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

²⁸Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Public Accounts 1986-87.

Definitions

Juvenile Delinquents - The statistics in this report are based on data from Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (see Administrative Data Bases - Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics) which defines a juvenile according to the provisos of the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act a juvenile is defined as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the statutory age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia it is under 17 years; and in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years (definition in effect in 1983). With the introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985, however, the definition of a juvenile under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changed. Under the new legislation the age limit of juveniles has been extended to under the age of 18 years. This definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under Provincial Statutes or Municipal By-Laws, a juvenile can still be dealt with under the provincial legislation and the provincial age limits apply.

Offence Classification

Federal Drug Acts - The Federal Drug Acts refer to both the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

The Narcotic Control Act²⁹ prohibits possession, trafficking, possession for the purpose of trafficking, importing and exporting, and cultivation of natural and synthetic opiate narcotics such as opium, morphine, codeine, heroin and methadone, as well as other substances included in the Schedule appended to the Act such as cocaine, cannabis (including marihuana, hashish, hashish oil and THC) and phencyclidine (PCP). (See Narcotic Drugs falling under the International Conventions below.)

Under the Food and Drugs Act,²⁹ however, the manufacture, sale, trade, transport or delivery of substances classified as either Controlled or Restricted Drugs are regulated. Controlled Drugs fall under Part III of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule G (i.e., amphetamines, barbiturates, benzphetamines, diethylpropion, methamphetamines, methaqualone, methylphenidate, pentazocine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, and their salts or derivatives; whereas Restricted Drugs are under Part IV of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule H (i.e., LSD, DET, DMT, STP (DOM), MDMA, MDA, TMA, DMA, Psilocybin, Harmaline, Harmalol, and Psilocin).

²⁹C.M. Bryan and P. Crawshaw, "Law and Social Policy." Part 3 of Core Knowledge in the Drug Field (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, 1978) pp. 17 and 21; Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 15th ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1980).

Medical Conditions and Diagnostic Categories

Unless otherwise noted, the morbidity, disability and mortality data included in this report are based on either the 8th or 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, depending on the year to which the data refer. Data for the period prior to 1979 are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted,³⁰ which was put into effect in Canada in 1969. The medical conditions included under each diagnostic category have been printed in the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80, an earlier edition of this report.³¹ Data for 1979 and subsequent years are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (1975)³² which was implemented in Canada in 1979. The medical conditions included under each three- and four-digit diagnostic category of the 9th Revision follow below. Where disease titles have changed between Revisions, the former title under the 8th Revision is enclosed in parentheses in *italics*.³³

Nature of Injury

Mental Disorders³⁴

- 292 **Drug psychoses:** 292.0 Drug withdrawal syndrome; 292.1 Paranoid and/or hallucinatory states induced by drugs; 292.2 Pathological drug intoxication; 292.8 Other; 292.9 Unspecified.

³⁰ U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967-68), 1(1967).

³¹ Addiction Research Foundation, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981).

³² World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, 2 vols. (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977-78), 1(1977).

³³ For a discussion of the comparability of cause-of-death statistics between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, see "Estimates of Selected Comparability Ratios Based on Dual Coding of 1976 Death Certificates by the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Hyattsville: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, February 29, 1980), pp. 1-19.

³⁴ For a discussion of how physicians ascribe patients to these diagnostic categories see Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 3rd ed. Prepared by the Task Force on Nomenclature and Statistics of the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1980).

- 304 Drug dependence:** 304.0 Morphine type (Heroin, Methadone, Opium, Opium alkaloids and their derivatives, Synthetics with morphine-like effects); 304.1 Barbiturate type (Barbiturates, Nonbarbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers with a similar effect: chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, glutethimide, meprobamate); 304.2 Cocaine (Coca leaves and derivatives); 304.3 Cannabis (Hemp, Hashish, Marijuana); 304.4 Amphetamine type and other psychostimulants (Phenmetrazine, Methylphenidate); 304.5 Hallucinogens (LSD and derivatives, Mescaline, Psilocybin); 304.6 Other (Absinthe addiction, Glue sniffing); 304.7 Combinations of morphine type drug with any other; 304.8 Combinations excluding morphine type drug; 304.9 Unspecified (Drug addiction, Drug dependence).
- 305 Nondependent abuse of drugs:** 305.1 Tobacco (Tobacco dependence); 305.2 Cannabis; 305.3 Hallucinogens (LSD reaction); 305.4 Barbiturates and tranquillizers; 305.5 Morphine type; 305.6 Cocaine type; 305.7 Amphetamine type; 305.8 Antidepressants; 305.9 Other, mixed or unspecified ("Laxative habit", Misuse of drugs, Nonprescribed use of drugs or patent medicinals).

Complications Mainly Related to Pregnancy

- 648 Other current conditions in the mother classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium:** 648.3 Drug dependence.

Normal Delivery, and Other Indications for Care in Pregnancy, Labour and Delivery

- 655 Known or suspected fetal abnormality affecting management of mother:** 655.5 Suspected damage to fetus from drugs.

Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period

- 779 Other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period:** 779.5 Drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn.

Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances

- 965 Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (*Adverse effect of analgesics and antipyretics*):** 965.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methylmorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Pethidine (meperidine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids)); 965.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Salicylic acid salts); 965.4 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); 965.5 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); 965.6 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); 965.7 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyrabital); 965.8 Other (Pentazocine); 965.9 Unspecified.
- 967 Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics (*Adverse effect of other sedatives and hypnotics*):** 967.0 Barbiturates (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbital (barbitone), Butobarbital (butobarbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinalbarbitone)); 967.1 Chloral

hydrate group; 967.2 Paraldehyde; 967.3 Bromine compounds (Bromide, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); 967.4 Methaqualone compounds; 967.5 Glutethimide group; 967.6 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; 967.8 Other; 967.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).

- 969 Poisoning by psychotropic agents** (*Adverse effect of psychotherapeutics*): 969.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); 969.1 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); 969.2 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); 969.3 Other antipsychotics, neuroleptics and major tranquillizers; 969.4 Benzodiazepine-based tranquillizers (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); 969.5 Other tranquillizers (Hydroxyzine, Meprobamate); 969.6 Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marijuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); 969.7 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); 969.8 Other psychotropic agents; 969.9 Unspecified.

External Cause of Injury

Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals

- E850 Accidental poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics** (*Accidental poisoning by analgesics and antipyretics*): E850.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methymorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids), Pethidine (meperidine)); E850.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Amino derivatives of salicylic acid, Salicylic acid salts); E850.2 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); E850.3 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); E850.4 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); E850.5 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyribital); E850.8 Other (Pentazocine); E850.9 Unspecified.
- E851 Accidental poisoning by barbiturates:** (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbitol (barbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinalbarbitone)).
- E852 Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics:** E852.0 Chloral hydrate group; E852.1 Paraldehyde; E852.2 Bromine compounds (Bromides, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); E852.3 Methaqualone compounds; E852.4 Glutethimide group; E852.5 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; E852.8 Other; E852.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).
- E853 Accidental poisoning by tranquillizers:** E853.0 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); E853.1 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); E853.2 Benzodiazepine based (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); E853.8 Other; E853.9 Unspecified.
- E854 Accidental poisoning by other psychotropic agents:** E854.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); E854.1

Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marihuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); E854.2 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); E854.3 Central nervous system stimulants (Analeptics, Opiate antagonists).

Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

E950 Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances: E950.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E950.1 Barbiturates; E950.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E950.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents.

Injury Undetermined Whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted

E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted: E980.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E980.1 Barbiturates; E980.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E980.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents.

Causes of Death Indirectly Due to Smoking

For causes of death indirectly due to smoking, the following diagnostic categories were included:

Neoplasms (140-239)

Diseases of the Circulatory System:

Hypertensive Disease (401-405)

Ischaemic Heart Disease (410-414)

Cerebrovascular Disease (430-438)

Diseases of the Respiratory System

- 491 Chronic bronchitis:** 491.0 Simple chronic bronchitis; 491.1 Mucopurulent chronic bronchitis; 491.2 Obstructive chronic bronchitis; 491.8 Other chronic bronchitis; 491.9 Unspecified.
- 492 Emphysema:** Emphysema (lung or pulmonary): bullous; centriacinar; centrilobular; obstructive; panacinar; panlobular; vesicular; Emphysematous bleb; MacLeod's syndrome or unilateral emphysema.
- 493 Asthma:** 493.0 Extrinsic asthma; 493.1 Intrinsic asthma; 493.9 Asthma, unspecified.

Narcotic Drugs Falling Under the International Conventions³⁵

This list shows the narcotic drugs which, as of 1980, fell under international control. It is subdivided into two sections, the first enumerating the drugs included in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention), and the second those in Schedule II thereof (Group II of the 1931 Convention), both as amended. The names used are those given in the 1961 Convention or in the official notifications of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. International non-proprietary names selected by the World Health Organization are given.

Drugs included in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention) - Acetorphine; Acetylmethadol; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine; Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Cannabis and Cannabis resin; Clonitazene; Coca Leaf; Cocaine; Codoxime; Concentrate of poppy straw (the material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids, when such material is made available in trade); Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diampromide; Diethylthambutene; Difenoxin; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadol; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthambutene; Dioxaphetylbutyrate; Diphenoxylate; Dipipanone; Drotebanol; Ecgonine, its esters and derivatives which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine; Ethylmethylthambutene; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etorphine 3-methyl ether; Etoxidine; Fentanyl; Furethidine; Heroin; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphanol; Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadone-Intermediate; Methyl-desorphine; Methyl-dihydromorphine; Metopon; Moramide-Intermediate; Morpheridine; Morphine; Morphine Methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including in particular the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, one of which is Codeine-N-Oxide; Morphine-N-Oxide; Myrophine; Nicomorphine; Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine; Norpipanone; Opium; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Pethidine-Intermediate-A; Pethidine-Intermediate-B; Pethidine-Intermediate-C; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Proheptazine; Properidine; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Sufentanil; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidine; Trimeperidine.

Also included are the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation; the esters and ethers, unless appearing in another Schedule of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such esters or ethers is possible; and the salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible. Dextromethorphan and dextrorphan are specifically excluded from this Schedule.

³⁵United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1980 (New York: United Nations, Catalogue No. E/INCB/58, 1981).

Drugs included in Schedule II of the 1961 Convention (Group II of the 1931 Convention) - Acetyldihydrocodeine; Codeine; Dextropropoxyphene; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine; Nicocodine; Nicodicodine; Norcodeine; Pholcodine; Propiram.

Also included are the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation; and the salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of the isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

Characteristics of Data Sources

Characteristics of principal Canadian data sources used in this report are described below. This list of sources is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Data characteristics are based on information published in source documents. The amount of documentation provided in each source document varies. Data sources consist of (1) Censuses or surveys of all individuals or events in a given population, (2) Sample Surveys of selected individuals in a population, or (3) Administrative Data Sources which aim at universal coverage of all individuals in a population. Sources are further grouped by type of data.

The following information is provided, if available, for each data source: organization responsible for data collection; legal requirements for data collection or reporting; type of form used to collect data; frequency of reporting, if other than annual; who reports the information and/or who fills out the form; exclusions from reporting; cut-off date; percentage of forms received by the cut-off date; what happens to information received after the cut-off date; event- or person-based, single or multiple counting rules; overall response rate, and response rate by type of question; percentage error due to coding; percentage error due to sampling; circumstances which may affect data comparability between jurisdictions.

1. Censuses

Population Data

Census of the Population of Canada³⁶ - This Census is conducted quinquennially by Statistics Canada. The data are collected pursuant to legal requirements starting with the British North America Act of 1867 and numerous subsequent Federal and Provincial Acts and Statutes. The Census is intended to be a 100% enumeration of the population, with additional information on income, households, etc., collected on 20% of the population. In the 1981 Census, for instance, data were based on self-enumeration (96%) and personal interviews with census takers (4%). The response rate varied from a low of 98.5% to a high of 99.6% depending on the type of question. Imputation procedures were applied to missing values. Census under-coverage amounted to 2.01%, being somewhat higher for young male adults and recent immigrants. The percentage error due to sampling depends on cell size and varies from a low of 0.03% on populations of 10,000,000 to a high of 16% on populations of 50 (based on the 1976 Census).

³⁶Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Summary Guide - Total Population (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 99-902, 1983).

2. Surveys

Consumption Data

Smoking Habits of Canadians³⁷ - Survey conducted by Health and Welfare Canada in cooperation with Statistics Canada. The data are collected as part of the monthly Labour Force Survey and apply to one week and to one third of 56,000 households covering the civilian non-institutionalized population aged 15 years and over in Canada. Excluded are the Yukon and Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves or Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. The percentage error due to sampling varies according to cell size: values with errors up to 16.6% are published normally, while values between 16.6% and 25% are published with qualifications.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults³⁸ - These surveys are conducted biennially or triennially by the Addiction Research Foundation and the Gallup organization. The information is collected on survey forms by interviewers who obtain the information on a voluntary basis from households. Excluded are persons in institutions (prisons, hospitals) and persons in the Far North. The sample is a modified probability sample, stratified by 6 community size groups and enumeration areas, with random block sampling in urban areas and quota sampling based on age and sex in rural areas. Answers are provided by the youngest male aged 18 years and over; if the male quota is filled, the selected respondent is the youngest female aged 18 and over. A total of 1,084 persons was interviewed in 1987. The response rate was over 99% for drug questions. The 95% confidence interval for responses of approximately 10% or 90% are ± 2 points; for 20% or 80% they are ± 3 points; and from 30% to 70%, they are ± 4 points.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students³⁹ - These surveys are conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation in cooperation with School Boards in Ontario, with the tests administered by the Survey Research Centre, Institute for Social Research, York University. The information was collected on a self-administered questionnaire from 4,267 students in 1987 in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 in Ontario Public and Separate (Catholic) school systems, who participated voluntarily in the survey. Excluded are students enrolled in private schools, special education classes, students institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian Reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the

³⁷Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 - 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1983 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1985); Statistics Canada, Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-528, 1979).

³⁸R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1987).

³⁹R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1987).

Far North of Ontario. The sample is a stratified single-stage cluster sample. Data are weighted to take into account variable sampling fractions and non-response by selected classes and students. In order to achieve a sample size of approximately 4,200 students, 5,092 students were surveyed. Of the students surveyed, 84% responded. For respondents, the response rate varied from 97.9% to 100% depending on the question. The 95% confidence intervals differ according to cell size.

A Survey of Prescriptions⁴⁰ - Survey conducted for Drug Merchandising and Le Pharmacien by the Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau. Self-completed questionnaires are mailed out to the readership of the above pharmacy journals for a return of 503 or a response rate of 18.2% in 1984. Information was obtained on the "five prescription drugs most commonly prescribed by generic name."

3. Administrative Data Bases

Legal Statistics

Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics⁴¹ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada in cooperation with Canadian Police Forces and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (POLIS Committee) in the context of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The information is reported on a monthly basis, in the month of occurrence (i.e., in the month it came to police attention), by police departments in urban communities of 750 population or over, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Quebec Police Force, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways Police, Ports Canada, the New Brunswick Highway Patrol, and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, using either form 'C' for Crime or 'T' for Traffic statistics, or on computer printouts or tapes. Excluded are municipalities of over 750 population if they had no police force or did not submit reports, and municipalities of less than 750 population even if they had a police force. Coverage is universal and reporting was complete from all police forces except municipal forces which as of December 31, 1986 had a 99.0% response rate for municipalities with populations over 750. Offences are reported corresponding to events: a person is counted on each occasion that he/she is dealt with by the police during the year. In the case of multiple offences on one occasion, for offences against the person, an offence is counted for each victim; for offences against property, an offence is counted for every distinct or separate operation (same time, location and circumstances). If several different offences occur in one incident, the most serious offence is counted based on penalty, except in Metro Toronto where all offences are counted. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws, and in the provincial age limit between adult and juvenile.

⁴⁰The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey of Prescriptions 1984 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1984).

⁴¹Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1984); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1987).

Juvenile Delinquents⁴² - Data collected within the Juvenile Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada through the Juvenile Court Survey. The legal information for laying a charge against a juvenile is filled in by police, and data from Juvenile Courts are transmitted by court staff, the RCMP or probation officers, depending on the province. Coverage is universal. There is a set time period for the reporting of data. For instance, 1983 data must be received prior to the cut-off date of February 15, 1984 in order to be published. A total of 589 forms were received after the cut-off date and were not processed; over one third came from Quebec; the percentage of late forms varied from a low of 0.0% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to a high of 5.75% in New Brunswick. Both events (delinquencies) and persons (delinquents) are counted, but person counts, based on most serious court action according to penalty, are based on computer linkage. This may result in over-counting of persons with the overestimate being 3%. Returns are unaudited. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws, and in the provincial age limit of a child.

Legal Aid⁴³ - Data collected by Statistics Canada as reported by Provincial Legal Aid Plans. Coverage is universal, except for Ontario and British Columbia where only private practice lawyers report. Information is provided on the basis of cases for whom a written legal aid application has been approved involving substantial legal work. In criminal cases, a charge or a legal aid certificate for the most serious charge is counted as one case; for civil cases, one problem or set of problems on which services are provided to one or more clients counts as one case. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures especially in the nature of services provided, in the type of service providers who may be private practice or staff lawyers or both depending on the province, in eligibility rules in each province or community depending on nature of offence or income means test, and in differences in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws.

Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics⁴⁴ - Data are collected by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of Health and Welfare Canada. Data are published annually based on returns received prior to the cut-off date, currently the end of June when approximately 80% to 90% of returns have been received. Figures are revised to incorporate late returns. A person may be counted several times if involved in several incidents in one year.

⁴² Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Justice Program, undated).

⁴³ Statistics Canada, Legal Aid 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981); Statistics Canada, Legal Aid in Canada 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-216, 1986).

⁴⁴ Department of National Health and Welfare, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada⁴⁵ - Data are collected by the Corrections Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. Data refer to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Excluded are facilities providing only lock-up functions, regardless of government agency (e.g., municipal governments, RCMP, and social service departments). Information is provided by corrections staff. In 1985-86 the information system covered 62 federal facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for 2 years or more, with 11,752 beds and an average daily on-register count of 12,281 inmates and 6,120 admissions; and 170 provincial and territorial facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for less than 2 years, with 19,157 beds, an average daily on-register count of 19,543 inmates and 200,940 admissions. Statistics refer to events (admissions), and persons (inmates). Duplicate counts may occur if an inmate is transferred between jurisdictions, or if a person has multiple admissions in one year. The degree of duplication has not been fully assessed although it is not believed to be critical. Printed tables in publications exclude "unknowns" and coding errors. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures between provinces, especially the degree of centralization and extent to which services are purchased from the private sector, the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections, the use of correctional facilities to detain persons remanded for custody or temporary holding, and differences in definitions of terms which are set locally to serve local needs resulting in various meanings across the country.

Morbidity Statistics

Hospital Morbidity^{46,47} - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial Hospital Insurance plans, pursuant to the Royal Commission on Health Services (the Hall Commission of 1961). Coverage is universal. Information is provided on admission/separation forms or computer tapes from General and Allied Special Hospitals in Canada including acute care, convalescence and chronic hospitals. Excluded are data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, newborns, Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals and episodes of illness outside hospital. In 1982-83 there were 1,218 hospitals which had 168,662 beds in operation. Data were reported by 91.7% of all hospitals (1,117 hospitals) having 99.5% of all beds in operation (167,738 beds) accounting for 3,599,988 separations and 42,650,010 days of care in all. A person will have multiple separations if admitted to hospital several times during the year. Data collection forms may differ in content and format from province to province, but information is reformatted by Statistics Canada into a Standard Record using Standard Codes. Data are submitted to a 2-level machine edit: a non-medical edit and a medical edit, relative and absolute, as well as a validity edit and a correlation edit. Data comparability may be affected by differences in the structure and composition of the Health System from province to province.

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1985-86 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1986).

⁴⁶ Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1979-80 and 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1984 and 1986 respectively).

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada, Hospital Statistics Preliminary Annual Report 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-X-202, 1984).

Mental Health Statistics⁴⁸ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provincial Ministries of Health. Coverage is universal. Information on inpatients, separated from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, is provided on admission/discharge forms or computer files by Medical Records staff. Excluded are episodes of illness outside the Mental and Psychiatric hospital or in General and Allied Hospitals. There were 45 hospitals of which 44 reported in 1983-84, accounting for 34,309 separations and 7,803,988 days of care. Multiple separations are counted if a person is admitted several times during the year. The data are subject to automatic computer edits, consisting of a validity check and a correlation edit.

Poisoning Statistics

Poison Control Statistics⁴⁹ - Data collected by the Poison Control Program of Health and Welfare Canada. Coverage is intended to be universal. Information is provided by hospitals within each province designated as "Poison Control Centres." Excluded are reports from a majority of hospitals, data from physicians and paramedics, industry, Statistics Canada: Vital Statistics death registration and provincial hospital separation case records. Not all designated poison control centres report all such incidents to the same extent. Due to incomplete reporting, there is some bias in the sample. Information is both person- and event-based. A case may consist of one patient, or of one incident involving several drugs and products. Data comparability is affected by differences in the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province, in the reporting of phone calls or of accidental ingestion, and in the inclusion of coroner's cases.

Mortality

Causes of Death⁵⁰ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial/Territorial Vital Registrar. Coverage is universal. Information is transmitted as microfilm copies of registrations or in machine-readable form and is subjected to a computer edit. Data not received by the cut-off date are omitted from tabulations. Reporting is nearly 100% complete for Canada. The percentage error due to coding varies according to data element, and in 1976 it was 2.9% for birthdate, 3.2% for autopsy, 5.6% for place of death, and 7.2% for cause of death,⁵¹ which fell to 6.3% in 1979 and rose to 8.1% in 1980.⁵²

⁴⁸Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

⁴⁹Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

⁵⁰Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

⁵¹Statistics Canada, Health Division, Quality Assessment of Vital Statistics (A Pilot Study), by D.N. Nagnur, S.G. Currie and B. Heath (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1981).

⁵²Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Quality Assessment Study of Death Coding - Data Years 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, undated).

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Drug classifications, given in parentheses, are according to T.C. Cox, M.R. Jacobs, A.E. Leblanc, J.A. Marshman, Drugs and Drug Abuse (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983) and Drugs and Drug Abuse 2d Edition, Revised by M.R. Jacobs and K. O'B. Fehr (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

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